

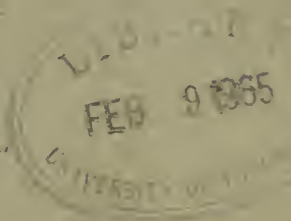
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THE UTTARĀDHYAYANASŪTRA

EDITED BY

JARL CHARPENTIER

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ARCHIVES D'ÉTUDES ORIENTALES

PUBLIÉES PAR J.-A. LUNDELL

Vol. 18-25

THE
UTTARĀDHYAYANASŪTRA

BEING

THE FIRST *MŪLASŪTRA* OF THE ŚVETĀMBARA JAINS

EDITED

WITH AN INTRODUCTION, CRITICAL NOTES

AND A COMMENTARY

BY

JARL CHARPENTIER, Ph. D.

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IN THE UNIVERSITY OF UPSALA

UPPSALA 1922

APPELBERGS BOKTRYCKERI AKTIEBOLAG

To

Hermann Jacobi, Ph. D.,

Sometime Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Bonn,

and

Frederick William Thomas, M. A., Ph. D.,

Librarian of the India Office Library,

*this volume is dedicated as a token
of sincere friendship and gratitude*

by

The Editor

Preface.

During my stay in Bonn (summer 1911) Professor *Jacobi* suggested to me, that I should undertake to collect from manuscripts available in Europe and India the various readings to the text of the *Uttarādhyāyasūtra*, in order to prepare a new edition of that text on the basis of the one published by himself at Ahmedabad (in Doshi's Series). The Berlin manuscripts were kindly sent to Bonn for my use that same summer, and I went through all the paper-MSS. and a part of the *Śiṣyāhitā* of *Śāntisūri*. Since then, thanks to the great obligingness of Dr. *F. W. Thomas*, I have been able, during two visits paid to London (autumn 1911 and summer 1913) to go through at the India Office Library the entire collection of *Uttarādhyāyana*-MSS. belonging to the Deccan College at Poona. The most important manuscripts from India and the manuscript of the *Śiṣyāhitā* from Berlin have also during the interval been kindly forwarded to me at the instance of the University Library of Upsala.

The result of my labour with this old and interesting text during these years — a labour that was often for long periods interrupted by various other tasks — is here laid before the public. The critical treatment of a Sanskrit or Prākṛit text — especially a Prākṛit one — will always be open to very grave difficulties on account of the scarcity of really old and good manuscripts — the younger manuscripts nearly always mechanically repeating the same readings and giving very little of real interest — and also on account of the bad orthography, especially prevalent in Jain manuscripts. I have, however, been extremely lucky in getting hold of some really old and valuable manuscripts, but I am, nevertheless, fully aware that I have not by any means been able to attain what has been my aim in preparing this edition. For this has been — and must be, as far as I understand the matter — to restore as far as possible that text of the *sūtra*, which was used by the commentator *Devendra*. Whereas *Louis H. Gray*, in his *Vāsavadattā*, Newyork 1913, p. 39, considers it 'perhaps . . . open to objection'

that *F. E. Hall* in his edition had tried to restore the text of the commentator *Śivarāma*, discarding in several passages the united authority of the MSS., I for my part think this method to be the only correct one in such cases. Where we have a commentary that gives in almost every passage a verbal translation of the text into Sanskrit — as that of *Devendra* in fact does — I presume that the only way of procedure is to try to render his Sanskrit into Prākṛit again in order to control the reading of the manuscripts. And if, here and there, the reading which has apparently been that of the commentator stands against even the united authority of all the MSS., there is, I consider, not the slightest doubt which authority ought to be followed. The commentary is older than all the existing MSS. of the text; the commentator has gone thoroughly through the text and selected — undoubtedly with much care — the *pāṭha* that seemed to him to be the best one; and, finally, the MSS., however old they may be, are always liable to display incorrect orthography and other mistakes, which may have distorted the original text.

The reasons why I have selected *Devendra*, and not his predecessor *Śāntisūri*, as my highest authority are: 1) *Devendra* gives the commentary only to the *sūtra*, not to the *niryukti*, as *Śāntisūri* does; 2) *Devendra* has followed only one single *pāṭha*, while *Śāntisūri* has preserved a lot of various readings, which make it often really difficult to be clear as to his own reading; 3) *Devendra's* text was easily reconstructed with the help of the excellent old MS. mentioned below, while the old palmleaf-MS. of *Śāntisūri* preserved at Berlin is in numerous passages — sometimes extending over many leaves — quite illegible, the scripttext being wholly blotted out, and besides only one late MS. was to be procured of this work. However, I have diligently collected all the *pāṭhāntara's* from *Śāntisūri*; but as they often embrace not only single words, but whole sentences and verses, they were scarcely suitable to be inserted amongst the critical notes. This is the reason why I have thought it better to put these various readings in the commentary; but every verse of the text to which such a *pāṭhāntara* exists, has been marked by an asterisk (*) at the beginning.

The Introduction contains only a short survey of the Jain canonical scriptures, of the *Uttarādhyayana* itself and its commentaries, and of the manuscripts used for this edition. Nothing more seemed really to be needed there, except an exposition of the language of our text. But such a grammatical survey, which must be based on a revision of *Pischel's* treatment of the *Ardha-Māgadhī* and an adducing of new material, would take up too much room and could scarcely be undertaken without reference to other Prākṛit dialects. The text itself is printed in Devanāgarī, although I should have preferred to give it in transcription; it was origi-

nally intended, however, for the Bibliotheca Indica and had already been to a large extent prepared when this design was altered. The Commentary will contain quotations from such of the native commentaries, especially that of *Devendra*, as seem important for the understanding of the text, and also quotations of verses &c. from the same source; as far as possible Prākṛit quotations have been translated, while those in Sanskrit have been left untranslated. It will moreover contain linguistic notes on more difficult words occurring in the text, with the help of materials collected from *Pischel* and other sources; the words thus discussed will be collected in an Index at the end.

These are the general remarks that require to be made upon my work. Let me only add that the editor himself cannot but be aware, to a still higher degree than his readers, of all the mistakes and inconsistencies that he has not been able to avoid on his difficult pathway through the mazes of this old and often obscure text. But let me hope, nevertheless, that my contribution to the knowledge of the old sacred lore of the Jains may at least be of some little aid to the scholars engaged in their study.

Finally, I may perhaps be permitted to express my sincere thanks to the various institutions and persons who in various ways have lent me their aid during the course of my labours, viz.: *the Royal Library at Berlin* and *the Deccan College at Poona*, which with great liberality have put the valuable manuscripts in their possession at my disposal; *the Humanistic Section of the Philosophical Faculty of the University at Upsala*, thanks to whose grant of a subvention I was able, during my stay in London in 1913, to finish my work on the manuscripts and my other preparatory labours; my teacher, Professor *K. F. Johansson*, on whose recommendation I was able to obtain the subvention just spoken of and who has, moreover, very kindly assisted me by reading a proof of my work and by at all times taking a keen interest in my labours; Professor *H. Jacobi*, who first exhorted me to undertake this task and whose unparalleled knowledge of the Jain religion, literature and institutions as well as of the whole domain of Indian life and thought has always been an inexhaustible source from which to draw information on dubious points; Dr. *F. W. Thomas*, whose extreme kindness is certainly well known to all scholars who have had the privilege of studying at the India Office Library, and who has, from the very first time I asked for his assistance in my labours, always tried with the greatest kindness to comply with every wish of mine, and who has, moreover, sacrificed part of his very precious time to helping me in going through the manuscript of my Introduction in order to correct numerous passages in it that were inconsistent with the usage of the English language; *Vijaya Dharma Sūri*

of Benares, the famous Jain high-priest, who has always taken a lively interest in my labours and who lent me a really good copy of the *īkā* of *Devendra*; and, last but not least, Professor *J. A. Lundell*, who kindly undertook to have my work printed in his »Archives» on its proving impossible to get it published in the *Bibliotheca Indica*.

Upsala, June 1914.

Jarl Charpentier.

Introduction.

I.

The scriptures belonging to the canon of the Śvetāmbara Jains, the Siddhānta, have been exhaustively discussed by Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 211 ff. and XVII, 1 ff.¹ and in the second volume of his excellent catalogue of the Sanskrit and Prākṛit manuscripts in the Royal Library at Berlin. The list for the arrangement of the canonical scriptures adopted by Weber was originally drawn up by Bühler². According to this list the present canon consists of the following 45 separate works:

I. *Aṅga* (11):

1. *Āyāra (ācāra)*
2. *Sūyagaḍa (sūtrakṛta)*
3. *Thāna (sthāna)*
4. *Samavāya*
5. *Vijāhapaṇṇatti (vyākhyā-prajñapti)*, mostly called *Bhagavati*.
6. *Nāyādhammakahō*³
7. *Uvāsagudāsō (upāsukadaśāh)*
8. *Antagaḍadasō (antakṛddaśāh)*
9. *Anuttaroravāijudāsō (anuttarūpapātikadaśāh)*
10. *Paḥhāvāgaravāim (praśnavyākaraṇāṇi)*
11. *Vivāgasuya (vipākaśruta)*

II. *Uḥpāṅga* (12):

1. *Ouvāiya (ūpapātika)*

¹ These papers have been translated into English by Dr. H. W. Smyth and published in the Ind. Ant. XVII, 279 ff., 339 ff.; XVIII, 181 ff., 369 ff.; XIX, 62 ff.; XX, 18 ff., 170 ff., 365 ff. and XXI, 14 ff., 106 ff., 177 ff., 210 ff., 293 ff., 327 ff., 369 ff.

² V. Jacobi Kalpasūtra p. 14 n.

³ Sanskrit equivalent not quite clear, either *Jñātoḍharmakathāh* or *Jñātī*^o; cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 307 f.; Steinthal Specimen p. 4 f.; Hütemann Jñāta-Erzähl. p. 1 ff.

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| 2. Rāyapaseṇaijja (rājapras-
nāya) ¹ | 8. Gaṇivijjā (gaṇividyā) |
| 3. Jivābhigama | 9. Mahāpaccakkhāya (mahāpra-
tyākkhyāna) |
| 4. Paṇṇiparaṇā (praṇṇīpanā) | 10. Vīratthava (vīrastava) |
| 5. Sāriyapamaṭṭi (sūryapra-
jṇapti) | |
| 6. Jambuddivapaṇṇatti (jambu-
dvīpaprajṇapti) | |
| 7. Candupapaṇṇatti (candrapra-
jṇapti) | |
| 8. Nivayāvali | |
| 9. Kappāvadamsiṇo (kalpāva-
tamsikāḥ) | |
| 10. Puppāḥāo (pūspikāḥ) | |
| 11. Puppācūliāo (pūspacūlikāḥ) | |
| 12. Vaṇhidusāo (vaṇṇidaśāḥ) | |

III. Prakīrṇa (10):

1. Causaraṇa (catuḥsaraṇa)
2. Āvrapaccakkhāya (āturapra-
tyākkhyāna)
3. Bhattupariṇṇā (bhaktupari-
jṇā)
4. Saṃthāva (saṃstāva)
5. Taṇḍularaveyāliya²
6. Candāvijjhaya (Bühler gives
Candāvīja)
7. Devindatthava (devendrasta-
va)

IV. Chedasūtra (6):

1. Nisīha (nisītha³)
2. Mahānisīha (mahānisītha)
3. Vavahāra (vjavahāra)
4. Āyāradusāo (ācāradasāḥ) or
Dasāsuyakkhundha (dasā-
śrutaskhundha)
5. Bḥhatkalpa
6. Pañcakalpa

V. Texts not belonging to
any section (2):

1. Nandisutta (nandīsūtra)
2. Amogadāra (amuyogadvāra)

VI. Mūlasūtra (4):

1. Uttarajjhayaṇa (uttarādhyaya-
ṇa)
2. Ārassaya (āvaśyaka)
3. Dasaveyāliya (dasāvāikālika)
4. Piṇḍanijjuttī (piṇḍaniryukti)

But even this list, which seems to be the most authoritative one of all, is not without some slight deviations, for Bühler gives 5—7 of the upāṅga's in the order 6, 7, 5, and we also notice slight differences regarding some of the names. But there are

¹ Wrong, but traditional translation, cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 382 ff.; Leumann Āup. S. p. 1 f.

² Sanskrit equivalent uncertain, probably taṇḍularavītālika.

³ Wrong, but traditional translation instead of nisēdha, Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 452.

also other lists which give a very differente numeration of canonical works, e. g. the list given by Rājendralāla Mitra, Notices of Sanskrit MSS. III, 67, discussed by Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 226 f. In this we find 50 works instead of 45 and a number of alterations in the names of the separate works. And, worst of all, the canonical writings themselves sometimes give information concerning the contents of the Siddhānta, and from these statements we can draw up a long list of works said to belong to the canon, but not now forming part of it, at least not in the same shape or with the same names as recorded there. According to Weber Ind. Stud. XVII, 86 ff., there are 29 separate works cited in the canon as belonging to it but practically unknown to us. And if we go for information to later, non-canonical scriptures, we shall find this list increased by at least 12 other books also totally unknown to us¹.

This uncertainty as regards even the contents of the Siddhānta may undoubtedly to some degree be explained by the traditional records concerning the history of the canon and its previous stages. For it is well known that these canonical writings belong to the Śvetāmbaras alone, being indeed proclaimed by the Digambaras to be late and worthless works, although they seem to make use of them to a certain extent². Even the Śvetāmbaras themselves tell us, although a common tradition assigns all the canonical scriptures to the first *tīrthakara*, Ṛṣabha, that the oldest portion of the canon, the so-called *pūrvā's*, has been irrecoverably lost along with the *dyṣṭivāda*, the 12th aṅga, in which these oldest works were incorporated at the time when they ceased to exist independently of the aṅga-literature. According to another tradition, upon which Professor Jacobi lays stress as probably containing some hint of the truth, the *pūrvā's* were taught by Mahāvīra himself, while his disciples, the *gaṇadhara's* or apostles, composed the aṅga's. This tradition rejects the authorship of the mythic saint Ṛṣabha, and is certainly right in ascribing the original tenets of the canon to Mahāvīra himself. But I must confess that I doubt whether the statement concerning the connection between the *gaṇa-*

¹ These lists may perhaps be reduced by some items, as probably some of the works may be only parts or chapters of other books belonging to the canon.

² Cp. Bühler Ind. Ant. VII, 28 f.

dhara's and the *aṅga's* can be of much value, as there are eleven of them both (after the loss of the 12th *aṅga*). This coincidence suggests that the whole story may have been invented at a later date.

However, this is of no great weight; for we can never hope to identify the author or authors of certain parts of the Siddhānta, except perhaps in some few cases. As a general account of the facts, the statement that the main part of the canon originated with Mahāvīra and his immediate successors may probably be trusted. But this was by no means the Siddhānta in its present shape, which is certainly a rather late creation. And we shall now proceed to give a short review of the oldest canon, of the traditions concerning its history, and how it gradually developed into the collection of sacred scriptures that forms the Siddhānta of the modern Śvetāmbaras.

The oldest books of the canon were the fourteen *pūrvā's* or 'former (scriptures)', which have now been totally lost. But there has been preserved in *aṅga* 4 and in the Nandīsūtra a table of contents, according to which the separate sections of this old canon bore the following names:

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| 1. <i>Uppāya (utpāda)</i> | 9. <i>Paccakkhāṇupparāya (pratyākhyāṇuppravāda)</i> |
| 2. <i>Aggeṇīya or aggāṇīya</i> ¹ | 10. <i>Vijjāṇupparāya (vidyāṇuppravāda)</i> |
| 3. <i>Vīriyappavāya (vīryappravāda)</i> | 11. <i>Avamjha (avandhya)</i> |
| 4. <i>Atthinatthippavāya (astināstippravāda)</i> | 12. <i>Pāṇāṇi (prāṇāṅgī)</i> |
| 5. <i>Nāṇappavāya (jñānappravāda)</i> | 13. <i>Kīriyāvisāla (kriyāviśāla)</i> |
| 6. <i>Succappavāya (satyappravāda)</i> | 14. <i>Logarindusāra (lokabindusāra)</i> |
| 7. <i>Ayappavāya (ātmappravāda)</i> | |
| 8. <i>Kammappavāya (karmappravāda)</i> | |

From these names not much can be concluded regarding the contents of this literature, and some of them are moreover totally obscure. However, the above-mentioned works also give a sort of calculation concerning the extent of the various *pūrvā's*, which is undoubtedly exaggerated almost ad absurdum. But they must certainly have constituted a vast bulk of scriptures, as they had

¹ Equivalent uncertain, perhaps *agrāyaṇīya*.

a great number of sections which were again divided into smaller sections, and works existing in the present Siddhānta are said to have been "extracted" (*uddhṛta*) from one single small section. But even the *pūrvā's* seem to have exhibited slight differences as regards their subdivision &c.; it is for instance asserted in an old text such as the Bhagavatī, p. 1202, that the heresiarch Gosāla Maṅkhaliputta, the prophet of the Ājīvikas¹, had taken his doctrine from the eight *mahānimitta's*, a portion of the *pūrvā's*² of which we hear nothing further. But, as Gosāla was a contemporary of Mahāvīra, this may in fact refer to an older set of these texts and not to that known to the authors of aṅga 4 and of the Nan-dīsūtra.

These *pūrvā's* consequently constituted the oldest part of the canon, as it was handed down amongst the Jain pontiffs and teachers from the death of their spiritual master in 467 B. C.³ until the time of Candragupta, the founder of the Māurya empire (about 323—299 B. C.). In what shape the *pūrvā's* were then handed down, and whether also other parts of the Siddhānta really existed already at this early date, we do not know; for we hear nothing of a real redaction of the canon before the time of Candragupta. At that date the Jain church, still forming only one large community, was governed by two contemporary pontiffs, Sambhūtavijaya of the Māthara gotra († 156 after Vīra = 311 B. C.) and the famous Bhadrabāhu of the Prācīna gotra⁴ († 170 after Vīra = 297 B. C.)⁵. However, Sambhūtavijaya died shortly after the accession of Candragupta (placed by the Jains in 155/156 after Vīra), and at the same time a horrible famine began to devastate the realm of Magadha, lasting for twelve whole years. One section of the Jain community, including Bhadrabāhu, emigrated to the Karnāṭa country in South India, fearing that the disturbed time would force them to break the ascetic rules. But another group of the monks preferred to stay in Magadha under the lead-

¹ Cp. JRAS 1913, p. 669 ff.

² Cp. Hoernle Uvāsagadasāo App. I, p. 4.

³ Cp. IA 42, 121 ff.

⁴ Concerning this *gotra*, unknown elsewhere, cp. Jacobi Kalpa-sūtra p. 11.

⁵ The Jain statements concerning the following events have been exhaustively dealt with by Jacobi ZDMG 38, 1 ff.

ership of Sthūlabhadra of the Gotama gotra, one of the twelve male disciples of Sambhūtavijaya, and later on the successor of Bhadrabāhu, according to the Śvetāmbaras¹. During this time the canonical scriptures were lost, and in order to find a remedy for this evil the remaining monks convoked a Council at Pāṭaliputra (about 300 B. C.) which may have discharged pretty much the same functions as are recorded of the first Buddhist Council². At it a canon was fixed, including both the *aṅga's* and the *pūrvā's*. The knowledge of the latter, however, was totally extinct, for no person except Bhadrabāhu knew the whole of the *pūrvā's*, and he had already retired to Nepal in order to undertake the *mahāprāṇarrata*. Sthūlabhadra, who went to visit his predecessor, succeeded in learning the whole of the *pūrvā's* while there, but at the same time so offended his teacher that he was forced by him to promise not to teach the last four books to others. Thus Bhadrabāhu was the last real *caturdaśapūrvin*, i. e. knower, of the fourteen *pūrvā's* in their entirety, although Sthūlabhadra is claimed by the Śvetāmbaras with a certain amount of justice to be the last³. Thus, according to his tradition, a canon was established including the ten first *pūrvā's* and the *aṅga's* as well as other scriptures which are recorded to have been composed by Bhadrabāhu, e. g. the Kalpasūtra; and this is undoubtedly the first origin of the Siddhānta. But the monks who had returned from the South were by no means satisfied with these arrangements. Having themselves during the time of famine observed the rigid rules concerning nakedness, special sorts of food, &c., they stigmatised their less strenuous brethren as heretics and rejected their canonical scriptures, declaring the whole of the ancient sacred lore to have been utterly and irrecoverably lost. It has been vigorously asserted

¹ The Digambaras seem to infer that this Sthūlabhadra was murdered during the famine by his own followers — undoubtedly an invention of sectarian hatred.

² The existence of this Council has been categorically denied by O. Franke JPTS 1908, p. 1 ff. But although the narrative may be historically uncertain, there is no reason to disbelieve the reports of the method in which the scriptures were collected. Cp. Winternitz Gesch. d. ind. Litt. II: 1, p. 4 ff.

³ But there seem to be traces even in the Śvetāmbara tradition that Bhadrabāhu was regarded as the last *caturdaśapūrvin* or *śrutakevalin*, according to Jacobi Kalpas. p. 11 f.

by Professor Jacobi that this dissension was in reality the origin of the separation between the Śvetāmbaras and the Digambaras, although the final division did not take place till a later date, in either 79 or 82 A. D. according to varying traditions.

If we now enter upon a somewhat closer examination of these statements, we shall find in them several doubtful points, although I see no reason for disbelieving the main features of the legend. That the whole of the old canon should have become obsolete by reason of the subdivision of the community, and that Bhadrabāhu should have been the only person who knew its main contents, cannot, of course, be considered particularly credible; for a religious community where only the head knows the sacred lore in its entirety is certainly an absurdity. But that may be an exaggeration, such as is by no means uncommon in these sort of legends. More serious objection must be raised to the statement that only ten *pūrvā's* were actually incorporated in the canon fixed by the Council of Pāṭaliputra. For we have seen above that not only the fourth *aṅga*, but also the Nandīsūtra, a scripture of certainly more recent date, actually knew the entire fourteen *pūrvā's*; and these were all incorporated in the *dyṣṭivāda*, the twelfth *aṅga*, of which we have reports from a still later date. Moreover, the commentaries to the *aṅga's* and other canonical scriptures contain in some passages quotations from the *pūrvā's*. And this shows, no doubt, that they were in existence at a time much later than that of the Council held in 300 B. C. This fact implies a flagrant contradiction of the tradition stated above and cannot be accounted for otherwise than by the supposition that the old scriptures really existed even after the time of Bhadrabāhu and Sthūlabhadra.

According to the tradition the scriptures throughout a long period were handed down orally; no doubt written texts may have existed at an early date, but to what extent that was so is wholly unknown to us. It was not until some five centuries after the beginning of our era, consequently about a thousand years after Mahāvīra, that the standard edition of the Siddhānta, which is supposed to be the present one, appeared. A famous teacher, Devarddhigaṇin, called the *kṣamāsramaṇa*, who saw that the sacred lore was in danger of becoming obsolete — no doubt because of the scarcity of manuscripts — convoked a second great Council at Valabhī. This is said to have taken place in 980 or 993 A. C., and seems to have

been connected in some way with a public recitation of the Jīnacaritra, or 'Life of Mahāvīra' before king Dhruvasena of Ānandapura (a town not mentioned elsewhere)¹. Now, as king Dhruvasena I of Valabhī is supposed to have succeeded to the throne in 526 A. D., and 993—526 is = 467 (B. C.), the actual year of Mahāvīra's death, I think we are entitled to assume, that this was the real date of the Council at Valabhī, and that it was in some way protected by Dhruvasena². Devarddhigaṇin, the president of the council, no doubt took down from the members all the scriptures considered as canonical that did not at that time exist in written form, and we need not doubt that the whole external form of the Siddhānta dates from about 526 A. D. In the texts themselves there may perhaps have been introduced afterwards one or another interpolation, but since that time the bulk of the sacred scriptures has certainly not undergone any violent alterations whatsoever.

What the exact method of the redactors was, we do not know, as we cannot tell which parts of the canon are really old and which may have been introduced into it or in some way altered by them. But some conclusions may possibly be drawn from the present shape of the texts themselves. It is well known that the Jain scriptures abound in very extensive and flowery descriptions e. g. of towns, temples, gardens &c., and likewise of prominent persons, the so-called *varṇakā's*³. These *varṇakā's* were supposed to be the same in all passages where the same subject was spoken of, at least in the same text. Thus for instance in Kalpas. § 32 the bed of Trīśālā, the mother of Mahāvīra, is described, and in § 49 of the same text, where the bed is again spoken of, the description is not repeated, but the word *varṇakā* (= *varṇakāḥ*) is simply inserted instead, a direction to the former paragraph being thus given. This is a very simple and easy example; but as these *varṇakā's* are supposed to be the same throughout the whole canon, it may often be extremely difficult to find out the passage to which such a deictic *varṇakā* points, for it is not al-

¹ Cp. the Commentaries to the Kalpas. § 148 (SBE. XXII, 270 n.).

² For a full discussion of these matters cp. IA 42, 121 ff., especially p. 176 sq.

³ Such descriptions, although much less elaborate, also exist to a certain extent in the old Buddhist writings.

ways to be found in the same text. These shortenings have certainly been introduced by the redactors, and are, of course, only possible in a written canon where the passage hinted at can be easily looked up. In the same way we find in innumerable passages of the canonical scriptures a sort of fixed enumerations of various connected things or of qualities belonging to certain subjects, e. g. Kalpas. § 5: *Devānandā māhaṇī . . . haṭṭhatutṭhacitta-m-āṇandiyā pīmaṇā paramasomaṇasiyā harisavasavisappamāṇahiyayā = Devānandā brāhmaṇī . . . hr̥statustacittānanditā prīṭimanāḥ paramasāumanasiyitā har̥savaśavisarpanāṇah̥dayā*. In the following paragraphs this enumeration is always indicated merely by the words *haṭṭhatutṭha jāva* (= *yāvad*) *°hiyayā*, and in the same way throughout the canon. Moreover these shortenings were, of course, only possible when the canon was set down in writing, and are due certainly to the redactors. Likewise, we may undoubtedly assign to them such things as verses at the beginnings or ends of chapters or books indicating their contents, and above all the counting of the *grantha's* (complex of 32 syllables, also called *śloka*) in the texts and the summing up of them, either by hundreds or by thousands, in order to preserve the holy scriptures from later interpolation — an ingenious method, but one which seems unfortunately not to have been wholly successful. For there are, no doubt, passages which have been inserted after the final redaction, although I scarcely think that they have been so considerable as was suggested by Weber *Ind. Stud.* XVI, 230 ff. For I can scarcely believe that whole works have been replaced by other texts after the final redaction, as Weber thinks was the case with aṅga 8—10 on account of the different contents of these works indicated in aṅga 3, 10. The third aṅga certainly belongs to the very oldest part of the present Siddhānta, and we may well believe that its statements refer to a time much earlier than that of the Council at Valabhī. Consequently, although some of the present texts are certainly not the same as those indicated there, we are not at liberty to suppose that they are of later origin than the time of Devarddhigaṇin. Neither am I convinced that the circumstance that the fifth aṅga nowadays contains about 189 000 pada's, while it is said in aṅga 4 to contain only 84 000, necessarily implies the late origin of a greater part of this text. It may be that some formerly independent works have been absorbed

into it; but the number 84 000 is a traditional one in Indian literature, and, moreover, the Nandī gives the number 288 000 pada's instead.

As for the Nandīsūtra it is said in the Commentary to be the work of Devavācaka, i. e. Devarddhigaṇin himself; and as the *sthavīrāvalī* affixed to it really ends with his teacher Dūsagaṇi, this seems to confirm the statement¹. The same is stated concerning the Anuyogadvārasūtra, which is of a somewhat related content but seems to differ from the Nandī in style. But Weber l. c. p. 17 ff. has pointed out that this is scarcely possible, as the Nandī contains quite a number of statements concerning the canonical scriptures which do not at all coincide with their present shape; and it would be very strange, if the chief redactor of the canon himself should have given such a bewildering record of the sacred texts which he had brought together. I shall only add here that the list of Brahminical literature given in the Nandī (and the Anuyogadvāra), of which I shall have to say something later on, also seems to point to a time previous to the 5th or the beginning of the 6th century A. D. After all, I think that the authorship of Devarddhi is not very strongly established, and we may regard him as redactor rather than the author of canonical works.

But there still remains another question of capital interest to be discussed in connection with the redaction of the Siddhānta, and that is the existence or non-existence of the *dyṣṭivāda* (aṅga 12) at that time. Undeniable facts are that aṅga 4 and the Nandī give a detailed table of contents for the twelfth aṅga, in which the 14 *pūrva's* were included as the third great subdivision²; that the aṅga's frequently speak of the *duvālasaṅgaṃ gaṇīpidagaṇṃ*, *pūrva's* or *pūrvaśruta* and also assert that the 12 *upāṅga's*, some of which are undoubtedly late, are certainly modelled upon the 12 existing aṅga's; and finally that the old Commentaries supply some quotations from the *pūrva's* which may really have existed during their time. On the other hand we have the express statement of different authorities³ that

¹ Cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVII, 2 f.

² Or, according to Hemacandra (Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 347) as the fourth, and in fact the last section, the fifth being only a *cūlikā* 'protuberance' or 'supplement'.

³ Cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 212 ff., 348.

there existed at the time of Devarddhi only one *pūrva*, or that the whole of the *dṛṣṭivāda* was lost (*vyaṅvacchinna*) at the date 1 000 after Vīra. The question is, how these totally inconsistent facts can be brought into connection with each other, and I must confess that I have little hope that it will ever be possible wholly to account for these discrepancies in the tradition, unless some part or the whole of the *dṛṣṭivāda* should really be recovered, which seems to me to be not wholly incredible.

However, we must start from the fact that at present the whole text is absolutely lost, including the *pūrva*'s and four (or three) other sections. The Jains themselves, strange as it seems, give no convincing reason for the loss of what may be regarded as the oldest and most venerable part of their sacred lore, and various explanations of this startling fact have been attempted by the most eminent Jain scholars in Europe. Weber, who returned many times in the treatises so often cited here to this very important question, apparently thought the reason to be that the *dṛṣṭivāda* was not in complete agreement with the tenets of the orthodox doctrine, as representing a stage of the Jain creed much previous to that of the time of the redaction. In fact, we know that the *dṛṣṭivāda* accounted not only for the Jain doctrine, but also for that of the Ājīvika's, i. e. the followers of Gosāla Maṅkhaliputta, the rival of Mahāvīra, and of the *Terāsiya* (= *Trāivāsika*), the followers of Chaluya Rohagutta¹, from whom the Vāiśeṣika-philosophers are said by the Jains to draw their origin². Now Chaluya Rohagutta was the leader of the sixth schism in the Jain community³, said to have occurred in 544 A. V. (= 17 or 77 B. C.), and it is expressly stated in some accounts of this heresy that Chaluya was the author of the Vāiśeṣika-sūtra's, generally known as Kaṇāda or Kaṇabhakṣa. Now the Vāiśeṣika-system certainly did not exist in the time of Kāuṭilya (300 B. C.)⁴, and the present sūtra's are stated by Jacobi JAOS. XXXI, 1 ff. to have

¹ Traditionally rendered by *Ṣaḍulūka Rohagupta*; *Ṣaḍulūka* apparently contains a punning allusion to the *Āulūkyā* or *Vāiśeṣikadarśana*. But *Chaluya* is scarcely identical with *Ṣaḍulūka*; however we find *Chaḷū* in Ind. Stud. XVII, 121.

² Cp. Kalpas. ed. Jacobi p. 119; Leumann Ind. Stud. XVII, 121.

³ Cp. Leumann Ind. Stud. XVII, 116 ff.

⁴ Jacobi SBPrAW. 1911, p. 732 ff.

been compiled in the period between 200 and 450 A. D., as they are apparently directed against the doctrines of the Śūnyavāda, though neglecting the Vijñānavāda. Recently, however, N. Péri BEFEO. XI, 339 ff. has proved that Vasubandhu, the younger brother of Asaṅga, the first *vijñānavādin*, probably lived as early as about 350 B. C., and consequently we must say that the Vāiśeṣika-sūtra's were compiled before that date. This work, however, can apparently have nothing to do with Chaluya Rohagutta, who, according to the tradition related above, must have flourished in the first century B. C. But it is evidently absurd to think that the *dṛṣṭi-vāda*, or rather the *pūrvā's*, i. e. the oldest section of the sacred lore, should have contained anything concerning a doctrine which arose at least five centuries after the death of Mahāvīra. And, moreover, Chaluya's date is by no means quite certain, as the *sthavirāvalī* of the Kalpasūtra says¹ that Chaluya Rohagutta of the Kāuśika gotra was a disciple of Mahāgiri, who succeeded Sthūlabhadra as pontiff of the Śvetāmbaras in 219 A. V. (= 308 or 248 B. C. — the latter date alone seems possible), and died 30 years later. Accordingly Chaluya must have lived shortly after the time of Aśoka, but there is nevertheless not much more probability of his tenets having been incorporated in the *pūrvā's*. Chaluya is said to have been the founder of the Trāirāśika *śākhā*; but I feel convinced that we must fall back upon the explanation offered by the great commentators Śīlānka (on Sūtrakṛta I, 1, 3, 12)² and Abhayadeva³, according to whom the Terāsiya's were originally identical with the Ājīvika's, the followers of Gosāla. Some connection, however, between these philosophers, i. e. Chaluya Rohagutta on the one side and the Vāiśeṣika's on the other, is too frequently mentioned by the Jains to be wholly fanciful, and there probably was such a connection though I cannot here try to make out to what extent the statement is supported by other evidence. Concerning the relations between the Jains and Vaiśeṣikas cp. Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. xxxv ff.

From this digression I return to the argument of Weber quoted above. It seems at first to be fairly convincing, but I am inclined to think that it rests on somewhat uncertain premises. For on the one side we have the statement of the passages in aṅga

¹ Cp. SBE. XXII, 290.

² SBE. XLV, 245.

³ Quoted by Weber Ind. Stud. XV, 351.

4 and the Nandī, according to which the *pūrva's* (or the *dṛṣṭivāda*) explained the doctrine of the Ājīvika's in connection with that of the Jains themselves; and on the other, the Bhagavatī tells us that Gosāla took his tenets from a certain portion of the *pūrva's*. These statements ought certainly to be considered in connection with each other, and if that is done they make it extremely doubtful whether the *dṛṣṭivāda* did really contain an exposition of heretical doctrines, and rather prompt the query whether the heresy did not start from some passages in the already existing sacred lore, which had been wrongly or at least differently interpreted, just in the same way as has been alleged concerning the second schism¹. For we learn from the old accounts that Tisagutta, the author of this schism, based his erroneous opinions upon the false interpretation of a passage in the *āyappavāyapuvva* (p. vii); and Gosāla may have started in just the same way from certain tenets in the old canon. This is indeed much more probable, as he is actually said to have taken his doctrine from the *pūrva's*. We ought also to remember both that the Jain religion is certainly older than Mahāvīra, his reputed predecessor Pārśva having almost certainly existed as a real person, and that, consequently, the main points of the original doctrine may have been codified long before Mahāvīra. From these considerations we may perhaps draw the conclusion that the *dṛṣṭivāda* did not actually contain the tenets of the Ājīvika's, which would really be somewhat surprising, but that on the contrary the heretics took their doctrine from this oldest part of the canon. From this point of view I willingly agree with Jacobi that Weber's assumption concerning the *dṛṣṭivāda*, that it is not wholly orthodox, is not very convincing nor even probable.

Again, Jacobi himself² thinks it more credible that the reason why the *dṛṣṭivāda* became obsolete was that it consisted merely of discussions (*pravāda*) between Mahāvīra and his opponents, and that these would have gradually lost their interest and at last become wholly unintelligible to the Jains themselves. But even this explanation does not seem quite probable. Jacobi assumes that the title *pravāda* "added to the name of each *pūrva*" implies that they really contained merely discussions between Mahāvīra

¹ Leumann Ind. Stud. XVII, 107 ff.

² SBE. XXII, p. XLV ff.

and upholders of other doctrines. But it is only the *pūrva's* 3—10, consequently eight out of fourteen, that are called *pravāda's*, and, as far as I know, there is nothing, except the statements regarding the Ājīvika's (and Terāsiya's) quoted above, that could imply the conclusion that they merely consisted of discussions. Moreover, there are in the Buddhist scriptures quite a number of passages where Buddha refutes the doctrines of his opponents, and these must equally have been uninteresting to his followers later, and certainly to a greater degree, for the Buddhist doctrine has undergone alterations and innovations much more important than has that of the Jains, and still these scriptures are preserved intact. Now I think that the Hindus have always taken great delight in these *pravāda's* and in the quotations of different doctrines and opinions, which is clearly proved by their philosophical sūtra's and commentaries, and in more remote times by the Brāhmaṇa's and Upaniṣad's¹. And I do not quite realize why the Jains should have differed so widely from the common standard of the Hindus on this point.

Finally Leumann, Actes du VI^e Congrès des Orient. III: 2, 558 ff., propounds a totally different view as regards the loss of the *dṛṣṭivāda*. Starting from undeniable coincidences between a tantric text and the table of contents drawn up for the *dṛṣṭivāda* in aṅga 4 and the Nandī, he concludes that this book must have contained a great number of texts concerning tantric rites, sorcery, astrology &c., and that this would be the real reason for its becoming obsolete. But even if it is admitted that the *dṛṣṭivāda* really contained in its first part some sort of tantric text, the same does not hold good as regards the *pūrva's*; for these constituted the third part of it, or, more correctly speaking, originally the last, as the aṅga's are many times referred to as ending with the (*loga*)*bindu-sāra*, the 14th *pūrva*. And the *pūrva's* could not certainly be considered as containing *tāntra*, although sorcery and magic rites have always been popular with the Jains. Consequently Leumann's explanation is to me by no means convincing.

All these explanations seem to me to have one fault in common, viz. that of suggesting that the *dṛṣṭivāda* (or the *pūrva's*, which is

¹ Works like the Kāuṭīliya also contain a great number of quotations and refutations of different opinions, cp. Jacobi SBPrAW. 1911, p. 958 ff.

much the same thing) had been wilfully rejected by the Śvetāmbaras themselves. For there are certainly many instances of canonical scriptures having¹ been altogether lost; but I am at a loss to discover any sacred text containing the main doctrines of the religion to which it belongs that has been simply abandoned by the religious community itself. Besides, against all such suggestions stand the statements of the Jains themselves; for they clearly tell us that the *pūrva's* only became obsolete gradually, so that the loss was not complete until a thousand years after the death of Mahāvīra, i. e. just at the time of the final redaction of the canon. The objection may be raised that this statement is not very reliable, as such legendary records often contain only a very scanty amount of truth. But although the narrative of an exact number of *pūrva's* surviving at certain periods seems rather suspicious, I venture to think that the statement as a whole ought not to be totally disregarded.

The *dr̥ṣṭivāda* belonged to the nineteenth year in the study of the sacred texts¹, and this is in reality the last year, as the twentieth seems to have been occupied with a sort of repetition of the whole of the sacred lore. This implies undoubtedly that the text was thought to be extremely difficult, and, if we consider that it contained the very oldest books of the canon, we may well conclude that it presented almost insuperable difficulties both of language and of style. We need only think of the Ācārāṅga, probably one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, of the existing scriptures, to see how immensely the difficulties increase the older the text is. And the first āṅga certainly belongs to a later set of scriptures than the *pūrva's*. Moreover, though we hear a great deal about old commentaries (*niryukti's* and *eārṇi's*) on the sacred texts, some of which are unanimously ascribed to Bhaḍrabāhu himself (about 300 B. C.), we never hear, as far as I know, of any commentary upon the *dr̥ṣṭivāda*. It seems probable from this that the text was only recited and taught by some few very prominent teachers, and that no fixed tradition of interpretation ever grew up around it, as had been the case with nearly all the other canonical works. If this was really so, it is perhaps not so very strange, considering too that the *pūrva's* were certainly a rather extensive

¹ Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 223 ff.

mass of scriptures, that parts of them should have gradually become obsolete. Moreover, we know that the reason why Devarddhi caused the Council of Valabhī to be convoked was that the sacred lore had sunk into a state of decay and was threatened with the fate of becoming totally obsolete. If now we have certain reasons for believing that just one special part of the canon, viz. the *deṣṭivāda*, was in a higher degree than the others exposed to destruction, it may perhaps not be quite unreasonable to suggest that, when the rest of the sacred scriptures had already begun to fall into oblivion, this was much more the case with the twelfth aṅga, and that in the time of Devarddhi it was beyond recovery. I do not propose to discuss this hypothesis further here, I have only put it forward on account of its possibly affording an explanation of the strange mutilation of the canon, that is more in harmony with the Jain tradition itself than the suggestions mentioned above.

As regards the Jain literature subsequent to the Council of Valabhī, nothing need be said here; for there is no positive evidence that any canonical text belongs to a time later than about 1000 A. V. After that period — i. e. after the beginning of the 6th century A. D. — a huge mass of commentaries, represented by the successive stages of *niryukti*, *eṅraṇi*, *ṭikā* and *dīpikā*, came into existence, and it would not be possible or even of any value to treat of those writings here. But, as it seems to be rather a prevalent opinion that the work of the commentators only began after the final redaction of the canon¹ had taken place, I shall here only emphasize the unanimous tradition amongst the Jains that Bhadrabāhu himself was the author of *niryukti*'s to not less than ten different canonical works, and that other pontiffs and patriarchs belonging to the centuries before our era had also written commentaries on the sacred scriptures. Very much weight ought not probably to be attached to these statements; and, as regards the authorship of Bhadrabāhu, several of these *niryukti*'s were evidently not written by him, as they themselves mention him amongst the former saints of the Jain church. But I feel strongly inclined to believe that the tradition of the commentaries is much older than the Council of Valabhī, and that the statements concerning Bhadrabāhu imply at least that the oldest body of interpretations of the sacred scrip-

¹ Cp. e. g. Pullé Studi italiani di filologia indo-iranica I, 1 ff.

tures commenced from the times of the first Council — that of Pāṭaliputra — when the canon was settled for the first time. Probably also the sacred scriptures were interpreted in different ways in the different *gana's* and *śākhā's* of the Śvetāmbara community; and the existence at an early date of some of these sections of the church is put beyond doubt by the coincidence between the *sthavirāvalī* of the Kalpasūtra and the votive inscriptions excavated at Mathurā¹. That the existing Jain commentaries are as a whole good and trustworthy is a further proof of the great age of the tradition which is represented by them.

The above considerations have throughout been made on the basis of the assumption that the Jain canon even in its present shape represents for the most part a very old set of writings, the largest, or at least the most important part of which goes back to the times of the Council of Pāṭaliputra, the age of Bhadrabāhu and Sthūlabhadra. But this has not always been the opinion of European scholars; and I do not venture to suggest that this theory is even now generally accepted. Professor Jacobi² was the first who furnished decisive evidence for the great age of the *aṅga's*, and I cannot see the remotest reason for doubting the force of his considerations. The total absence in the most important parts of the canon of any ideas belonging to Greek astronomy — and only a total lack of knowledge concerning the simplest notions of Western science could tolerate the upholding of the Jain astronomy in the whole of its absurdity — supplies a decisive proof of the suggestion that the texts must have remained almost unaltered since the very first centuries of our era. For Greek astronomy was probably introduced into India at latest in the 3rd or the 4th century A. D. This affords a *terminus ante quem* and shows that the Council of Valabhī was certainly responsible for only very slight alterations and additions to the old texts. Moreover, the metrical parts of the Jain canon suggested to such an acute observer and such an expert on Hindu metrics as Jacobi a *terminus a quo*; for, as a general rule, all the metres used by the Jains in their canonical scriptures, whether *vāitalāya*, *triṣṭubh* or *āryā*, show types that are clearly more developed than those of the Pāli canon, and at the same time distinctly older than those of the Lalita Vistara and other

¹ Cp. Bühler in the WZKM, I—V and X.

² SBE. XXII, p. xxxix ff.

Northern Buddhist texts. Supported by this very powerful evidence, Jacobi concluded that the most important and oldest portions of the Siddhānta must have been fixed during a period lying between the settling of the Tripiṭaka and the first centuries of our era, say roughly between 300 B. C. and 200 A. D.; and I for my part consider this conclusion quite justified. I should only wish to add here that the knowledge afforded us by the Mathurā inscriptions concerning the already very highly developed stage attained by the Śvetāmbara community in the first century A. D., as well as the unanimous tradition — however inaccurate it may be in detail — concerning the great number of non-canonical writings belonging to the time of Bhadrabāhu, may perhaps permit us to place the lower terminus some centuries further back, i. e. at least to the commencement of our era.

Occasional mention of non-Indian races, Brahminical literature, the seven schisms (the latest 584 A. V.) &c. were not regarded by Jacobi as affording first-hand evidence for the date of the canonical scriptures; and in this he was certainly right, in so far as such short passages scattered over a vast literature may very well have been introduced by interpolators, or even during the final redaction. That the Hindus are very fond of enumerations of different kinds is well known, being attested even by the Buddhist scriptures. But as these passages have been dealt with by Weber¹, who on the strength of them arrived at a very different result to mine as regards the age of the canon (2nd—5th century A. D., or even later), I shall here say some few words concerning them; for according to my opinion they do not prove what Weber considered they did, but rather the contrary.

Several canonical works have preserved a list of female slaves belonging to different non-Indian or Indian, but non-Aryan races². These lists are apparently of two different sorts. one shorter and older, giving the names of about 20 races, and occurring in aṅga 5—6, upāṅga 1, 2, 6, 8 and cheda 4, and a longer one, containing 50—60 names occurring in aṅga 10 and upāṅga 4; and it may as well be remarked at once that the tenth aṅga is apparently in its present shape a very late composition, as the

¹ Ind. Stud. XVI, 236 ff.

² Cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 302, 313, 332, 380, 387, 397, 412, 422, 476.

text does not at all correspond to the description in *aṅga* 3, 10¹, and that *upāṅga* 4 is expressly stated to be the work of Ārya Śyāma, a patriarch who is certainly identical with that Kālakācārya whom the tradition places in the time of Gardabhila, the father of Vikramāditya². Now, the first of these two lists mentions, besides the Indian races of *Cilātiya* (= *Kirāta*), *Damila*, *Siṃhala*, *Pulinda*, the foreign races *Joṇiya* (= *Yavana*, cp. *Yona* in the Aśoka-inscr.), *Palhaviya* (= *Pahlava*), *Pāvasa* and also some others of less importance, e. g. the *Muruṇḍa* or *Maruṇḍu* (cp. *Μαροῦνδαι* in Ptolemy) and *Bahala* (probably = *Balhi*, *Bāhlika* 'Balkh'). As for the *Ārava*, they were looked upon by Weber as identical to the Arabs; but this is contested by Jacobi³. However, this is of slight importance, for the classical authors tell us of a very early import to Bharoch of slave girls from Western Asia and the Persian Gulf, and we must remember that the Jains had their strongholds even at a very early date principally in the west of India⁴. What is obvious, when we compare this list with the second one, is the entire absence of the Śaka's; for the second list, which bears undeniable traces of a much later time, begins with the *Śaka* and *Yavana*, thus giving evidence of the overwhelming importance of these races at the time when it was composed. We ought to remember at this point that an invasion of Śaka's into Northern and Western India is said to have been occasioned by the famous Kālakācārya (about 60 B. C.), in order to overthrow the dominion of Gardabhila, and that the Jains certainly lived for a long time under the sway of Śaka kings. This list moreover mentions the *Ura's*, who occur already in Kautīliya p. 81⁵, and further the *Hūya's* and *Romaga's*. Amongst Indian races the *Andhra's* and *Mahāvāṣṭra's* are worthy of notice. I do not hesitate to believe that this enumeration actually dates from the time shortly before or after the commencement of our era, and I reiterate my statement concerning Śyāma's (= Kālakācārya) authorship of the fourth *upāṅga*. That there is anything, however,

¹ Ind. Stud. XVI, 326 ff.

² Jacobi ZDMG. 34, 251 ff. Gardabhila reigned, according to the Jain tradition, between 74—61 B. C.

³ SBE. XXII, p. xxxix n. 1.

⁴ Probably already in or shortly after the times of Aśoka (about 274—233 B. C.).

⁵ Jacobi SBPrAW. 1911, p. 961.

in these lists that would compel us to assign them to the late date put down by Weber, I for my part cannot discover.

The seven schisms are mentioned already in aṅga 3¹; and of these the last is said to have occurred in 584 A. V., i. e. 57 or 117 A. D. But as regards such a series of events having occurred within the church itself, we must certainly admit that the enumeration of them may easily have been interpolated or at least completed by the redactors to whom these ecclesiastical matters were, of course, of the utmost importance. I think we should do better not to attach too much chronological value to these passages.

As regards Brahminical literature, we have also two different lists, one older and shorter, occurring in aṅga 5, upāṅga 1, 10 and cheda 4², and another later and more detailed in the Nandī and the Anuyogaadvāra³. The first list speaks of the four vedas with the *itihāsa* as fifth and the *nighaṅṭu* as sixth, and further of the vedic aṅga's⁴ and upāṅga's and the *śaṣṭitantra*. The mention of the last seems to imply a late date for this list, which gives otherwise only the name of vedic works; for the book now known as *śaṣṭitantra* is undoubtedly the composition of Vārṣa-gaṇya⁵, who is said to have been a contemporary of Vasubandhu and consequently flourished about 350 A. D. But it is quite possible that *śaṣṭitantra* is here only a name for the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy, which is one of the very oldest amongst the Hindu philosophical schools, being mentioned already by Kāu-ṭilya⁶. The Sāṅkhya's also stand at the beginning of an enumeration of Brahminical ascetics (*parivṛājaka*) in Aupapātika § 76⁷, which runs as follows: *saṅkhū jogī kāvīlū bhīuvā haṃsa para-mahaṃsā bahurūdagū kulīrvāyū Kaṭhaparivṛāyū*, hence presenting a very considerable appearance of antiquity. I do not think that the mention of the *śaṣṭitantra* among the names of vedic works in this list has any chronological importance; it merely points to

¹ Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 275.

² Ind. Stud. XVI, 304, 379, 423, 474.

³ Ind. Stud. XVII, 9, 28 f.

⁴ *śikṣā, kalpa, vyakaraṇa, nīrakta, chandas* and *jyotiṣa*.

⁵ Tuxen Yoga p. 14 f.; Charpentier ZDMG. 65, 845.

⁶ Arthaśāstra p. 6; cp. Jacobi SBPrAW. 1911, p. 732 ff.

⁷ Cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 379.

the predominant rôle played by the Sāṅkhya system at the time of its origin.

As to the second list, that of the Nandī (and Anuyogadvāra), it presents several interesting points, but is unfortunately very obscure. It runs as follows¹: *Bhārahāṃ Rāmāyāṃ Bhīmāsurokkhāṃ Kodillayāṃ (Ghoḍa(ya)muhaṃ) sugu(ḍa)bhaddiyāo kappāsīyāṃ nāgasuhumāṃ kaṇagasattarī (veśīyāṃ) vāisesīyāṃ ruddharayāṃ (Kāvīl(iy)āṃ)*² *logāyātāṃ sutthitāntāṃ Mādharāṃ parāṇāṃ vāgarāṇāṃ Bhāgavayāṃ Pāyāṃjalī Pussadevayāṃ Ichāṃ gaṇīyāṃ saṃvārūyāṃ nāḍagāī ahavā bāvattarī kalāo cattārī ya veṣī saṃgovāṃgā.* If we eliminate the words after *ahavā*, which are certainly a later addition, the list gives several names that are easily understood, but also several which I totally fail to make out; and unfortunately the commentaries afford us no help for the interpretation. The epic literature, Bhārata, Rāmāyaṇa and Purāṇa, is correctly represented³; amongst philosophical systems the Vāiśeṣika, Sāṅkhya and Lokāyata are mentioned, of which the first is decidedly the most modern, the two other being mentioned in Kauṭīliya, p. 6. What *Pāṭāṃjalī(ya)* means is doubtful; it may refer to the Mahābhāṣya — *vyākaraṇa*, however, is specially mentioned — or rather to the Yoga-sūtra's, which are certainly a late work⁴. As to *Bhāgavata* it can scarcely refer to the Purāṇa, unless it be a late interpolation; it may more probably mean a sūtra or some other work belonging to the worship of Bhagavānt. As to the three names *Bhīmāsurokka*, *Mādharā* and *Pussadevaya*, I am totally at a loss to make anything out of them, and the same is unfortunately the case with at least five of the other titles mentioned here. viz. *sugu(ḍa)bhaddiyāo*, *kappāsīya*, *nāgasuhuma*, *kaṇagasattarī* and *ruddharayāṇa*. In Sanskrit they would undoubtedly run: *śakṭi-bhadrīkāḥ*, *kārpāsika*, *nāgasūksma* (?), *kanakasaptatī* and *vṛddharavāna*. But this does not help us much, and it is as a mere guess I venture to suggest that *nāgasuhumu* may be a corrupt form —

¹ Text quoted by Weber Ind. Stud. XVII, 9 (cp. Bhagavatī 2, 248 n.).

² Here follows in the ed. of the Nandī *tesīyāṃ*, which seems to be wanting in the Mss.

³ *Cheda* 4 gives correctly the number of Purāṇas as 18, v. Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 476.

⁴ Cp. Jacobi JAOS. XXXI, 1 ff.

of what I do not exactly know — and refer to the *hastiyāurveda*¹ (probably in that case the Pālakāpya), a prominent section of Hindu learning, and that the *kanakasaptati* may be some unknown treatise about gold and precious metals and stones, a topic profusely dwelt upon by Kāuṭīlya in the Arthaśāstra II, 13 sq. Finally, the *Koṭṭillaya* is, of course, the Kāuṭīlya (Arthaśāstra), and as to the *ḷhoḷa(yu)mulha* it certainly presents the most interesting point of the whole list, for there is not the remotest doubt that it denotes Ghoṭakamukha, a predecessor of Vātsyāyana, who tells us that he had written a treatise on the *kanyāpradāna*, a part of the Kāmasāstra²; moreover, as he is also mentioned by Kāuṭīlya³, he must belong to at least the 4th century B. C. Afterwards there is mention made of the *vesiṣa* = *vaiśika*, which certainly means the part of the Kāmasāstra concerning courtezans, a section first treated of, according to Vātsyāyana, by Dattaka of Pāṭaliputra. As now Vātsyāyana's work very soon became the authoritative treatise on all matters belonging to the Kāmasūtra, and was probably written as early as in the first century of our era, we may undoubtedly infer that this list of Brahminical books was — at least in its original shape — composed before the time when Vātsyāyana collected the separate works on Kāma and treated the whole discipline in one work⁴. And this means, consequently, that it must probably be earlier than the commencement of our era, or at least nearly coincident with it.

On the basis of what has briefly been set forth here I cannot find in any of these passages anything implying a specially late date for the Siddhānta even in its present shape.

There are certainly many other passages scattered through the whole of the canon which might lead an acute observer to draw further conclusions concerning the chronology⁵. But I cannot here enter

¹ There is a *hastisūtra* in the MBh., which might possibly give *nāgasutta* or *asūya*, but this is very uncertain.

² Kāmasūtra p. 5 ed. Durgāprasāda.

³ Arthaśāstra p. 251; cp. Jacobi SBPrAW. 1911, pp. 959 f., 963.

⁴ As to Bābhṛavya Pañcāla, who, according to Vātsyāyana, had written a complete work on Kāmasūtra, he was not probably well known, as he is not very frequently mentioned.

⁵ Thus, for instance, we read in the KS. (*cheda* 5), ed. Schubring, I, 51: *kappai niggaṭṭhāṇu vā niggaṭṭhīṇa vā paratthimēṇaṃ jāva Aṅga-Magadhā eṭṭac, dakkhiṇēṇaṃ jāva Kosambīo eṭṭac, paccatthimēṇaṃ jāva Thāṇūvisayāo eṭṭac, uttarenāṃ jāva Kuṇṭālū-visayāo eṭṭac* 'the monks or nuns may wander towards the East as far as Aṅga-Magadha, towards

upon further investigations of this kind, and I shall only mention one single instance that has a certain interest for the question of the date. In the second upāṅga, the Rāyapaseṇaijja, the interesting relations of which to the Pāyāsisutta of the Dīgha Nikāya were detected and dealt with by Professor Leumann¹, it is stated in a certain passage² that any Brahmans who have committed certain crimes should be stigmatized, i. e. the image of a dog (*sumakhu*) or a *kuṇḍiḍiya* should be branded upon their foreheads. This coincides with Kāuṭilya p. 220, who prescribes that four marks should be used: for theft a dog (*śvan*), for incest (*gurutaḷpa*) a pudendum muliebri (*bhaga*), for manslaughter a headless trunk (*kabandha*), and for consuming intoxicating liquor a *madyadhvaḥju*³. But this rule does not occur in Manu and the later law-books⁴, where corporal punishments on Brahmans are not permissible⁵. This usage had consequently become obsolete after the times of Kāuṭilya, and the conclusion is that the Jain text where it occurs must be nearer to the time of Kāuṭilya than to that of the later *dharmasūtra*'s.

To sum up the evidence discussed, I wholly agree with Jacobi as regards the age of the Jain scriptures. Although they were perhaps handed down for a long time orally, and were only at a late period put into a written form — circumstances no doubt accounting for slight innovations and misunderstandings occurring in them — and although the whole bulk of the present canon certainly does not belong to the same period, several works being of a later date, I do not doubt that the principal sacred scriptures represent even in their present shape the actual canon fixed at the council of Pāṭaliputra. The time of their origin would be south as far as Kosambī, towards the west as far as Thūṇā [cp. Mahāvagga V, 13, 12; Jāt. vol. VI, pp. 62, 65], towards the north as far as Kuṇḍālā'. This precept apparently goes back to a time when Jainism only existed in a very limited part of India, i. e. before the time of Samprati, the grandson of Aśoka, who is supposed to have disseminated it throughout India.

¹ Actes du VI^e Congrès des Orient. III: 2, 467 ff.

² Leumann l. c. p. 519.

³ As *kabandha* means 'a big jar, pot' as well as 'a headless trunk', and as *kuṇḍiḍiya* generally means 'a pot, jar', I suppose that it may also have the second meaning of *kabandha* i. e. 'a headless trunk'.

⁴ With the exception of Viṣṇu V, 2—8 (Jolly ZDMG. 67, 85).

⁵ As regards corporal punishments inflicted on Brahmans cp. DN. III: 1, 26—27 (O. Franke Dīghanikāya p. 97).

certainly be covered by a period extending from 300 B. C. to the beginning of our era.

II.

The *Uttarādhyāyana* (AMg. *Uttarajijayana*) or *sūtra* is the first *mūlasūtra*, and consequently the forty-first work of the Siddhānta, according to the list adopted by Bühler and Jacobi¹. The expression *mūlasūtra* is somewhat doubtful in meaning, and Weber, Ind. Stud. XVII 41, points out that it does not occur in the canon itself, but only in the Āvaśyaka Niryukti XI, 61, where a *mūlasūtra-gāthā* seems to be opposed to a *gāthā* derived from the Niryukti². Now *mūla* certainly may mean 'original text', for we find Somadeva in his Kathās. I, 10 calling the poem from which he abridged his composition a *mūla*, when he says:

gāthā mūlaṃ tathāivātan na manāg apy atikramah ³,

and in the Buddhist work Mahāvīyutpatti 245, 1265 *mūlayaṅtha* seems to mean 'original text', i. e. the words of Buddha himself⁴. Consequently there can be no doubt whatsoever that the Jains too may have used *mūla* in the sense of 'original text', and perhaps not so much in opposition to the later abridgments and commentaries as merely to denote the actual words of Mahāvīra himself. It may further be noted that the term *sūtra* is in reality very inappropriate to the sort of compositions included in the Siddhānta, inasmuch as we usually understand by *sūtra's* the very short and concise compendiums of ritual, grammar, philosophy and other sciences. But *sūtra* has apparently another sense amongst the Jains and Buddhists, and there is little doubt that it was their purpose in adopting this name rather to contest the claims of their Brahminical opponents to be solely in possession of real canonical works⁵ than to imitate the style and modes of expression of the Brahminical *sūtra*-literature.

¹ Above p. 1 sq.

² The usage of the commentaries, however, seems to be to call the verses of the original text simply *sūtra*, and the verses derived from the Niryukti *gāthā*.

³ Cp. Speyer Studies about the Kathās. p. 9.

⁴ Cp. Burnouf Introduction, pp. 36, 43, 51.

⁵ Cp. the name *aṅga* and the four *veda's* of the Digambaras, as well as the sagacious remark of Jacobi SBPrAW. 1912, p. 843 n. 1.

If, consequently, *mūlasātra* may be understood in this way, the same remark, of course, applies to the term *sūtra* affixed to the title of our work, *Uttarādhyayana*. But even this name is subject to some doubt as to its true meaning. The commentary of the Nandī¹ says: *etany adhyayānāni nīyamānaṃ surveṣāṃ adhyayānānām | pradhānatre 'pi rūḍhyāmāny evottarādhyayanasaṅkīrṇācatreṇa prasiddhāni*, and consequently implies that *uttara* is to be taken here to mean simply 'best, most excellent'². But this may rightly be at once called in question for the reason that *uttara* seldom, if ever, occurs in this sense in titles of books. On the other hand *Uttarakāṇḍa* (Rām. VII), *Uttarakhaṇḍa* (last books of the Padma- and Śiva-Purāṇa's), *Uttaragrantha*³, *Uttaratantra*, *Uttaratāpanīya*, *Uttaravallī* (Kāthop.) &c., are more or less well-known titles of parts of works where *uttara* always means 'later, last'. Consequently, the most probable conclusion would certainly be that *Uttarādhyayana* means 'the last chapters'⁴. Here the tradition of the Jains themselves — mentioned already by Weber Ind. Stud. XVII, 43 — may help us to explain the real sense of this title: for the *Jīva-caritra* of the KS. § 147 tells us that Mahāvīra died after having recited during his last *pañjāsan* 'the fifty-five chapters concerning the result of bad actions' (*paṇāpapaṇṇaṃ ajjhayaṇāni pūvaphulavī-vāyāni*) and 'the thirty-six unasked questions' (*chattisaṃ . . . apuṭṭha-rāgarāṇi*). The last ones are stated by the scholiast (Kalpalatā, Jacobi KS. p. 114) to be identical with the *Uttarādhyayana*, and I think this may be fairly correct, as there seems to be no other book in the canon to which the thirty-six chapters and the title 'the unasked questions' might be applied. As to this title, I have seen no explanation of it, but I conceive that it is to be understood in the following way: it is well known that quite a number of the scriptures belonging to the canon begin with questions, said to be put by Jambu to Sudharman (cp. e. g. aṅga V ff.), such texts may well have been entitled *puṭṭha-rāgarāṇi* (= *puṭṭha-vyākaraṇāni*); but there is no trace of anything like that

¹ Cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVII. 13 n. 4.

² The commentators on Uttar. XXXVI, 267 are of the same opinion.

³ Cp. Colebrooke Misc. Ess. I, 308 and BR. s. v.

⁴ This seems also to be the opinion of Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 232 n. 1.

in our text¹. Consequently, as it contains in every chapter an exposition of some question belonging to the doctrine or an old legend chosen to illustrate such topics, it may very well have been called an '(exposition of) unmasked questions'.

That the Uttarādhyayana contains the words of Mahāvīra himself is certainly the conclusion to be drawn from the text itself, as we have several passages² where the Prophet of the Jain creed is expressly stated to be the author of certain parts of it; and the very last verse (XXVI, 267) runs thus:

*ii pāukare buddhe Nāyae pariṇirvāe |
chattisu uttarājñhāe bhavasiddhīyasammāe ||*

i. e. 'the enlightened and liberated Jñāti(putra) has delivered the thirty-six lectures of the Uttarādhyayana, which the pious approve of'³. There is, of course, nothing that could demonstrate the truth of these statements⁴, and we can scarcely be sure of having here — any more than in other canonical works — any single word spoken by the Prophet himself. However, we may easily subscribe to the opinion put forward by Weber Ind. Stud. XVII, 44 that some parts at least of our text make the impression of their being of a venerable age — one might almost say of belonging to the very oldest parts of the canon. But of these points I shall speak later on.

Before I go further, I must remark that some doubt also attaches to the term *iṣibhāṣīyāṃ* (*iṣibhāṣītāni*), which seems to denote a certain work of the canon not existing now — at least not with this title — but which in many canonical and other passages is referred to as identical to our text⁵. But as this work is said to have

¹ The second, sixteenth and twenty-ninth chapters — all of which begin in prose — contain some few introductory words supposed to be addressed by Sudharman to Jambu (*suyāṃ me aūsaṃ teṇa bhagavayā evam-akkhāyaṃ = śrutam mayāyujṣmaṇis teṇa bhagavatā evam ākhātam*), but there is no sort of question preceding them.

² E. g. the introductions of chapters II, XVI and XXIX (see the preceding note) or the remarks at the end of chapter VI.

³ SBE. XLV, p. 232.

⁴ At least one chapter of our text, viz. the eighth, is expressly stated not to contain the words of Mahāvīra, but those of Kapila. Even the Niryuktī v. 4 says that the text contains *Jñabhāṣīyā* (= *Jñabhāṣītāni*) and *pattejabuddhasaṃvāyā* (= *pratyejabuddhasaṃvādāḥ*).

⁵ Cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVI passim.

contained either fifty or forty-four chapters, it certainly cannot be identical with the *Uttarādhyayana*, which can hardly have ever contained more than thirty-six chapters. The work in question is stated elsewhere to be the same text as the *devendrastara's* 'the praises of the kings¹ of the gods'², and on the whole there seems to be no certain tradition concerning the *isibhāsiyāni*, which were probably obsolete already in the time of Haribhadra³. It seems to me that this question can scarcely be solved with the help only of the sources at present available; neither can it be of any special importance for the solution of questions concerning the origin of our text. Accordingly I take no further notice of it here.

The *Uttarādhyayana* consists of thirty-six chapters of widely differing length⁴, and is in its main part metrical. Only chapter XXIX, the introductions of chapters II and XVI and some few lines at the end of chapter VI are in prose; the metrical portion contains something like 1,643 verses⁵. To begin with the names of the chapters, they are enumerated in the following way in the *Niryukti* vv. 13—17⁶:

vinayasūyaṇi ca parisaḥa-cauraṇijjāṇi asaṅkhayaṇi eeva |
akāmaṃaraṇaṇi niyaṇṭhiṇṇaṇi urabbhaṇi kavilijjāṇi ca || 13 ||
namipavrajjā dumaṇṭṭāyaṇi ca bahusūyapaṇṇijjāṇi taḥeva harisaṇi |
eittasambhūya-usūyāriṇṇaṇi sabhikkhūyaṇi samāhittāṇaṇi ca || 14 ||
pāvāsamaṇijjāṇi taḥa saṇṇajijjāṇi miyucariyā-niyaṇṭhiṇṇaṇi |
samuddapālīyaṇi rahanemiṇṇaṇi kesigoyamiṇṇaṇi ca || 15 ||
saṃṃā jāṇaṇijjāṇi samūyārī khaluṅka-mokkhagā |
appamādo tvaṃmaggo euraṇavihi-samāhittāṇaṇi ca || 16 ||
kammaṇagaḍḍi lesā bodhavaṇe khalu aṇṇagāramagge ya
jīvājīvaṇibhatti chaṭṭisaṇi attaraṇṇijjāyaṇā | 17 ||

i. e.: 'the discipline' and the 'troubles', the 'four requisites', and

¹ Cp. *Umāsvāti Tattvārthas.* IV, 6 (ZDMG. 60, 317 sq.).

² Cp. Weber *Ind. Stud.* XVII Index, s. v. *devendrastara*.

³ Cp. Weber *Ind. Stud.* XVII, 43.

⁴ The longest one is chapter XXXVI with 267 verses, the shortest chapter IV with 13 verses.

⁵ There are some spurious, or at least dubious, verses which have been included in the computation.

⁶ The text is from the Berlin MS. 706, fol. 402^a ff. (about which more will be found below).

also 'impurity'; 'death against one's will', the 'ascetic'¹, the 'parable of the ram' and the 'verses of Kapila' (13);

the '*pravrajyā* of Nami' and the 'leaf of the tree', the 'praise of the very learned' and even the '(story of) Harikeśa'; 'Citta and Sambhūta', 'Usuyāra', the 'true monk' and the 'conditions of perfect chastity' (14);

the 'bad ascetic', the 'story of Sañjaya', the 'life of Mṛgāputra', the '(true) ascetic', the 'story of Samudrapāla', the 'story of Rathanemi' and the 'conversation between Keśi and Gāutama' (15);

the '*Samiti*'s', the 'story of the sacrifice', the 'right behaviour', the 'bad bullock', the 'road to deliverance', the 'wakefulness', the 'road of penance', the 'mode of life' and the 'causes of carelessness'² (16);

the 'nature of *kurman*', the '*leśyā*'s' and the very remarkable 'way of the houseless' and the 'enumeration of living and non-living beings' are the thirty-six 'last chapters' (17).

We shall now proceed to examine the content of the different chapters somewhat more closely, and in connection with this investigation to put forward some suggestions concerning their origin, so as to be able further on to deal with the origin and development of the whole text. As this is probably the first inquiry published concerning this topic, I need scarcely remark that my suggestions will no doubt often be found to be of very hypothetical value; they are consequently only set forth with the greatest reserve.

The commentators always seek to make clear the general plan of arrangement followed through the whole work; when such and such a topic has been treated of in the first chapter, such and such a one that is in an indissoluble connection therewith must be treated of in the second and so on³. We can, however, scarcely share

¹ I. e. the 'false ascetic' (*khudḍāgavijayāṭṭhijjan*); chapter XX is the *mahānīyāṭṭhijjan*.

² That *samāhīṭṭhāṇaṃ* is here simply a scribal error for *pamāyāṭṭhāṇaṃ* is shown by the end of v. 25; *battise pamāyāṭṭhāṇāṃ* '(and) in the thirty-second the causes of carelessness'.

³ This is, as far as I understand, the opinion of the commentators concerning the whole of the Siddhānta, which, of course, represents to the Śvetāmbara the words of Mahāvīra himself, and must consequently be a logically arranged chain of expositions on the topics of the creed. But to modern eyes it is often difficult or impossible to

their view of the matter; for it is often quite apparent that one chapter does not stand in the slightest logical connection with the foregoing or the following one, and to anybody who has obtained even a superficial knowledge of our text, it must be absolutely clear that we have here matters collected from very different sources, and connected with each other only by being put inside the same frame. Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. xxxix ff. already pointed out the variety of matters treated in our work and the differences of the method and style in which these matters are dealt with, facts which must clearly exclude the thought of the *Uttarādhyayana* being the work of one single author.

But if there can scarcely be said to exist such a strict plan of arrangement as the commentators suggest, it is certainly possible to divide the different chapters from each other on quite other grounds, and to find in their arrangement at least the traces of a certain plan — though an unconscious one. For in the *Uttarādhyayana*, as well, as in other old Jain texts, we have lectures of very different content. According to the opinion of the old authorities summarized by Jacobi¹ the aim of our text is 'to instruct a young monk in his principal duties, to commend an ascetic life by precepts and examples, to warn him against the dangers in his spiritual career, and to give some theoretical information'. This intention is moreover clearly reflected in the contents of the different chapters, as I shall now try to make clear by a short investigation.

The last amongst the different aims of our text is 'to give some theoretical information'. The really old texts of the Jain canon — e. g. the *Ācārāṅga*, the *Sūtrakṛtāṅga* and our text — seldom give real theological or philosophical explanations in the style of the later — mostly prose — parts of the canon. But in the *Uttarādhyayana* there are several chapters which contain merely dogmatical questions, and which may consequently be said only to give theoretical information. These are the following:

- XXIV. *Samīho* (the *Samiti*'s)
- XXVI. *Samāyārī* (correct behaviour)
- XXVIII. *Mokkhamaggagā* (the road to final deliverance)

detect the connection of the different works or even of the parts or chapters in one single work.

¹ SBE. XLV, p. xxxix.

- XXIX. *Samattaparakkame* (the exertion in righteousness), also called *appamādo* (wakefulness)
 XXX. *Tavamaggo* (the road of penance)
 XXXI. *Caravarihi* (mode of life)
 XXXIII. *Kammāpagaḍḍi* (the nature of *karman*)
 XXXIV. *Lesajjhayaṇaṇi* (the lecture on the *leśyā's*)
 XXXVI. *Jivājivaribhatti* (the classification of living and non-living beings).

Moreover, the prose introductions to the second and sixteenth chapters are of a more dogmatic appearance than the following verses and are probably later additions¹. All these nine chapters — or rather ten, if we count in the prose part of chapter XVI — only treat pure matters of doctrine, and make use of such dogmatical terms as are also found in the later canonical works, and in treatises of theological and philosophical authors not belonging to the canon, such as for instance Umāsvāti's *Tattvārthasūtra*. Nevertheless, they do not in all points quite coincide with the later dogmatic works; I have pointed out in my commentary some passages where Umāsvāti certainly takes up a different position from that of our text. Nor is the exposition of doctrinal items always as strictly logical as in the later treatises — a state of things certainly to be expected in these old versified lectures.

It must certainly be quite obvious to any reader of our text that all the chapters dealing with purely theoretical matters — except the first part of chapter XVI — are to be found collected in the final part of the work, although they do not form a continuous series but are interrupted here and there by lectures of different content. But of these chapters really only one, viz. XXV 'The story of the sacrifice', is certainly a piece of ancient poetry, as it contains a few, but very remarkable parallels to that old Buddhist

¹ Concerning the second chapter this suggestion may certainly be quite correct, as the first verse apparently is meant to be the introduction of the chapter and has nothing to do with the foregoing prose passage. This may have been added at a later time only to give same sort of indication of the contents of the following verses. As for the sixteenth chapter, I am not quite sure of the correctness of my suggestion; it rather looks as if two independent pieces — one in prose and one in verse — dealing with the same subject, had been here put together.

text, the *Sutta Nipāta*, and moreover in its whole composition reminds us of chapter XII-XXVII 'The bad bullocks' is a short parable in old-fashioned style, and ascribed to Garga, probably a celebrity in the ancient Jain church; XXXII 'The causes of carelessness' is of a general religious content, but has been largely interspersed with a number of monotonous repetitions of a dogmatical tenor; and finally XXXV 'The houseless monk' deals in a very superficial way with the life of an ascetic, just in the same style as the chapters in the former part of our text. With the exception of these four lectures, the latter part of the Uttarādhyayana, from chapter XXIV to the end, consists of chapters of purely dogmatical content.

If we remember this fact, and moreover take into consideration that, although there occur in the other parts of our text certain terms belonging to the dogmatical language, these are always or nearly always of a less complicated character and certainly belong to the oldest set of dogmatical exposition — such as e. g. *samiti*, *gupti* &c — while we find in the purely theoretical lectures quite a number of those difficult and complicated topics that constitute the main part of the later scientific dogmatics, treated in a very learned language; and farther that, while in the parts of our work standing outside these nine lectures I have not been able to find any single reference to other canonical works or even to the existence of a Jain canon, there are within these theoretical lectures a number of passages referring to the canon and even to works belonging to it, which may be of a somewhat late date¹ — if, I say, we consider all these facts, we may perhaps feel prepared to draw the following conclusion:

¹ The passages in question are: XXIV, 3, which mentions the twelve aṅgas; XXVIII, 21, mentioning the aṅga's and the *bāhira*'s (cp. SBE. XLV, p. 155 n. 2), and 23 referring to the eleven aṅga's, the *prakīrṇa*'s and the *dyṣṭivāda*; XXXI, 13 and 16, mentioning the sixteen lectures of Sūtrakṛtāṅga I and the twenty-three lectures of the whole of this work; XXXI, 14, which mentions the nineteen chapters of the first *śrutaskandha* of aṅga VI; XXXI, 17, referring to the twenty-six chapters of the Daśāśrutaskandha, Brhatkalpa and Vyavahāra; and finally XXXI, 18, which speaks of the twenty-eight lectures of the Prakalpa, i. e. the Ācārāṅga. The reference to the twelve aṅga's or to the eleven aṅga's and the *dyṣṭivāda* are, of course, of no special importance, as this is common all through the canon; but as

The *Uttarādhyāyana* is not the work of one single author, but is a collection of materials differing in age and derived from different sources. It was perhaps in its original contents more like the old Buddhist works, the *Dhammapada* and the *Sutta Nipāta*¹. At the beginning it probably did not contain

for the *prakīrṇa*'s it is more difficult to judge of their being mentioned here. One might possibly suggest that the *prakīrṇa*'s might mean the same texts that are elsewhere styled as *anaṅgapravaiṣṭa*'s, but this is, of course, impossible here, as the *bāhira*'s, which are apparently identical with those texts, are mentioned two verses above. That the present set of *prakīrṇa*'s should be intended is also scarcely possible, as many of these texts most clearly belong to the very latest period of canonical scriptures. But Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 427 ff. gives other lists of *prakīrṇa*'s from different sources, amongst which are included the *Nandī*, the *Anuyogadvārasūtra* and a number of other treatises not now belonging to the *prakīrṇa*'s, and it is perhaps possible that such scriptures of a certain age, the position of which in the canon is somewhat doubtful, may be meant here. The number of lectures in the *Sūtrakṛtāṅga* mentioned here coincides with the number known already to the author of aṅga 4, and likewise the first *śrutaskandha* of aṅga 6 seems always to have contained nineteen chapters. Reference to the three texts *Daśśrutaskandha*, *Bṛhatkalpa* and *Vyavahāra* taken as a unit is given by Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 447, 449 from the Āvaśyaka niryukti XVI, 199, but not from any older texts of the canon. The mention of the twenty-eight lectures of the *Prakalpa* (Ācāra) in XXXI, 18 looks much older; for at present aṅga 1 has only twenty-four chapters, and although all the authorities assign to it one chapter more, viz. the *Mahāpariṇṇā* (Ācāra I, 7, cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 251 sq.; Jacobi SBE. XXII, p. XLIX sq.; Schubring Āyār. p. 49 sq.), this only gives twenty-five. The only possible solution of this problem is that at the time when the verse in question was composed the *Nisīha* (now the first *chedasūtra*) with its three parts: *ugghāṇiya*, *aṅgghāṇiya* and *ārovaṇā* (Āvaś. niry. XVI, 114; Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 255 n.) formed part of the first aṅga, as seems also to appear from aṅga 4 § 25 and other sources (cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 453 sq.). However, this is not necessarily a proof of the great age of our verse, as it is also possible that it only gives traditional matter, and moreover we do not know at what time the *nisīha* was really separated from the first aṅga. After all, it is the mention of canonical texts in this part of the *Uttarādhyāyana* that makes the difference between it and the other chapters, not the texts that are referred to or the way in which they are mentioned.

¹ I shall deal further with this topic later on.

any matter of a purely dogmatical nature, but only lectures of a general religious content, together with some legends calculated to illustrate the excellency of ascetic life and the great power acquired by its followers¹. By and by, probably during a period of time when these old works began more frequently to become the objects of scientific interpretation according to the strict principles of dogmatics, philosophy and of scholarly teaching, there was felt a need of adding to them some expositions on doctrinal matters of a more scientific character. Consequently, our text was increased by, one might well say, a later part, consisting of these nine chapters dealing with purely theoretical matters and of apparently rather late date; they were perhaps not all added at the same time as they do not form an uninterrupted series, but were presumably collected from different sources and at various times. I do not venture to judge of the style and language of these chapters, as it is really difficult to form an opinion in such matters concerning this sort of literature — to call it poetry would scarcely be correct. However, it appears to me that the rather scanty supply of words outside the purely dogmatical language, the frequent recurrence of the same expressions, and the sometimes endless repetition of verses which differ from each other only by the alteration of one single word, and the often very bad metre &c, are points in favour of assuming a single authorship of all these dogmatical chapters. And, if we take into consideration the references to canonical works discussed above, which seem partly to point to a rather late period, we may perhaps suggest that these parts of our text were added at a time when the canon of the Śvetāmbara's had already gone through a long period of development. This suggestion is, however, to some degree invalidated by the facts that aṅga 4 § 36 enumerates the thirty-six chapters of our text with only slight deviations from the present state, and that the KS. § 147 speaks of 'the thirty-six unasked questions' recited by Mahāvīra during his last *pañjūsan*. However,

¹ The examples from the old legends and mythology have always been used in India with great predilection in all sorts of religious, moral, philosophical &c. works, in order to illustrate the rules of faith and conduct given in them. Even a work preaching such secular wisdom as the Kāuṭīliya makes frequent use of this method, cp. Jacobi SBBAW. 1911, p. 968 ff.; Charpentier WZKM. XXVIII, 211 ff.

we do not know the age of either of these passages; so much only seems to be certain, that the enumerations of the aṅga's 3 and 4 must be of a later date than the oldest set of canonical scriptures to which some parts of our text do certainly belong. As for the KS., part of it has taken its materials from Āyār. II, 15, a text which goes back only as far as the time of Mahāvīra's attaining the Jīnahood. To what degree the passage quoted here rests on really old tradition it is scarcely possible for us to decide, but it may well be of later date. After all, I do not feel so far convinced by these passages as to give up my suggestion that the Uttarādhyayana may originally have contained a smaller number of lectures, consisting exclusively of old religious and legendary poetry, and that the chapters dealing with purely dogmatical matters are the work of one single author, having been added at a time when the whole bulk of canonical literature already existed, although perhaps — or rather, certainly — not quite in its present shape.

I shall now proceed to take a short survey of the lectures which I look upon as forming the really old and original part of our text.

These chapters may roughly be divided into such as contain only legendary matter, and such as are of a general religious or moral content, amongst which I also include some chapters that may correctly be styled parables, viz. ch. VIII 'The parable of the ram', ch. X 'The leaf of the tree' and ch. XXVII 'The wicked bullocks'. Amongst these lectures are also included the eighth chapter, which is — with the exception of ch. XXVII — the only one in the whole text of which it is directly stated that it was not recited by Mahāvīra — 'The verses of Kapila'¹.

There is scarcely much to be said in a short survey concerning the chapters of religious and moral character, although they may be of the greatest interest both to the student of religions and to the philologist. Whosoever has read the old Buddhist collections of religious and moral stanzas, the Dhammapada and the Sutta Nipāta, will be well acquainted with the style and mode of expression that pervades also these parts of our text. There are certainly in these old preachings verses which could only be found in a purely Jain text — nobody will deny this simple fact; but, if one takes a chapter amongst the others and reads it carefully

¹ Concerning Kapila cp. the commentary on ch. VIII infra.

through, one will certainly feel convinced that few, and in certain chapters not one single verse, might not just as well have been read in the Sutta Nipāta or in some other old Buddhist text. Perhaps the words differ somewhat, but the spirit is mainly the same. And we might go one step further: these religious sentences and moral maxims, which seem always to have been very popular amongst the Hindus, are certainly not the sole possession of the Jains and Buddhists; their Brahminical opponents, whom they have sometimes deeply loathed and detested, might equally well claim the honour of having been the authors of a great part of this old religious and moral poetry, the only aim of which was to inculcate the principles of meditation on the highest things and of a life spent in chastity and friendship towards all created beings, notwithstanding different opinions concerning dogmatical and philosophical matters. It would certainly be as incorrect to deny the connection between Brahminical and heterodox India here as in other matters, e. g. in the question concerning ascetic rules¹ &c.

I shall not add any further remarks upon these lectures here; what I have found especially remarkable in each one of them will be duly treated in the commentary. I shall only say that, while I am inclined to consider the dogmatical chapters dealt with above as the work of one single, and probably a rather late, author, I cannot, of course, take up the same point of view as regards the earlier original part. Not accepting the Jain tradition that the whole work, and consequently also these lectures, contains the words of Mahāvīra himself², one may suggest with probability that this old poetry is not the work of any one individual author at all, but was developed gradually in the religious community of monks and pious laymen. To a considerable extent they consist of stanzas of a general religious and moral content, that have been current from time immemorial amongst the ascetic communities of India; and Brahminical ascetics, as well as Buddhist and Jain monks, have drawn from this inexhaustible source the main materials for their poetry, materials that were then somewhat differently worked out amongst the adherents of different creeds. This

¹ Cp. Jacobi SBE. XXII, p. xxiv ff.

² According to another well-known tradition, the whole canon draws its origin from R̥ṣabha, the first *Tīrthaṅkara*.

is certainly the reason why this old religious poetry is perhaps different in words, but alike in spirit and general modes of expression, whether we find it amongst Brahmins, Jains or Buddhists.

There is still another part of our text to be dealt with, viz. the legendary chapters, which are the following:

IX. Pravrajyā of King Nami	XX. The great duty of the Nir-
XII. Harikeśa	granthas
XIII. Citra and Sambhūta	XXI. Samudrapāla
XIV. Iṣukāra	XXII. Rathanemi
XVIII. Sañjaya	XXIII. Keśi and Gāutama
XIX. Mṛgāputra	XXV. The story of the sacrifice;

altogether eleven chapters. Parts of these chapters contain old legends, which are also to be found in the sacred or profane texts of the Brahmins and Buddhists, and which belong to the art of poetry that Winternitz¹ has aptly called »asketendichtung» (ascetic poetry); again, parts of them are certainly Jain in their origin, and may belong to the old set of religious legends of that church.

To the former division belong the following lectures: IX Pravrajyā of king Nami, XII Harikeśa, XIII Citra and Sambhūta, XIV Iṣukāra and XXII Rathanemi, which forms an episode belonging to the cycle of tales that group themselves around the story of Kṛṣṇa and of the great saint Ariṣṭanemi².

I may very suitably refer the reader to the literature concerning these legends that has already been published, mainly by Leumann and myself, and that will be duly referred to in the commentary. From these discussions it appears clear that: 1) the story of king Nami belongs to a vast cycle of legends concerning the four *pratyekabuddha's*, four kingly saints very famous amongst the Jains and Buddhists, and to some degree known even to the Brahmins; in the verses it contains certain striking cases of coincidence with stanzas occurring in the old Buddhist poetry of the Jātaka &c.; 2) the legend of Harikeśa, the holy man of low caste, bears an exact resemblance to the *Mātāṅga-jātaka* (Jātaka

¹ Geschichte der indischen Litteratur I, p. 267 and passim.

² In the eighteenth chapter (Sañjaya) there are references to a great many legends of Jain saints, partly known also from other sources.

497), with the gāthā's of which the oldest and most important verses of our text show a very close coincidence; it is quite apparent that they are copied, independent of each other, from some piece of old poetry, which formed a most striking example of that ascetic literature in which the Brahminical claims to spiritual superiority were most violently attacked; 3) the chapters concerning Citra and Sambhūta (XIII) and Iṣukāra (XIV) belong, as shown by Leumann's excellent researches, to the great cycle of tales of king Brahmadata; they form really remarkable parallels to the Jātaka's 498 and 509 (the *Citta-Sambhūta*^o and *Haṭṭhipāla-jātaka*), the main verses of which are found with very slight alterations in our texts. It is certainly a very remarkable fact that we find the same order of tales prevailing both in the Jain and in the Buddhist records, viz. Uttarādhyayana 12—13—14 and Jātaka 497—498—509¹; 4) in the chapter called Rathanemi (XXII) and in the tale accompanying it, preserved in the commentary of Devendra², we can easily recognise persons and even legendary matter elsewhere known from the history of Kṛṣṇa, preserved in the Brahminical scriptures.

Moreover, chapter XVIII, vv. 34—51, contains a series of examples from the legend, relating how kings in old times renounced their power and worldly pleasures and turned monks. Most of these are specially Jain saints, not known from other literature, but we also find such famous names as Bharata and Sagarā, and even the four *pratyekabuddha*'s mentioned above. Moreover, two kings are mentioned who are said to have been contemporaries of Mahāvīra, viz. Daśārṇabhadra and Ud(d)āyaṇa of Sāvīra; the latter has probably been confused with his namesake, the famous Udayana of Vatsa, husband of Vāsavadattā and the hero of many famous Sanskrit plays.

The remaining chapters of legendary content are purely Jain in character, as the holy men spoken of there are not known from any other branch of Indian literature. But although these chapters, viz. (XVIII), XIX, XX, XXI, XXIII and XXV, do not from a literary point of view present the same great interest as the lectures to which we have outside parallels, there are also in

¹ Cp. ZDMG. 63, 182.

² Edited and translated in ZDMG. 64, 397 ff.

them a great many matters which may really lay claim to our vivid interest. The description (in XIX) of the tortures which are to be endured in the hells shows many interesting resemblances with other descriptions of the same sort — a topic not at all uncommon in Indian literature, as may be seen from the collections made by Scherman¹. In XX we have an interesting account of the meeting between King Śreṇika of Magadha (the Bimbisāra of the Buddhists) and a young ascetic, the son of a wealthy man at Kāuśāmbī; the introductory situation in this chapter reminds me to a certain degree of the *Pabbajjāsutta* (Sutta Nipāta III, 1), where the first meeting between Buddha and Bimbisāra is described. The twenty-third chapter contains an interesting description of the meeting between Keśin, a follower of Pārśva, and Gāutama, a disciple of Mahāvīra, and of their discussion on various points of the creed. I feel convinced that there is preserved in this lecture a kernel of real old tradition concerning the differences in opinion between the two ancient divisions of the church, the followers of Pārśva, who seem to have kept a somewhat less severe rule of asceticism, and those of Mahāvīra². As we possess, in fact, extremely scanty information concerning the conditions prevalent during the oldest periods in the history of the Jain church, this text may really be valuable as a species of historical document³. Finally, in the twenty-fifth chapter we have again a piece of ascetic poetry with its marked opposition to the Brahmins. The situation reminds us of that described in the introductory verses of the story of Harikeśa, and there are stanzas in this chapter which show some resemblance to those found in the Sutta Nipāta and the Dhammapada⁴.

From a literary point of view it may certainly be suggested, that the chapters treating of legendary matters, to which close parallels are found in other literature, are the very oldest texts incorporated in the Uttarādhyayana. It is wholly indubitable that e. g. the chapters XII—XIV contain a certain number of verses which may be shown, by comparison with such as are found in

¹ Visionsliteratur p. 1 ff.; cp. Charpentier, *Paccekabuddhageschichten*, I, p. 12 ff.

² Cp. the conclusions drawn by Jacobi in SBE, XLV, p. 119, n. 2, 3.

³ Cp. *Cambridge History of India*, vol. I, ch. VI.

⁴ Cp. WZKM. XXIV, 64 ff.

non-Jain sources, to have been taken over with scarcely any alterations from an older stock of literature. But it is also beyond doubt that these old pieces of poetry have been interspersed with numerous verses, to which parallels are not to be found, and which are consequently of purely Jain fabrication. These latter have apparently been added by the poet or redactor, who incorporated in the Jain canonical writings these ancient remnants of ascetic poetry, which do not belong to any particular sect. To these were afterwards added a set of legends of Jain composition, dealing with the lives or teachings of especially Jain saints, but containing nevertheless many interesting pieces of old tradition and information regarding legendary matters. It is characteristic that, while in the old legends we find only purely mythical persons, in these later chapters we meet — at least sometimes — with persons belonging to the age of Mahāvīra himself, e. g. king Śreṇika or the disciples Keśin and Gāutama. Just as amongst the Buddhists, we find in the old Jātaka's only figures belonging to myth and legend, while in the later Avadāna's, as in the whole canonical Sutta-literature, there is nearly always mention of persons belonging to the lifetime of Buddha himself. But this somewhat later legendary poetry was certainly to a great extent moulded on patterns extant in the chapters belonging to the real old ascetic poems.

To this legendary material were then attached the texts already spoken of, which are of a purely religious and moral content or give parables illustrating various features of the creed or the law. It has already been mentioned that these parts of our text are also certainly of a considerable age, and that the main part of their contents has not exclusively Jain features, but might as well belong to the old sententious poetry of any sect. But these general sayings and maxims have, of course, been interspersed, like the old legends, with verses of purely Jain structure. In this way there came into existence a collection of several chapters, consisting of religious or moral preachings mixed with parables and legends, serving to illustrate the general maxims of the creed, viz. the vows of *ahiṃsā*, chastity, abstention from holding property, truth &c. How old this primary Uttarādhyayana may have been it is, of course, impossible to say, the more so as it is scarcely credible that one single author should have brought the whole

of the collection together; but the tradition that a regular canon was compiled as early as the Council of Pāṭaliputra (about 300 B. C.) has been referred to above (p. 8 ff.) as not being open to much doubt, and we may well suggest that the Uttarādhyayana, which bears in its main parts every mark of being of a venerable age, really formed part of this old canon. That the chapters at the end of our text, dealing with purely dogmatical topics, have been added at a later time, and are possibly the work of one single author has already been pointed out above (cp. p. 41). At what time this addition was made is also quite beyond the scope of our investigation; but it seems at least p̄robable that the main texts of the canon already existed in their present shape before the final redaction of the canon at the Council of Valabhī (probably in 526 A. D.)¹.

This is in short the view which I have been able to arrive at concerning the origin and developement of our text. Owing to the scanty historical information concerning the history of the canon in its first period, the results are, of course, very vague. Nor do any distinct ideas suggest themselves to me from the internal evidence of the text; and I may consequently leave the text itself now in order to take a short survey of the commentaries and explanatory literature on the Uttarādhyayana that I know of.

The oldest set of commentarial works seem always to be represented by the class of scriptures called *niryukti* (: *nijjuttī*). The etymological explanation of this word is open to some doubt, as we do not find the title *niryukti* used outside the Jain literature; nor does the verbal compound *nir-ḡuj-* furnish us with any plausible derivation. Weber² consequently suggested that *niryukti* must be a mistake for *nirukti*, but I scarcely feel convinced by this explanation; however, I am unable to give a more plausible one. One may agree that the Prakrit form of this word, *nijjuttī*, was the older, the whole of this literature being written in Prakrit; but it is scarcely possible to identify *nijjuttī* with any other Sanskrit word but this same *niryukti*, and so I am afraid we must stop at a non liquet.

The *Uttarādhyayanāniryukti* contains somewhat less than 600 verses, and is, of course, written wholly in Prakrit, more exactly

¹ Cp. p. 15 sq. above.

² Ind. Stud. XVII, 57, n. 2.

in the dialect styled by the grammarians Jain Māhārāṣṭrī. There are frequent forms which are more or less uncorrect from a grammatical point of view — e. g. the use of crude forms instead of nominatives &c. — and there is certainly also more than one slip in the metre. It is written in *āryā*, and the verses are always styled *gāthā* (or sometimes *dvāragāthā*) in opposition to the verses of the original text, which are called *sūtra*. The *niryukti* does not, as far as I can find, itself name its author; but there is a tradition preserved in other works of which we shall now take a short survey.

Weber Ind. Stud. XVII, 57 has quoted some verses from the *Āvaśyaka-niryukti* II, 1 ff., where the (not named) author tells us that he had written ten *niryukti*'s on different works belonging to the canon, viz. the *Ācārāṅga*, the *Sūtrakṛtāṅga*, the *Sūryaprajñapti*, the *Daśāśrutaskandha*, *Kalpa* and *Vyavahāra*, the *Āvaśyaka*, the *Daśavākālika*, the *Uttarādhyayana* and the *Ṛṣibhāṣita*. This passage is confronted by Weber with some verses from the *vytti* on Dharmaghoṣa's *Ṛṣimaṇḍalasūtra*¹, where these same ten *niryukti*'s are enumerated and ascribed to the famous Bhadrabāhu, the pontiff of the Jain church, who died 170 A. V. (= 297 B. C.) and is said to have been the last *śrutakevalin*. Now the *Ṛṣimaṇḍalasūtra* itself, in v. 67², tells us that Bhadrabāhu had »extracted» the *Daśā*, *Kalpa* and *Vyavahāra* from the ninth *pūrva* (the *pacakkhānappavāya*), and he is consequently looked upon as the author — or at least redactor — both of canonical works and of commentaries on the same. I have already above (p. 24 sq.) pointed to this tradition, because I think that it may really contain some truth, viz. to the extent of the oldest set of commentaries being perhaps of a far greater age than modern scholars are generally disposed to believe. In this special case, however, the suggestion concerning the authorship of Bhadrabāhu must decidedly be false, if only for the reason that v. 97 of the *niryukti* alludes to a story of four disciples of Bhadrabāhu and the circumstances at their death³. Further the stories of Śakaṭāla and Sthūlabhadra, alluded

¹ Quoted by Jacobi KS. p. 12 (J. has the form *Kalaka*?).

² Quoted by Jacobi KS. p. 11.

³ Cp. the note on Uttar. II, 7 in my commentary. According to the tradition Bhadrabāhu really had four disciples, Godāsa, Agnidatta, Janadatta and Somadatta (Jacobi KS. p. 11).

to in vv. 106 ff.¹, could scarcely originate from Bhadrabāhu, although they are stated to have occurred during the reign of the last Nanda. For Sthūlabhadra, the successor of Bhadrabāhu, could certainly not have been styled by his far older predecessor *bhagavan Thūlabhadro* (v. 110). There may be in the *niryukti* other details too that point to the same fact, but these already mentioned are quite sufficient to prove that Bhadrabāhu cannot be its author.

Though, then, we are ignorant of the real author of our *niryukti*, we may at least believe it to be of a respectable age. There are certainly no events referred to in this text that could imply its having been composed in the period after the Council of Valabhī². And, if we take into consideration that the report of Bhadrabāhu's authorship of the ten *niryukti's* may contain so much of the truth, that all these scriptures were composed nearly at the same time, we may well conclude that our *niryukti* is contemporary with the Āvaśyaka-niryukti, which may, again, be of a considerable age, as it seems to have totally supplanted the original Āvaśyaka-text.

However, old as these *niryukti's* are, they certainly do not represent the very first set of Jain commentatorial literature. This is proved even by internal evidence. For the most important aim of the *niryukti's* is apparently to give a sort of register of the legends and tales which are used to illustrate the religious sentences and moral or disciplinary rules given in the canonical text. But these tales are generally given in a form that makes them absolutely unintelligible without the support of some more extensive commentary. To take an example: it would perhaps be possible to understand without the help of a commentary the *niryukti* on chapter XIV (vv. 407 ff., quoted by Leumann WZKM. VI, p. 16), although the information given there is very scanty; but there is an absolute impossibility of understanding even a single word of the long lists of names of persons and localities enumerated e. g. in the *niryukti* in chapters II or XIII (v. 95 ff. and 375 ff.) and elsewhere. From this it must appear with absolute clearness, that the *niryukti* is in its main parts only a sort of index, a collection of versus memoriales, meant to give an

¹ On Uttar. II, 17.

² Cp. the suggestions made by Leumann WZKM. V, p. 115.

abbreviation of an extensive commentary, where all these tales and legends were really told at length. Whether such an old *bhāṣya*, which may probably have been in prose, ever existed in written form, or was handed down only by oral tradition, is beyond the scope of our knowledge; for it is quite apparent that the prose tales have not been preserved in their original form either by Śāntisūri or by Devendra. But we may perhaps suggest that in the schools where the different texts were the objects of "scientific" explanation there gradually accumulated a considerable stock of legends and tales, partly borrowed from collections current among the people since time immemorial, partly belonging to the "legenda aurea" of the Jains themselves, and partly perhaps invented quite recently, which then formed a sort of permanent commentary on the holy texts. When afterwards, as the number of texts and even of tales increased, it became almost impossible to keep together in due order all the materials belonging to the comments upon an individual text, a certain number of tales, which were considered to be the most suitable, were probably selected out of the multitude; these selected tales were then put into order, their leading persons and localities and (at least partly) their most important events were picked out and recorded in short verses, giving only the clue to the tale, the episodes of which had then to be filled up by oral tradition. These verses were afterwards brought together to form an index, and with them were joined verses of probably later composition and mostly dogmatical contents, meant to form an introduction to the text itself and to the different chapters of it. Thus, I think, came into existence the literature of the *niryukti's*, which are, after all, not the oldest, but the oldest existing set of commentaries on the canonical scriptures of the Jains. That they are really old is probably also proved by the fact, that they must have arisen at a time when only the most necessary part of the scriptures had been put into written form, and when, consequently, the need of such indexes really existed. For a later period these scriptures may for the most part seem to be rather superfluous, as the explanations that they supply are usually too short to be of any use without the help of later commentaries.

If there exists no trace of commentaries previous to the *niryukti*, there are plenty of them belonging to a later date. The

oldest of these must certainly be the *cūṛṇī*, which possibly still exists, although I have not been able to procure any manuscript of it. Like the other texts belonging to the same class, it was written in Prakrit — this is to be seen from occasional short quotations in the later commentaries — and probably in metrical form just as the *Niśīthacūṛṇī* &c.¹ The author of the *cūṛṇī* on our text is anonymous, as far as I have been able to find out, being referred to by Śāntisūri and Devendra only as the *cūṛṇīkāra* or *ṛkt*. How far the explanations were carried in this work I am not able to tell; but it seems apparent that it was from the *cūṛṇī* that the mass of various *pāṭha's* recorded by Śāntisūri were taken², as he tells us for instance that the verse Uttar. XIII, 17 was not mentioned in the *cūṛṇī*. And the other works of the same class show us with sufficient clearness that they were meant to be a current commentary, explaining every verse of the sūtra.

That the text was known to these old commentators in different recensions is quite clear, as Śāntisūri not only gives single words or pairs of words, but also whole verses in quite different versions. It is especially interesting that Śāntisūri in his commentary on some verses³ refers to the *pāṭha* followed by the *Nāgārjunīyāḥ*, i. e. the disciples of *Nāgārjuna*⁴. This *Nāgārjuna* was the teacher of *Govinda* and *Bhūyadīna*, who were the teachers of *Lohicca*; his disciple again was *Dūsagaṇi*, the well-known teacher of *Devardhigaṇin kṣamāśramaṇa*, the president of the great Council of Valabhī⁵. Now, for reasons which have been explained elsewhere⁶, and which seem to me quite sufficient, I assume that the Council of Valabhī was held under the protection of Dhruvasena I in the year 526 A. D.; and we may, consequently, suppose that *Nāgārjuna* and his immediate followers

¹ Cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 451 sq. This *cūṛṇī* was written by Jinadāsa (Schubring Āyār. p. vii).

² Cp. Jacobi KS. p. 25.

³ I, 47; III, 12; VI, 1 and VIII, 1, as far as I have been able to find out.

⁴ Cp. the quotation *Nāgārjunīyās tu paṭhanti* &c. in *Śīlāṅka's tīkā* on Sūtrakṛt. II, 2, 2 (recorded by Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 265).

⁵ Cp. Nandī v. 39 ff.; Āvaś.-niry. I, 39 ff. (Weber Ind. Stud. XVII, 5, 7).

⁶ Cp. IA. 1914, p. 176 f.; above p. 15 f.

may have flourished somewhere about 350—450 A. D. However, it is not wholly clear how we have to take the special mention of their *pāṭha*; one might think of schismatical differences, but the *pāṭha*'s themselves do not suggest anything of that nature, nor does this seem to coincide with the great reverence paid to this teacher in the works mentioned¹. Thus we must probably conclude that Nāgārjuna had founded a special school for interpreting the texts, in other words that we have here a convincing proof of commentatorial activity in a period previous to the council of Valabhī. But another suggestion may certainly present itself to us here. Why does Śāntisūri tell us particularly what was the *pāṭha* of the *Nāgārjunīyāḥ*? I think the answer must be this: because Nāgārjuna was the *parāmparāguru* of Devardhigaṇin, the redactor of the *Siddhānta*. In other words: I think there existed at the time of the council of Valabhī a somewhat official text, a "versio vulgata" of the canon, although with a great many *pāṭhāntarū*'s; these were recorded, or had to some extent already been recorded, by the commentators, but the readings originating from the recension of Nāgārjuna and his disciples were especially mentioned, these belonging to the text current in the school to which the famous redactor of the canon himself belonged.

But I leave these suggestions, which may perhaps seem to be a little hazardous. So much seems proved that at an early time there existed a literature of commentaries in addition to the *niryukti* and the *cūrṇi*. And although the commentaries from which we may take our explanations belong to a period very much later, we may suppose with some degree of probability that they represent an unbroken chain of explanatory tradition, going back to a time perhaps not very much later than that of the origin of the canonical texts themselves. We shall now take a short survey of the commentaries known to us, of which it will be in my opinion sufficient to dwell only upon the oldest, that of Śāntisūri and that of Devendragāṇin, as the later ones are all nothing but extracts or rechauffés of them.

Śāntisūri (or Śāntyācārya), the author of the great *ṛtti* or *ṛkā* called the Śiṣyahitā, which is a commentary both on the text of the Uttarādhyayana and on the *niryukti*, gives some

¹ Cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 265.

scanty account of himself in the *praśasti* (in seven verses) at the end of his work¹. According to this² he belonged himself to the *Thārāpadragaccha*, which again originated from the *Kāthakarṇān-raya*; this latter had sprung from the *Candrakula*, and the *Candrakula* was a division of the *Vāirī śākhā*, which had sprung from the *Koṭīka gaṇa*³, founded by *Suṣṭhita* and *Suprutibuddha*, two disciples of the pontiff *Suhastin*⁴. His teachers were *Sarvadeva* and *Abhayadeva*, who cannot, of course, have been the famous *Abhayadevasūri*, the *navāṅgavṛttikṛt*, as the latter died saṃv. 1135 or 1139 (= 1079 or 1083 A. D.), and was consequently somewhat younger than Śāntisūri. For it is reported in Dharmasāgaragaṇin's *Gurvāvalisūtra*, under *Sarvadeva* No. 36, that Śāntisūri, surnamed the *vādivetāla*⁵, the author of a commentary on the Uttarādhyāyana, died saṃv. 1096 (= 1040 A. D.)⁶, whilst the death of *Abhayadeva* in saṃv. 1135 (*kecit* 1139) is reported to have taken place in the time of *Yaśobhadra* and *Nemicandra*, who were separated from *Sarvadeva* by two generations of teachers, viz. *Devasūri* and another *Sarvadevasūri*.

Śāntisūri further tells us that there existed at his time several other commentaries (*vṛtti*) on the Uttarādhyāyana, but that, nevertheless, he undertook his task at the instigation of *Guṇasena*. He wrote his work in Aṇahilapāṭaka, in a *cāitya* established by *Śāntya-mātya*, who was an ornament (*śekhara*) of the *Bhīllamāla* family. In what year the work was brought to an end is not stated, and so this is all we know of the origin of this the greatest of the preserved commentaries on our text.

The *Śiṣyāhitā* only seems to exist in a very few manuscripts⁷, probably because it was little used, having been superseded by

¹ In the Berlin-Ms. fol. 400 b; published by R. G. Bhandarkar Report 1883/84, p. 440.

² Cp. Bhandarkar l. c. p. 129; Weber Catalog II, p. 827.

³ Cp. KS. Sthavirāv. 13 (Jacobi KS. p. 81 f.); Bühler WZKM I, 170 ff.; III, 237; IV, 318 ff. &c.

⁴ Cp. SBE. XXII, p. 292.

⁵ An explanation of this epithet is not given.

⁶ Cp. Klatt IA. XI, 253.

⁷ I have seen only two Mss. of it, viz. the Berlin Mss. 703—706 (Weber Catalog II, p. 731 ff.) on palm-leaves, and a paper Ms. from the Deccan College, written saṃv. 1667 (Bhandarkar Report 1883/84 no 258, p. 277).

the commentary of Devendra. It is a rather large work, the Berlin-Ms. containing 400 leaves of large size with 3—7 lines of text. As far as I can judge, the commentary is an excellent piece of work, especially as regards the purely explanatory matter; each single verse of the *niryukti* — generally constituting the introductory part of the several chapters — as well as of the *sūtra* itself, is duly explained, and it is generally quite possible from the words of the commentary to find out the exact structure of the text followed by Śāntisūri. But not only so, for Śāntisūri diligently collected and embodied in his commentary all the *pāṭhāntara*'s and *arthāntara*'s known to him; the *pāṭhāntara*'s are generally introduced by the words *paṭhanti ca*, *pāṭhāntaraś ca* or *pāṭhāntare tu*¹, and are also explained, at any rate in part. Consequently, it seems quite clear that, in working out his commentary, Śāntisūri did not follow only one of his predecessors, but made a selection from all the materials he had available. Whether he also derived from his predecessors his predilection for etymologizing — of course etymologies of the well-known Hindu art, e. g. *grasate buddhyādin guṇān iti grāmaḥ*² &c. — is unknown to me; it does not appear in the work of his disciple Devendra, and we have perhaps here an individual predilection for grammatical and etymological studies.

There is, however, one special feature which forms a most striking difference between the work of Śāntisūri and that of his successor Devendra, similar as the two scriptures are in all other points. This difference occurs in the tales incorporated in the commentaries, and has been already noticed by Leumann³. As far as I have been able to see, there are relatively few passages in which the same tale does not appear in the works of both authors; but the difference is that, while Devendra gives us for the most part very long and exhaustive stories, of which the best specimens were selected for inclusion in Jacobi's well-known Mahārāṣṭrī-tales, the identical story occupies perhaps in Śāntisūri's work some two or three lines, or at most and only in a very few instances extends to a single page or somewhat more. Leumann thinks the reason

¹ The *pāṭha*'s belonging to the *Nāgārjunīya*'s have been dealt with above, pp. 52 et seq.

² Comm. on Uttar. II, 14.

³ WZKM. V, p. 113 sq.

for this most extraordinary fact is that Devendra in these passages absorbed into his work materials from various other sources, and especially from the fourth part of the *dṛṣṭivāda*, which seems to have been of a legendary and biographical content; consequently, Śāntisūri would here represent the true Uttarādhyayana-tradition, while Devendra has mixed it up with a variety of materials belonging to other parts of the canon.

This point of view is probably the correct one. For Devendra himself (Ausz. Erz. p. 55, 9—10) — in a passage already pointed out by Leumann — tells us that: *etāni ca caritāni¹ yathā pūrvaprabandheṣu dṛṣṭāni tathā likhītāni*. Although it is not quite easy to find out the correct meaning of the word *pūrvaprabandhāḥ*, I assume that Leumann must be right in the main in suggesting that this expression denotes some part or other of the *dṛṣṭivāda*. For the *pūrvaprabandhāḥ* can scarcely mean anything but 'commentaries on the *pūrvā's*' and, consequently, we may suggest that Devendra has here made use of some old compositions containing tales and legends, meant to illustrate some tenets of the oldest part of the canon. In connection with this we may perhaps remember that the second chapter of our text, where quite a number of tales are preserved both by Śāntisūri and Devendra, is said to have been itself extracted from a certain part of the *pūrvā's*. But this is perhaps of little importance. What seems certain is that Devendra has followed Śāntisūri in other points, but not as regards the tales, for which he must have had access to quite different sources of much greater extent.

According to the *praśasti* at the end of his work, *Devendraguṇin* completed the commentary called the *Sukhabodhā* at Aṇahilapāṭaka in the house of the merchant Dohaṭṭi samv. 1129 = 1073 A. D.² In the same *praśasti*³ Devendra gives us further particulars of his life and work: he himself — belonging to the *Tupāgaccha* according to Klatt IA. IX — had as his teacher *Amrudeva*, who was himself the pupil of *Uddyotana* of the *Bṛhadgacchā*, that be-

¹ Viz. the biographies of the four *pratyekabuddha's*, which are certainly drawn from older sources.

² Cp. Jacobi Ausz. Erz. p. vii for further details.

³ Published by Bhandarkar Report 1883/84, p. 441 sq. (cp. Peterson Report 1884/86, App. p. 71).

longed to the *Candrakūḍa*¹, a teacher who was praised by *Pradyumna*, *Mānadeva* and other *sūri*'s (v. 8)². And he also tells us that his work was undertaken on the advice of his fellow-disciple, the *ācārya* *Municandra*. Devendra seems to be the author also of other works³, but these do not concern us here, where we have only to deal with his commentary on the *Uttarādhyāna*.

The third verse of the *prāśasti* begins by giving a quotation from v. 3 of the *prāśasti* of the end of Śāntisūri's work, and in vv. 4--5 Devendra continues thus:

*tasjāḥ*⁴ *samuddhṛtā cāṣṣā sūtramūtrasya vṛttikā |*
ekapāṭhagatā mandabuddhīnāṃ hitakāmyajā ||
ātmasaṃsmaraṇārthāya tathā mandadhīyā mayā |
athāparādham evam me kṣamantu śrutasālinah ||

This coincides with a statement occurring in the introductory verses of the *ṭīkā*, where the author says that it has been extracted from the old commentary, which contains manifold things, but that it is *ekapāṭhagata* i. e. 'only follows one reading', and continues thus:

arthāntarāṇi pāṭhāntarāṇi sūtre ca vṛddhatīkātaḥ |
boddhuvyāṇi yato'yan prārambho gamuṇīkāmātram ||

He consequently intended not to mention either *arthāntara*'s or other *pāṭha*'s, but he has, nevertheless, done this in some few passages of his work. We have already seen that he found it more interesting to adorn his composition with a series of tales and legends, which are found only in a very much abbreviated form in the work of his predecessor, but have been enriched by him with materials taken from other sources. Also, he gives more metrical quotations and sentences than does Śāntisūri, and, when there are quotations from other works — e. g. from the dream-books &c. in the comm. on chapter VIII — Śāntisūri is content

¹ On this cp. above p. 54.

² *Uddyotana* was the founder of the *Bṛhadgaccha*, and installed his successor saṃv. 994 = 938 A. D. according to Weber Catalog II, 1004. But in the same passage *Pradyumna* and *Mānadeva* are spoken of as two of his immediate predecessors, although according to other authorities (ibid. p. 1005) they were not counted as spiritual heads of the *gaccha*.

³ So e. g. the *Dharmaratnaprakaraṇa*, a collection of versified tales in Sanskrit and Prakrit, printed at Palitāna in 1905.

⁴ Sc. *vṛttch*.

with a line or two, while Devendra gives some two or three pages full of quotations.

The consequence of this is that, although Devendra has not commented upon the *niryukti* but only upon the canonical text itself, and although he has as a rule somewhat abbreviated the explanations given by Śāntisūri — for in the purely verbal commentary he follows his predecessor almost word for word — the *ṭikā* is not very much less extensive than the *vytti*. Although not to be compared in comprehensiveness and learning with the work of his predecessor, who rightly deserves to be ranked amongst the great commentators of the Jains, the commentary of Devendra is undoubtedly a very meritorious work, giving as it does a clear and concise verbal interpretation, from which the text used by him can in most cases be made out without difficulty, and enhancing the interest of his work by numerous quotations and sentences and, above all, by a large number of entertaining tales. There is, however, in this work as well as in that of Śāntisūri, a remarkable disproportion between the length of the commentary on the chapters at the beginning, and that on those at the end. The commentary on the first part of the text is full of verses, quotations and tales; but the last long tale is told in the introduction to chapter XXIII, and in the explanations on the last twelve or thirteen chapters there is scarcely a single tale related or even a single verse quoted. This disproportion will be appreciated when we mention, that in a manuscript of 344 leaves¹ the twenty-three first chapters occupy a space of about 290 leaves, while only a little more than fifty are left for the last thirteen chapters, amongst which are several of the longest in our text.

Devendra's work long ago aroused the interest of modern scholars on account of the tales contained in it, which are valuable not only as specimens of the later Jain dialect, but even more for the study of tales and folk-lore. They were first made known by Jacobi, who published in 1886 his 'Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Mākārāṣṭrī', containing ten of the longest and most interesting stories. These same stories were very ably translated into English by J. J. Meyer in his 'Hindu Tales', London 1909, and were furnished with a number of really valuable notes. Other texts have been edited by Professor Jacobi in ZDMG. 42, 493 ff. and in

¹ On this Ms. cp. ZDMG. 67, 665 ff. and below pp. 62 et seq.

the Appendix to his edition of Hemacandra's *Parīśiṣṭaparvan* pp. 1—28, by Dr. R. Fick in his book 'Eine jainistische Bearbeitung der Sagara-Sage', Kiel 1889, and by me in ZDMG. 64, 397 ff.¹ Variæ lectiones to all these texts (except those edited in the *Parīśiṣṭaparvan*) from the oldest manuscript yet known of Devendra's text were published by myself in ZDMG. 67, 668 ff.; and, moreover, in my book entitled 'Paccekabuddhageschichten', Upsala 1908, and in ZDMG. 66, 38 ff. I treated certain of these tales at some length — especially the legends of the *pratyekabuddha*'s. Other treatises dealing with the said texts will be duly noted in the commentary.

Of the later commentaries there is little to be said. The most important one seems to be the *dīpikā* of *Lakṣmīvallabha*, which is of uncertain date; it is wholly written in Sanskrit, and consequently gives even the tales in a Sanskrit version. But this does not seem to be an actual translation from the Prakrit originals given by Devendra, but rather a version taken directly from his sources, as it shows in many passages important differences from the text of the *Sukhabodhā*². According to Jacobi it does not give very much help for the interpretation of the Prakrit text, as the difficult passages are for the most part simply passed over in the Sanskrit version. *Lakṣmīvallabha* was a pupil of *Lakṣmīkīrtiganin*, and belonged to the *Kharatara gaeccha*³. His work has been printed in the Calcutta edition of the Uttarādhyayana, saṃv. 1936 (= 1879 A. D.).

There exists an *avacūri* to our text by *Ajīta-devasūri*, the forty-first *guru* of the *Tapāgaeccha*, a pupil of *Municandrasūri*, and the teacher of *Vijayasīṃhasūri*. But the year saṃv. 1273 = 1217 A. D., given by me in JA. 1910, p. 202⁴, is certainly incorrect, as *Ajīta-devasūri* cannot have lived and written at such a late date, a pupil of his pupil *Vijayasīṃhasūri* having written a work as early as saṃv. 1241 = 1185 A. D.⁵ He was undoubtedly a contemporary of the great Hemacandra, who died in 1172 A. D. Another *ava-*

¹ One other tale, containing the legend of Pārśva (from the Comm. on Uttar. XXIII), has recently appeared in ZDMG. 69, 321 ff.

² Cp. Jacobi Ausg. Erz. p. VIII.

³ SBE. vol. XLV, p. XL.

⁴ From Peterson 4th Report, p. 1; Jaina Granthāvalī, p. 38.

⁵ Peterson 5th Report, p. 1.

cūri was written by *Jñānasāgarasūri*, the fiftieth *guru* of that same *Tapāgaccha*; he was born saṃv. 1404 = 1348 A. D.¹, and died saṃv. 1460 = 1404 A. D. He is known to have written his *ava-cūri* — in 3,600 śloka's — in saṃv. 1441 = 1385 A. D., and to have also composed similar commentaries on the *Āvaśyaka* and the *Oghaniryukti*. Some later commentaries are enumerated in JA. 1910, pp. 202 et seq.; the last of them all seems to be that of *Bhū-ravījayasūri* of the *Tapāgaccha*, who wrote in 14,255 śloka's his *Uttarādhyayanāsūtravṛtti* at Rohiṇī (“modern Sirohi, a native state near the Abu Hills in Rajputana”, Vijaya Dharma Sūri, letter 2. VII. 1910) in saṃv. 1689 = 1633 A. D. From this text a short extract, treating of the legend of the four *pratyekabuddha*'s, has been edited by me in JA. 1910, pp. 201—255.

There would certainly be a great deal more to add concerning this later commentatorial literature; but as I have made no use of all these works in preparing my edition, they being really of no value as retailing only the materials amassed by the older commentators, I do not consider it necessary to deal at any length with these works here. I shall consequently proceed to give in the following pages a short survey of the manuscripts and other sources, which have been accessible to me, and of which I have made use in working out my edition.

III.

Of the manuscripts of our text that are accessible in Europe the best are, of course, those preserved in the collection of the Royal Library at Berlin; they are described at great length by Weber Catalog II, pp. 716—739. Of these again the most important is the Ms. 703—706² containing the *Śiṣyahitā* of *Sāntisūri* and a copy of the *Uttarādhyayanāniryukti* (from fol. 402^a to fol. 418^b). A very good reproduction of a leaf from this manuscript is given by Weber at the end of vol. II of his catalogue; but let me add, as this has not been remarked by Weber, that this reproduction only gives us an idea of the hand-writing that apparently prevails throughout most of the manuscript. This hand-

¹ Weber Catalog II, p. 1012; or saṃv. 1405 according to other authorities quoted JA. 1910, p. 202 n. 4.

² Weber l. c. p. 731 ff.

writing is admirably clear and good, and I may add for the most part nearly faultless; but to anyone, who has gone through the manuscript, it is quite evident not only that we have besides this at least two or three other different hand-writings, but also that the manuscript must have been put together from fragments of various older ones. For it occurs in quite a number of places, that, when a leaf written in the ordinary handwriting ends, and is followed by another one, written in a different hand, the latter leaf does not form the immediate continuation of the foregoing, but recapitulates to a certain extent what has been already said there. From this it seems apparent that the manuscript cannot have been written at one time by various scribes, but must have been pieced together out of two or three others, which were probably themselves fragmentary, as they were mutilated in the way described in order that a complete manuscript might be obtained.

This manuscript was, of course, read by me before using any other; what use I have made of its contents has been stated in the preface, and need not be repeated here.

Besides this one there are six paper Mss. preserved in Berlin. Though I have gone through them all carefully, I must confess that only two of them have been of any real use to me. The first one of these, Ms. no. 994¹, is furnished with an *avaeūri*, which is written between and at the sides of the text. The Ms. dates from samv. 1496 = 1440 A. D. The other is the Ms. no. 645, which has mainly the same *avaeūri* as 994, although a little more extensive, and is a clearly and well written manuscript with relatively few mistakes. The date of it was not quite clear to Weber, but was supplied later on², and is samv. 1558 = 1502 A. D. As far as I have been able to read the last words — which are very obscure because of a thin paper having been fastened over this part of the page — they run thus: *śrīmaduttarādhyayanāvaeūriḥ samāptā likhitā Tapāgacche paramagurugacchanāyaka-śrī-śrī-śrī-Hemavimalasūrirāgye mahopādhyāyādhirāja-śrī-Anantahaṃsagaṇiśiṣyū paṃ^o Māṅkyasēkharakṛte likhāpitā Pattanavāstavya jjanḡi³ Devarājabhāginī śrā^o Dharmāilikhāpitāni uttarādhyayanāni samvat 1558 varse su di 2* Even if fragmentary,

¹ Weber l. c. p. 717.

² In his catalogue, II, p. 1212.

³ *paṃgi^o* Weber.

this subscript gives us sufficient notice of the date of the manuscript; it moreover tells us that *Hemavimala* must have been already in saṃv. 1558 the head of the *Tapāgaccha*, which was not known formerly¹.

Of the other manuscripts the only one at all useful is no. 644², which gives the text and some short explanations written between the lines; but these are almost quite at an end on fol. 20^b, and do not contain much that could be of any use. The text mostly agrees in dubious passages with that of 994. The manuscript has no date, is probably not very old, and has scarcely any value for the reconstruction of the text. The manuscript no. 636 contains the text of the *sūtra* with a scanty sort of *vṛtti* intermixed with some glosses in *bhāṣā*; it is of no value at all, being apparently recent and full of mistakes, and moreover not complete, the commentary ending at XXII, 21, and the text at the beginning of XXIX. Manuscript no. 1066³ contains the *avacāri*, known from the Mss. 994 and 645, but no text at all; I have not used it much, it being absolutely valueless. The same applies to no. 1341⁴, which contains the text of the *sūtra* together with an anonymous *dīpikā* in Sanskrit, and which is absolutely valueless and unreliable by reason of its lapsus calami. Consequently, as stated above, though I have gone through all these Mss., there are only two of them, which have been of any real use to me.

Of the manuscripts belonging to the Deccan College I have seen six written on palm-leaf and twenty-three written on paper. Amongst these by far the most important one is the old Ms. containing the *ṭīkā* of Devendra, which is numbered 4 in the coll. 1881/82, and has been described by me in a paper published in the ZDMG. 67, 665 ff. (together with a facsimile). According to Jacobi the date given at the end of the manuscript corresponds to Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1107 A. D., and it follows from this that the copy was finished scarcely thirty-five years after the work itself had been written by the author. Concerning graphic peculiarities &c. the above-mentioned paper may be con-

¹ Klatt IA. XI, 256 gives saṃv. 1562—1572 as the years of his reign.

² Weber l. c. p. 716.

³ Weber l. c. p. 717.

⁴ Weber l. c. p. 718.

sulted. The manuscript is excellently written, and has, of course, been my sole and most trustworthy guide for the work of Devendra. As the old forms of letters are sometimes — especially at the beginning — somewhat difficult, I have found some help in deciphering it from a manuscript — probably belonging to the sixteenth or seventeenth century — lent to me by Vijaya Dharma Sūri in Benares¹.

Of the other palm-leaf Mss. two more contain the commentary of Devendra, of which one (no. 5 of coll. 1880/81) was written in saṃv. 1342 (= 1286 A. D.). Both are complete and rather well preserved; but I have scarcely made any use of them at all, as their value is naturally only a secondary one compared with that of the old Ms. just spoken of. The three other Mss. only contain the text of the *sūtra*; of these no. 4 of coll. 1880/81 has no date, and is very incomplete, while no. 3 of the same collection is from saṃv. 1332 (= 1266 A. D.), and is well written, but lacks the last ten leaves. I have made use for the text of the Ms. no. 2 of coll. 1880/81, which is from saṃv. 1340 (= 1284 A. D.), and written apparently by the same hand which wrote no. 5 of the same collection mentioned above. It contains 64 leaves, is quite complete and is very well and clearly written. There are apparently very few mistakes in it, although the orthography is sometimes not quite correct. But this is a fault to be found frequently even in the most excellent manuscripts.

Of the paper manuscripts two only — viz. no. 159 of coll. 1871/72 and no. 86 of coll. 1872/73 — contain the pure text. The first is dated saṃv. 1651 (= 1595 A. D.), the other has no date; the first has been rather ill used, and has numerous worm-holes, the other is well preserved and clearly written. But I have made no use of them, as a short inspection revealed to me that they could be of no value for establishing the text; in fact the palm-leaf Ms. above mentioned and the Berlin paper Mss. must be quite sufficient as sources giving the text only. Amongst the other Mss. I briefly mention the following:

1. No. 1094 of coll. 1887/91 containing the *niryukti* only; the handwriting reminds me slightly of that in the Berlin Ms. No. 1341;

¹ Cp. ZDMG. 67, 667 n. 2.

2. No. 258 of coll. 1884/85 containing the commentary of *Śānti-
ācārya* (*Śāntisūri*), described in the Bhandarkar Report 1884/85,
p. 277 (cp. p. 440), dated saṃv. 1667 (= 1611 A. D.); well and
clearly written;
3. No. 1098 of coll. 1887/91 containing the commentary of *Dev-
endra*, dated saṃv. 1491 (= 1435 A. D.);
4. No. 135 of coll. 1892/95 containing the same work, and dated
saṃv. 1479 (= 1423 A. D.)¹;
5. No. 1095 of coll. 1887/91 containing the *dīpikā* of *Lakṣmīvalla-
bha*; a very recent Ms., dated saṃv. 1907 (= 1851 A. D.),
but very well written;
6. No. 284 of coll. 1883/84 containing the *Avacūri* of *Jñānasā-
gara*, without date;
7. No. 1097 of coll. 1887/91 containing the *vṛtti* of *Bhāvaviṣaya*;
without date and apparently recent, but one of the best writ-
ten manuscripts I ever saw;
8. No. 1187 of coll. 1886/92 containing the *vṛtti* of *Vallabhagaṇin*;
no date.

The other manuscripts are mostly anonymous, and seemed to contain nothing of special worth. The Ms. no. 162 of coll. 1871/72 contains an anonymous commentary only on the chapter XIII of the text.

Amongst all these manuscripts I have selected the following as materials for preparing my edition, and have designated them in my critical notes by the following letters:

- Ś. means *Śāntisūri's Śiṣyāhitā* from the Berlin Ms. no. 703—706.
D. *Devendragāṇin's Sukhabodhā* from the Deccan College manu-
script no. 4 of coll. 1881—82.
A. The Deccan College manuscript no. 2 of coll. 1881/82, con-
taining the text of the *Uttarādhyāyasūtra*.
B¹. The Berlin Ms. no. 994, containing the text of the *sūtra* as
well as an *avacūri*.

¹ There are four other Mss., also containing the work of Devendra, without dates, viz. no. 87 and 88 of coll. 1872/73, no. 260 of coll. 1883/84 and no. 1186 of coll. 1886/92.

*B*². The Berlin Ms. no. 645, containing text of the *sūtra* and *avacūri*.

Moreover, I have used the edition of the *Uttarādhyayana-sūtra* of Jacobi, spoken of in the Preface to the present work, and henceforth referred to as *J*.



उत्तराध्ययनसूत्रम्

॥ विणयसुयं प्रथमम् अध्ययनम् ॥

संजोगा विप्पमुक्कस्स अणगारस्स भिक्खुणो ।

विणयं पाउकरिस्सामि आणुपुब्बिं सुणेह मे ॥ १ ॥

*आणानिहेसकरे गुरूणमुववायकारए ।

इंगियागारसंपन्ने से विणीए त्ति वुच्चई^१ ॥ २ ॥

आणानिहेसकरे^२ गुरूणमणुववायकारए ।

पडणीए असंबुद्धे अविणीए त्ति वुच्चई^३ ॥ ३ ॥

जहा सुणी पूइकणी^४ निक्कसिज्जइ सव्वसो ।

एवं दुस्सीलंपडिणीए मुहरी निक्कसिज्जई ॥ ४ ॥

*कणकुण्डगं चइत्ताणं^५ विट्ठं भुंजइ सूयरे ।

एवं सीलं चइत्ताणं दुस्सीले रमई मिए ॥ ५ ॥

सुणिया भावं साणस्स सूयरस्स नरस्स य ।

विणए ठवेज्ज अप्पाणमिच्छन्तो हियमप्पणो ॥ ६ ॥

*तम्हा विणयमेसिज्जा सीलं पडिलभेज्जए^६ ।

बुद्धपुत्त नियागट्ठी^७ न निक्कसिज्जइ कएहुई ॥ ७ ॥

निसन्ते सियामुहरी बुद्धाणम् अन्तिए सया ।

अट्टजुत्ताणि^८ सिक्खिज्जा निरट्ठाणि उ वज्जए ॥ ८ ॥

^१ वुच्चइ A.

^२ ०यरे A. ०ंगरे J.

^३ ०कन्नी AB^१.

^४ ०ले A.

^५ ०ण A.

^६ ०ज्ज उ J.

^७ निउं० A. J.

^८ ०जुत्ताइं B^१.

अणुसासिउं न कुप्पिज्जा खंतिं सेविज्ज परिइए ।
 खुडुहिं सह संसग्गिं हासं कीडं च वज्जए ॥ ९॥
 मा य चण्डालियं कासी बहुयं मा य आलवे ।
 कालेण य अहिज्जित्ता तउं भाइज्ज एगगो^१ ॥ १० ॥
 आहच्च चण्डालियं कट्टु न निणहविज्ज कयाइ वि ।
 कडं कडे^२ त्ति भासेज्जा अकडं नो कडे^२ त्ति य ॥ ११ ॥
 मा गलियस्से^३ व^३ कसं^४ वयणमिच्छे पुणो पुणो ।
 कसं व दट्टुमाइस्से पावगं परिवज्जए ॥ १२ ॥

*अणासवा थूलवया कुसीला

मिउं पि चण्डं पकरिन्ति सीसा ।

चित्ताणुया लहु दक्खीववेया

पसायए ते हु दुरासयं पि ॥ १३ ॥

नापुट्ठो वागरे किंचि पुट्ठो वा नालियं वए ।

कोहं असच्चं कुब्बेज्जा धारेज्जा पियमप्पियं ॥ १४ ॥

*अप्पा चेव दमेयवो अप्पा हु खलु दुद्दभो ।

अप्पा दन्तो सुही होइ अस्सिं लोए परत्थ य ॥ १५ ॥

वरि^५ मे अप्पा दन्तो संजमेण तवेण य ।

माहं^६ परेहि दम्मन्तो बन्धणेहि वहेहि य ॥ १६ ॥

पडणीयं च बुद्धाणं वाया अदुव कम्मणा ।

आवी वा जइ वा रहस्से नेव कुज्जा कयाइ वि ॥ १७ ॥

^१ एक्कउं A.

^२ कडि B^{१,२}.

^३ गलियस्सु व्व B^२.

^४ कस्सं B

^५ वरं B^{१,२}, J.

^६ ना० A.

न पक्खउं न पुरउं नेव किञ्चाण पिट्ठउं ।
 न जुंजे ऊरुणा ऊरुं सयणे नो पडिस्सुणे ॥१८॥
 *नेव पल्हत्थियं कुज्जा पक्खपिण्डं च संजए ।
 पाए पसारिए वावि न चिट्ठे गुरुणन्तिए ॥१९॥
 आयारिएहिं वाहित्तो तुसिणीउं न कयाइ वि ।
 पसायपेही नियागट्ठी^१ उवचिट्ठे गुरुं सया ॥२०॥
 आलवन्ते लवन्ते वा न निसीएज्ज कयाइ वि ।
 चइऊणमासणं धीरो जउं जत्तं^२ पडिस्सुणे ॥२१॥
 आसणगउं न पुच्छेज्जा नेव सेज्जागउं कया ।
 आगम्मुकुडुउं सन्तो पुच्छिज्जा पंजलीउडो^३ ॥२२॥
 एवं विणयजुत्तस्स सुत्तं^४ अत्थं च तदुभयं ।
 पुच्छमाणस्स सीसस्स वागरिज्ज जहासुयं ॥२३॥
 सुसं परिहरे भिक्खू न य ओहारिणिं वए ।
 भासादोसं परिहरे मायं च वज्जए सया ॥२४॥
 न लवेज्ज पुट्ठो सावज्जं न निरट्ठं न मम्मयं ।
 अप्पणट्ठा परट्ठा वा उभयस्सन्तरेण वा ॥२५॥
 समरेसु अगारेसु^५ सन्धीसु य महापहे ।
 एगो एगत्थिए सड्ढिं नेव चिट्ठे न संलवे ॥२६॥
 *जम्मे वुड्ढाणुसासन्ति^६ सीएण^७ फरुसेण वा ।
 मम लाभो^८ त्ति पेहाए पयउं तं पडिस्सुणे ॥२७॥

^१ निउं A.

^२ जुतं B^१.^२.

^३ ०लि० B^१.

^४ सुयं J.

^५ ०सुं A, आ० J.

^६ वु० B^१.^२, J.

^७ सीतिण A.

^८ लाभु B^१.^२, लाहो J.

अणुसासणमोवायं दुक्कडस्स य चोयणं ।
 हियं तं मण्ण्डं पण्णो वेसं होइ असाहुणो ॥ २८ ॥
 हियं विगयभया बुद्धा फरुसं पि अणुसासणं ।
 वेसं तं होइ मूढाणं खन्तिसोहिकरं पयं ॥ २९ ॥
 आसणे उवचिट्ठेज्जा अणुच्चे अकुए^१ थिरे ।
 अप्पुट्ठाई निरुट्ठाई निसीएज्जप्पकुक्कुए^२ ॥ ३० ॥
 कालेण निकखमे भिक्खू कालेण य पडिक्कमे ।
 अकालं च विवज्जिन्ना काले कालं समायरे ॥ ३१ ॥
 परिवाडीए न चिट्ठेज्जा भिक्खू दत्तेसणं चरे ।
 पडिरूवेण एसिच्चा मियं कालेण भक्खए ॥ ३२ ॥
 नाइदूरमणासन्ने नन्नेसिं चक्खुफासउं ।
 एगो चिट्ठेज्ज भत्तट्ठा लंघिया^३ तं नडक्कमे ॥ ३३ ॥
 नाइउच्चे न^४ नीए वा नासन्ने नाइदूरउं ।
 फासुयं परकडं पिण्डं पडिगाहेज्ज संजए ॥ ३४ ॥
 अप्पपाणे ऽप्पवीयंमि पडिच्छन्नंमि संवुडे^५ ।
 समयं संजए भुंजे जयं अपरिसाडियं ॥ ३५ ॥
 सुकडि त्ति सुपक्कि त्ति सुच्छिन्ने सुहडे मडे ।
 सुणिट्ठिए सुलद्धि^६ त्ति सावज्जं वज्जए मुणी ॥ ३६ ॥
 रमए पण्डिए सासं हयं भहं व वाहए ।
 बालं सम्मइ सासन्तो गलियस्सं व वाहए ॥ ३७ ॥

^१ अकुए B^१.

^२ ०प० A.

^३ ०त्ता A, B^१², J.

^४ व B^१², J.

^५ ०दे A.

^६ ०लिट्ठि B^१, ०लिट्ठि B^२.

- *खड्गुया मे चवेडा मे अक्कोसा य वहा य मे ।
 कल्लाणमणुसासन्तो¹ पावदिट्ठि त्ति मन्नेइ ॥३८॥
 पुत्तो मे भाय नाइ त्ति साहू कल्लाण मन्नेइ ।
 पावदिट्ठि उ अप्पाणं सासं दासु² त्ति मन्नेइ ॥३९॥
 न कोवए आयरियं अप्पाणं पि न कोवए ।
 बुद्धोवघाई न सिया न सिया तोत्तगवेसए ॥४०॥
 आयरियं कुवियं नच्चा पत्तिएण पसायए³ ।
 विञ्जवेज्ज पंजलीउडो⁴ वएज्ज न पुणु⁵ त्ति य ॥४१॥
 धम्मज्जियं च ववहारं बुद्धेहायरियं सया ।
 तमायरन्तो ववहारं गरहं नाभिगच्छई ॥४२॥
 *मणोगयं वक्कगयं जाणित्तायरियस्स उ ।
 तं परिगिञ्ज वायाए कम्मुणा उववायए ॥४३॥
 *वित्ते अचोइए निच्चं खिप्पं हवइ सुचोइए ।
 जहोवइट्ठं सुकयं किच्चाइं कुवई सया ॥४४॥
 नच्चा नयइ⁶ मेहावी लोए किन्ती से जायए ।
 हवई किच्चाणं सरणं भूयाणं जगई जहा ॥४५॥
 *पुज्जा जस्स पसीयन्ति संबुद्धा पुव्वसंथुया ।
 पसन्ना लाभइस्सन्ति विउलं अट्ठियं⁷ सुयं ॥४६॥
 *स पुज्जसत्थे सुविणीयसंसए
 मणोरुई चिट्ठइ कम्मसंपया ।
 तवोसमायारिसमाहिसंवुडे
 महज्जुई पंच वयाइं पालिया ॥४७॥

¹ °सासन्तं A.

² दासं B¹, दासि J.

³ °साहए B¹.

⁴ °लिं B¹⁻², J.

⁵ पुणो J.

⁶ °ई A.

⁷ इट्ठियं B¹.

स देवगन्धर्वमणुस्सपूइए

चइत्तु देहं मलपंकपुव्वयं ।

सिद्धे वा हवइ सासए

देवे वा अप्परए महिड्ढिए¹ ॥४८॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ विणयसुयं समत्तं ॥

॥ परीसहञ्जयणं ॥

॥ द्वितीयम् अध्ययनम् ॥

सुयं मे आउसं तेणं भगवया एवमक्खायं । इह खलु
बावीसं परीसहा समणेणं भगवया महावीरेणं कासवेणं
पवेइया । जे भिक्खू सोच्चा नच्चा जिच्चा अभिभूय भिक्खा-
यरियाए परिव्वयन्तो पुट्ठो नो निणहवेज्जा ॥ कयरे ते²
खलु² बावीसं परीसहा समणेणं भगवया महावीरेणं
कासवेणं पवेइया । जे भिक्खू सोच्चा नच्चा जिच्चा अभिभूय
भिक्खायरियाए परिव्वयन्तो पुट्ठो नो निणहवेज्जा ॥ इमे ते²
खलु² बावीसं परीसहा समणेणं भगवया महावीरेणं कासवेणं
पवेइया । जे भिक्खू सोच्चा नच्चा जिच्चा अभिभूय भिक्खा-
यरियाए परिव्वयन्तो पुट्ठो नो निणहवेज्जा ॥ तं जहा ॥
दिग्गिंछापरीसहे³ १ पिवासापरीसहे २ सीयपरीसहे ३ उसि-
णपरीसहे ४ दंसमसयपरीसहे ५ अचेलपरीसहे⁴ ६ अरइ-

¹ मह° B^{1,2}, J.
SBE. xlv, 9).

² खलु ते J.
⁴ अचेलय° A.

³ °गच्छा° J. (but °गंका

परीसहे ७ इत्थीपरीसहे ८ चरियापरीसहे ९ निसीहियाप-
रीसहे १० सेज्जापरीसहे ११ अक्कीसपरीसहे १२ वहपरीसहे १३
जायणापरीसहे १४ अलाभपरीसहे १५ रोगपरीसहे १६
तणफासपरीसहे १७ जल्लपरीसहे १८ सक्कारपुरक्कारपरी-
सहे^१ १९ पन्नापरीसहे २० अन्नाणपरीसहे २१ दंसणप-
रीसहे^२ २२ ॥

परीसहाणं पविभत्ती कासवेणं पवेइया ।

तं भे उदाहरिस्सामि आणुपुविं सुणेह मे ॥१॥

१ *दिगिंछापारिगए देहे तवस्सी भिक्खू थामवं ।

न छिन्दे न छिन्दावए न पए न पयावए ॥२॥

कालीपव्वंगसंकासे किसे धमणिंसंतए^३ ।

मायन्ने असणपाणस्स अदीणमणसो^४ चरे ॥३॥

२ तउं पुट्ठो पिवासाए दोगुंछी^५ लज्जसंजए ।

सीउंदगं न सेविज्जा वियडस्सेसणं चरे ॥४॥

*छिन्नावाएसु पन्थेसु आउरे सुपिवासिए^६ ।

परिसुक्खमुहादीणे^७ तं तितिक्खे परीसहं ॥५॥

३ *चरन्तं विरयं लूहं सीयं^८ फुसइ एगया ।

नाइवेलं मुणी गच्छे सोच्चाणं जिणसासणं ॥६॥

न मे निवारणम्^९ अत्थि छवित्ताणं न विज्जई ।

अहे^{१०} तु अग्गिं सेवामि इइ भिक्खू न चिन्तए ॥७॥

^१ पुरसक्कार° A.

^२ सम्मत्तपरीसहे २२ (दंसणपरीसहे) J.

^३ धवणि° A.

^४ अदीण° A.

^५ °गंकी B^२, °गुंका° J.

^६ सुप्पि° A.

^७ °मुहे दीणे B^{१,२}, J.

^८ सीतं A.

^९ °वारं J.

^{१०} अहं B^{१,२}, J.

- ४ उस्मिणंपरियावेणं परिदाहेण तज्जिए ।
 धिसु वा परियावेणं सायं^१ नो परिदेवए ॥८॥
 *उग्हाहितत्ते^२ मेहावी सिणाणं वि नो पत्थए ।
 गायं नो परिसिंचेज्जा न वीएज्जा य अप्पयं ॥९॥
- ५ पुट्ठो य दंसमसएहिं समरेव महामुणी ।
 नागो संगामसीसे वा सूरुो अभिहणे परं ॥१०॥
 न संतसे न वारेज्जा मणं पि न पउंसए^३ ।
 उवेहे^४ न हणे पाणे भुंजन्ते मंससोणियं ॥११॥
- ६ परिजुष्णेहि^५ क्त्थेहिं होक्खामि त्ति अचेलेए ।
 अदुवा सचेले^६ होक्खामि^७ इइ भिक्खू न चिन्तए ॥१२॥
 *एगयाचेलेए होइ सचेले आवि एगया ।
 एयं धम्महियं^८ नच्चा नाणी नो परिदेवए ॥१३॥
- ७ गामाणुगामं रीयन्तं अणगारं अकिंचणं ।
 अरइ^९ अणुप्पवेसेज्जा तं तितिक्खे परीसहं ॥१४॥
 अरइं पिट्ठउं किच्चा विरए आयरक्खए ।
 धम्मारामे निरारम्भे उवसन्ते मुणी चरे ॥१५॥
- ८ *संगो एस मणूसाणं^{१०} जाउं लोगंमि इत्थियउं ।
 जस्स एया परिन्नाया सुकडं^{११} तस्स सामखं ॥१६॥
 *एयमादाय^{१२} मेहावी पंकभूया उ इत्थियउं ।
 नो ताहिं विणिहम्मज्जा^{१३} चरेज्जत्तगवेसए ॥१७॥

^१ सातं A.^२ °तत्तो J.^३ पउंसए B^{१-२}.^४ °ह B^{१-२}, J.^५ °न्न B^{१-२}.^६ °लए J.^७ होक्खं J.^८ धम्मं हियं J.^९ °इ A.^{१०} °णुस्तां B^{१-२}, J.^{११} °क्कं A.^{१२} एवम् आ° A, B^१.^{१३} °हत्तिं B^{१-२}, J.

९ *एग एव चरे लाढे अभिभूय परीसहे ।

गामे वा नगरे वावि निगमे वा रायहाणिए ॥ १८ ॥

असमाणे चरे भिक्खू नेव कुज्जा परिग्गहं ।

असंसत्ते गिहत्थेहिं अणिएउं^१ परिद्वए ॥ १९ ॥

१० सुसाणे सुन्नगारे वा रुक्खमूले व एगउं ।

अकुक्कुउं निसीएज्जा न य वित्तासए परं ॥ २० ॥

*तत्थ से चिट्ठमाणस्स^२ उवसग्गाभिधारए ।

संकाभीउं न गच्छेज्जा उट्ठित्ता अन्नमासणं ॥ २१ ॥

११ उच्चावयाहिं सेज्जाहिं तवस्सी भिक्खु^३ यामवं ।

नाइवेलं विहम्मज्जा पावदिट्ठी विहम्मइ ॥ २२ ॥

पडरिक्कुवस्सयं^४ लड्डुं कल्लाणमदुवा पावयं ।

किमेगराइं^५ करिस्सइ^६ एवं तत्थऽहियासए ॥ २३ ॥

१२ अक्कोसेज्जा परे भिक्खुं^७ न तेसिं पडिसंजले ।

सरिसो होइ बालाणं तम्हा भिक्खू न संजले ॥ २४ ॥

सोच्चाणं फरुसा भासा दारुणा गामकरटगा ।

तुसिणीउं उवेहेज्जा न ताउं मणसीकरे ॥ २५ ॥

१३ हउं न संजले भिक्खू मणं पि न पउंसए ।

तित्तिक्खं परमं नच्चा भिक्खू धम्मं समायरे ॥ २६ ॥

*समणं संजयं दन्तं हणेज्जा कोइ कत्थइ ।

नत्थि जीवस्स नासु^८ त्ति एवं पेहेज्ज^९ संजए ॥ २७ ॥

^१ ०यउं A, ०केउं J.

^२ अक्क^० B^२, J.

^३ ०क्खू J.

^४ ०क्कं वसयं J.

^५ रायं B^२, J.

^६ ०स्सत्ति J.

^७ भिक्खू A.

^८ नासो J.

^९ चिन्तेज्ज J.

- १४ दुक्करं खलु भो निच्चं अणगारस्स भिक्खुणो ।
 सब्बं से जाइयं होइ नत्थि किंचि अजाइयं ॥ २८ ॥
 गौररग्गपविट्ठस्स पाणी नो सुप्पसारए ।
 सेउं अणारवासु^१ त्ति इइ भिक्खू न चिन्तए ॥ २९ ॥
- १५ परेसु घासमेसेज्जा भोयणे परिणिट्ठिए ।
 लड्ढे पिण्डे अलड्ढे वा नाणुत्तप्पेज्ज परिण्डए ॥ ३० ॥
 अज्जेवाहं न लब्भामि अवि लाभो सुए सिया ।
 जो एवं पडिसंचिक्खे अलाभो तं^२ न^२ तज्जए ॥ ३१ ॥
- १६ नच्चा उप्पइयं^३ दुक्खं वेयणाए दुहट्ठिए^४ ।
 अदीणो थावए पन्नं पुट्ठो तत्थहियासए ॥ ३२ ॥
 *तेइच्छं^५ नाभिनन्देज्जा संचिक्खत्तगवेसए ।
 एवं खु तस्स सामणं जं न कुज्जा न कारवे ॥ ३३ ॥
- १७ अचेलगस्स लूहस्स संजयस्स तवस्सिणो ।
 तणेसु सयमाणस्स हुज्जा गायविराहणा ॥ ३४ ॥
 *आयवस्स निवाएण अउला हवइ वेयणा ।
 एवं नच्चा न सेवन्ति तन्तुजं तणतज्जिया ॥ ३५ ॥
- १८ *किलिन्नगाए^६ मेहावी पंकेण व रएण वा ।
 घिंसु वा परियावेण^७ सायं नो परिदेवए ॥ ३६ ॥
 *वेएज्ज^८ निज्जरापेही आरियं धम्मणुत्तरं ।
 जाव सरीरभेउ^९ त्ति जल्लं काएण धारए ॥ ३७ ॥

^१ °वासो A.^२ तस्स A.^३ उप्पाइयं A.^४ °हत्तिए B^१.^५ तेगि° B^२, J.^६ °सगत्ते A.^७ °ता° B^२, J.^८ वेदे° A.^९ °भेउं B^{१-२}, J.

- १९ अभिवायणमभ्रुट्टाणं सामी कुज्जा^१ निमन्तणं ।
जे ताइं पडिसेवन्ति न तेसिं पीहए मुणी ॥ ३८ ॥
*अणुक्कसाई अप्पिच्छे अन्नाएसी^२ अलोलुए ।
रसेसु नाणुगिञ्जेज्जा नाणुतप्पेज्ज पन्नवं ॥ ३९ ॥
- २० से नूणं मए पुवं कम्माणणफला कडा ।
जेणाहं नाभिजाणामि पुट्टो केणइ कएहुई ॥ ४० ॥
अहं पच्छा उड्ज्जन्ति कम्माणणफला कडा ।
एवमस्सासि अप्पाणं नच्चा कम्मविवागयं ॥ ४१ ॥
- २१ निरट्टगम्मि विरउं मेहुणाउं सुसंवुडो ।
जो^३ सक्खं नाभिजाणामि धम्मं कल्लाणपावगं ॥ ४२ ॥
*तवोवहाणमादाय पडिमं पडिवज्जउं^४ ।
एवं पि विहरउं मे छउमं^५ न नियट्टई^६ ॥ ४३ ॥
- २२ नत्थि नूणं परे^७ लीए इड्डी वावि तवस्सिणो ।
अदुवा वंचिउमि त्ति इइ^८ भिक्खू न चिन्तए ॥ ४४ ॥
अभू जिणा अत्थि जिणा अदुवावि भविस्सई ।
सुसं ते एवमाहंसु इइ भिक्खू न चिन्तए ॥ ४५ ॥
एए परीसहा सब्बे कासवेण निवेइया ।
जे भिक्खू न विहम्मज्जा पुट्टो केणइ कएहुई ॥ ४६ ॥
त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ परीसहअह्यणं समत्तं ॥

^१ °ज्ज J.

^२ अण्णातेसी A.

^३ जं A.

^४ °वज्जिया A.

^५ च्छ° A.

^६ °वट्टई B^{१-२}, °वट्टए J.

^७ पर° B^{१-२}, J.

^८ इति A.

॥ चाउरंगिज्जं तृतीयम् अध्ययनम् ॥

*चत्वारि परमंगाणि दुल्लहाणीह जन्तुणो ।
 माणुसत्तं सुई सद्धा संजमंमि य वीरियं ॥ १ ॥
 समावन्नाण संसारे नाणागोत्तासु जाइसु ।
 कम्मा नाणाविहा कट्टु पुढो विस्संभिया पया ॥ २ ॥
 एगया देवलीएसु नरएसु वि^१ एगया ।
 एगया आसुरं कायं आहाकम्मेहिं^२ गच्छई ॥ ३ ॥
 एगया खत्तिउं होइ तउं चण्डालवोक्कसो^३ ।
 तउं कीडपयंगो य तउं^४ कुन्थुपिवीलिया^५ ॥ ४ ॥
 *एवमावट्टजोणीसु पाणिणो कम्मकिव्विसा ।
 न निविज्जन्ति संसारे सब्बट्टेसु व^६ खत्तिया ॥ ५ ॥
 कम्मसंगेहिं सम्मूढा दुक्खिया बहुवेयणा ।
 अमाणुसासु जोणीसु विणिहम्मन्ति^७ पाणिणो ॥ ६ ॥
 *कम्माणं तु पहाणाए आणुपुब्बी कयाइ उ ।
 जीवा सोहिमणुप्पत्ता आययन्ति मणुस्सयं ॥ ७ ॥
 माणुस्सं विग्गहं लड्डुं सुई धम्मस्स दुल्लहा ।
 जं सोच्चा पडिवज्जन्ति तवं खन्तिमहिंसयं ॥ ८ ॥
 आहच्च सवणं लड्डुं सद्धा परमदुल्लहा ।
 सोच्चा नेआउयं मग्गं बहवे परिभस्सई ॥ ९ ॥

^१ अ B^१.

^२ अहा^० B^{१,२}, J.

^३ वुक्क^० B^{१,२}.

^४ ततो A.

^५ ०पिपो^० A, ०पिवा^० J.

^६ य J.

^७ विनि^० B^{१,२}, J.

मुडं च लङ्घं सङ्घं च वीरियं पुण दुल्लहं ।
 वहवे रोयमाणा वि नो य णं पडिवज्जए¹ ॥ १० ॥
 माणुसत्तंमि आयाउं जो धम्मं सोच्च सहहे ।
 तवस्सी वीरियं लङ्घं संवुडे² निड्डुणे³ रयं ॥ ११ ॥
 *सोही उज्जुयभूयस्स धम्मो सुड्डस्स चिट्ठई ।
 निड्वाणं परमं जाड् घयसिन्ति⁴ व्व⁴ पावए ॥ १२ ॥
 विगिंच⁵ कम्मणो हेउं जसं संचिणु खन्तिए ।
 सरीरं⁶ पाढवं⁶ हिच्चा⁷ उडुं पक्कमई दिसं ॥ १३ ॥
 विसालिसेहिं⁸ सीलेहिं जक्खा उत्तरउत्तरा ।
 महासुक्का व दिप्पन्ता मन्नन्ता अपुणच्चवं ॥ १४ ॥
 अप्पिया देवकामाणं कामरूवविउड्विणो ।
 उडुं कप्पेसु चिट्ठन्ति पुड्वा वाससया वहू ॥ १५ ॥
 तत्थ⁹ ठिच्चा जहाठाणं जक्खा आउक्खए चुया ।
 उवेन्ति माणुसं जोणिं से दसंगेऽभिजायई¹⁰ ॥ १६ ॥
 खेत्तं वत्थुं हिरसं च पसवो दासपोरुसं ।
 चत्तारि कामखन्धाणि तत्थ से उववज्जई ॥ १७ ॥
 मित्तवं नायवं होइ उच्चागोए य वसुवं ।
 अप्पायके महापन्ने अभिजाए जसोवले ॥ १८ ॥
 भोच्चा माणुस्सए भोए अप्पडिहूवे अहाउयं ।
 पुड्विं विमुड्डसड्डम्मे केवलं वोहि वुञ्जिया ॥ १९ ॥

1 °ई J.

2 °वुडो A.

3 °ड्डणे B².

4 °सिन्ति व B¹.

5 °किंच A.

6 पाढवं सरीरं B¹⁻², J.

7 हे° A.

8 °ली° B¹⁻².

9 जत्थ B¹.

10 °जायए B¹⁻², J.

चउरंगं दुल्लहं मत्ता संजमं पडिवज्जिया ।

तवसा धुयकम्मंसे¹ सिद्धे हवइ² सासए ॥२०॥ त्ति बेमि ॥

॥ चाउरंगिज्जं समत्तं ॥

॥ असंखयं चतुर्थम् अध्ययनम् ॥

असंखयं जीविय मा पमायए

जरोवणीयस्स हु नत्थि ताणं ।

एवं विजाणाहि जणे पमत्ते

किस्सु³ विहिंसा अजया गहिन्ति ॥१॥

*जे पावकम्महि धणं मणूसा⁴

समाययन्ती⁵ अमइं गहाय ।

पहाय ते पासपयट्टिए नरे

वेराणुबड्ढा नरयं उवेन्ति ॥२॥

*तेणे जहा सन्धिमुहे गहीए

सकम्मुणा किच्चइ पावकारी ।

एवं पया पेच्च इहं च लोए

कडाण कम्माण न मुक्ख अत्थि ॥३॥

संसारमावन्न परस्स अट्ठा

साहारणं जं च करेइ⁶ कम्मं ।

कम्मस्स ते तस्स उ वेयकाले

न बन्धवा बन्धवयं उवेन्ति ॥४॥

¹ धुत° A, J.

² भवति A.

³ कट्टु B¹⁻².

⁴ मणुस्सा B¹⁻².

⁵ °न्ति A.

⁶ करेन्ति A.

वित्तेण ताणं न लभे पमत्ते
 इमंमि लोए अदुवा परत्था ।
 दीवप्पणट्टे व अणन्तमोहे
 नेयाउयं दट्टुमदट्टुमेव ॥ ५ ॥
 सत्तेसु यावी पडिबुद्धजीवी
 न वीससे परिडए आसुपन्ने ।
 घोरा मुहुत्ता अबलं सरीरं
 भारुण्डपक्खी व चरप्पमत्ते ॥ ६ ॥
 चरे पयाइं परिसंकमाणो
 जं किंचि पासं इह मस्यमाणो ।
 लाभन्तरे जीविय वूहइत्ता^१
 पच्छा परिन्नाय मलावधंसी ॥ ७ ॥
 छन्दंनिरोहेण उवेइ मोकखं
 आसे जहा सिक्खियवम्मधारी ।
 पुब्बाइं वासाइं चरप्पमत्ते
 तम्हा मुणी खिप्पमुवेइ मोकखं ॥ ८ ॥
 स पुब्बमेवं न लभेज्ज पच्छा
 एसोवमा सासयवाइयाणं ।
 विसीयई^२ सिद्धिले आउयंमि^३
 कालोवणीए सरीरस्स भेए ॥ ९ ॥

^१ वू० B^{१.२}, J.

^२ ०इ B^{१.२}.

^३ आउंमि A.

खिप्पं न सक्केइ विवेगमेउं
 तम्हा समुट्ठाय पहाय कामे ।
 समिच्च लोयं¹ समया महेसी
 आयाणुरक्खी² चरमप्पमत्ते ॥ १० ॥
 मुहुं³ मुहुं³ मोहगुणे जयन्तं
 अण्णेरूवा समणं चरन्तं ।
 फासा फुसन्ती असमंजसं च
 न तेसि भिक्खू मणसा पउस्से ॥ ११ ॥
 मन्दा य फासा बहुलोहणिज्जा
 तहप्पगारेसु मणं न कुज्जा ।
 रक्खिज्ज कोहं⁴ विणएज्ज माणं
 मायं न सेवे⁵ पयहेज्ज⁶ लोहं ॥ १२ ॥
 जेऽसंखया तुच्छा परप्पवाई
 ते पिज्जदोसाणुगया परब्भा ।
 एए⁷ अहम्मे त्ति दुगुंछमाणो
 कंखे गुणे जाव सरीरभेउ ॥ १३ ॥ त्ति वेमि ॥
 ॥ असंखयं समत्तं ॥

॥ अकाममरणिज्जं पञ्चमम् अध्ययनम् ॥

*अस्खवंसि महोघंसि एगे तिसिसे दुरुत्तरं⁸ ।

तत्थ एगे महापन्ने इमं पण्हमुदाहरे ॥ १ ॥

¹ लोयं J. ² अप्पाणुं B^{1.2}, अप्पाणं J. ³ हं A. ⁴ मोहं B^{1.2}, J.
⁵ सेवेज्ज B^{1.2}, J. ⁶ पहेज्ज B^{1.2}, J. ⁷ एते A, J. ⁸ रे B^{1.2}.

*सन्तिमे य दुवे टाणा अक्खाया¹ मरणन्तिया ।
 अकाममरणं चव सकाममरणं तथा ॥२॥
 बालाणं तु² अकामं तु मरणं असइं भवे ।
 परिडयाणं सकामं तु उक्कोसेण सइं भवे ॥३॥
 तत्थिमं पढमं टाणं महावीरेण देसियं ।
 कामगिडे जहा बाले भिसं कूराइं कुब्बई ॥४॥
 जे गिडे कामभोगेसु एगे कूडाय गच्छई ।
 न मे दिट्ठे परे लोए चक्खुदिट्ठा इमा रईं³ ॥५॥
 हत्थागया इमे कामा कालिया जे अणागया ।
 को जाणइ परे लोए अत्थि वा नत्थि वा पुणो ॥६॥
 जणेण सइं होक्खामि इइ बाले पगब्भई ।
 कामभोगाणुराएणं केसं संपडिवज्जई ॥७॥
 तउं⁴ से दण्डं समारभई⁵ तसेसु थावरेसु य ।
 अट्ठाए य अणट्ठाए भूयगामं⁶ विहिंसई ॥८॥
 हिंसे बाले मुसावाई माइल्ले पिसुणे सढे ।
 भुंजमाणे सुरं मंसं सेयमेयं ति मन्नई⁷ ॥९॥
 कायसा वयसा मत्ते⁸ वित्ते गिडे य इत्थिसु ।
 दुहउं⁹ मलं संचिणइ सिंसुणागु व्व मट्ठियं ॥१०॥
 तउं पुट्ठो आयंकेणं गिलाणो परितप्पई ।
 पभीउं परलोगस्स कम्माणुप्पेहि अप्पणो ॥११॥

¹ आखाया A.

² om. Mss.

³ रई A.

⁴ ततो A.

⁵ ०इ A.

⁶ भूतग्रामं A.

⁷ ०णं A.

⁸ मत्तो J.

⁹ दुएहउं A.

सुया मे नरए¹ ठाणा असीलाणं च जा गई ।
 बालाणं कूरकम्माणं पगाढा जत्थ वेयणा ॥१२॥
 तत्थोववाइयं ठाणं जहा मेयमणुस्सुयं ।
 आहाकम्मेहिं गच्छन्तो सो पच्छा परितप्पई ॥१३॥

*जहा सागडिउं जाणं समं हिच्चा महापहं ।
 विसमं मग्गम् ओइस्सो अकखे भग्गंमि सोयई² ॥१४॥
 एवं धम्मं विउक्कम्मं³ अहम्मं पडिवज्जिया ।
 बाले मच्चुमुहं पत्ते अकखे भग्गे व सोयई ॥१५॥
 तउं स मरणन्तंमि⁴ बाले सन्तसई भया ।
 अकाममरणं मरई धुत्ते व कलिणा जिए ॥१६॥
 एयं अकाममरणं बालाणं तु पवेइयं ।
 एत्तो सकाममरणं परिडयाणं सुणेह मे ॥१७॥
 *मरणं पि सपुष्पाणं जहा मेयमणुस्सुयं ।
 विप्पसणमणाघायं संजयाण वुसीमउं ॥१८॥
 न इमं सब्बेसु भिक्खूसु न इमं सब्बेसु ऽगारिसु ।
 नाणासीला अगारत्था विसमसीला य भिक्खुणो ॥१९॥
 सन्ति एगेहिं भिक्खूहिं गारत्था संजमुत्तरा ।
 गारत्थेहि य सब्बेहिं साहवो संजमुत्तरा ॥२०॥
 चीराज्जिणं नगिण्णिणं जडी संघाडिमुण्डिणं ।
 एयाणि वि न तायन्ति दुस्सीलं परियागयं⁵ ॥२१॥

¹ नरथ A.² ०इ J.³ ०म्म A.⁴ मरणे तंमि A.⁵ पडि० J, ०वागयं B^{1.2}.

पिण्डोल एव दुस्सीले नरगाउं न मुच्चई ।
 भिक्खाए वा गिहत्थे वा सुव्वए कम्मई दिवं ॥ २२ ॥
 अगारिसामाड्यंगाणि सड्डी काएण फासए ।
 पोसहं दुहुउं पक्खं एगरायं^१ न हावए ॥ २३ ॥
 एवं सिक्खासमावन्ने^२ गिहिवासे वि सुव्वए ।
 मुच्चई छविपवाउं गच्छे जक्खसलोगयं^३ ॥ २४ ॥
 अह जे संवुडे भिक्खू दोएहं अन्नयरे सिया ।
 सब्बदुक्खपहीणे वा देवे वावि महिड्डिए ॥ २५ ॥
 उत्तराडं विमोहाडं जुईमन्ताणुपुव्वसो^४ ।
 समाड्णाडं जक्खेहिं आवासाडं जसंसिणो ॥ २६ ॥
 दीहाउया इड्डिमन्ता समिद्धा कामरूविणो ।
 अहुणोववन्नसंकासा भुज्जो अच्चिमलिप्पभा ॥ २७ ॥
 ताणि ठाणाणि गच्छन्ति सिक्खित्ता संजमं तवं ।
 भिक्खागे^५ वा गिहत्थे वा जे सन्ति पडिनिव्वुडा^६ ॥ २८ ॥
 तेसिं सोच्चा सपुज्जाणं संजयाण वुसीमउं ।
 न संतसन्ति मरणन्ते^७ सीलवन्ता^८ बहुस्सुया ॥ २९ ॥
 तुलिया विसेसमादाय दयाधम्मस्स खन्तिए ।
 विप्पसीएज्ज मेहावी तहाभूएण अप्पणा ॥ ३० ॥
 तउं काले अभिप्पेए सड्डी तालिसमन्तिए ।
 विणएज्ज लोमहरिसं भेयं देहस्स कंखए ॥ ३१ ॥

^१ ०राइं B^१.

^२ ०वणे A.

^३ जक्खे B^{१-२}.

^४ जुइं J.

^५ ०ए B^{१-२}, J.

^६ ०डे A.

^७ मरणं B^{१-२}.

^८ ०मन्ता A.

०वन्तो B^{१-२}, J.

अह कालंमि संपत्ते आघायाय समुस्सयं¹ ।

सकाममरणं मरई तिणहसन्नयरं मुणी ॥३२॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ अकाममरणिज्जं समत्तं ॥

॥ खुट्टागनियंठिज्जं षष्ठम् अध्ययनम् ॥

* जावन्तविज्जापुरिसा² सब्बे ते दुक्खसंभवा ।

लुप्पन्ति बहुसो मूढा संसारंमि अणन्तए ॥१॥

*समिक्ख पंडिए तम्हा पासजाई पहे बहू ।

अप्पणा सच्चमेसेज्जा मेत्तिं³ भूएसु कप्पए ॥२॥

माया पिया न्हुसा⁴ भाया भज्जा पुत्ता य ओरसा ।

नालं ते मम ताणाए⁵ लुप्पन्तस्स सकम्मुणा ॥३॥

एयमट्टं सपेहाए पासे समियदंसणे ।

छिन्द् गेड्ढिं सिणेहं च न कंखे पुव्वसंथुयं ॥४॥

गवासं मणिकुंडलं पसवो दासपोरुसं ।

सव्वमेयं चइत्ताणं कामरूवी भविस्ससि ॥५॥

अञ्जुत्थं सव्वउं सव्वं दिस्स पाणे पियायए ।

न हणे पाणिणो पाणे भयवेराउं उवरए ॥६॥

आयाणं नरयं दिस्स नायएज्ज तणामवि ।

दोगुंछी अप्पणो पाए दिन्नं भुंजेज्ज भोयणं ॥७॥

*इहमेगे उ मन्नन्ति⁶ अप्पच्चक्खाय पावगं ।

आयरियं विदित्ताणं⁷ सव्वदुक्खाण मुच्चई ॥८॥

¹ °स्सुयं A.

² जावन्ति J.

³ मित्तिं A.

⁴ एज्जसा B^{1,2}.

⁵ °णाय J.

⁶ °सो A.

⁷ विद्द° B¹.

भणन्ता अकरेन्ता य वन्धमोक्खपइण्णिणो¹ ।

वायाविरियमेत्तेण समासासेन्ति अप्पयं² ॥९॥

*न चित्ता तायए भासा कुउं विज्जाणुसासणं ।

विसन्ना³ पावकम्मिहिं वाला पंडियमाण्णिणो ॥१०॥

*जे केइ सरीरे सत्ता वस्से⁴ रूवे य सव्वसो ।

मणसा कायवक्केणं सव्वे ते दुक्खसंभवा ॥११॥

आवन्ना⁵ दीहमड्डाणं संसारंमि अणन्तए ।

तम्हा सव्वदिसं पस्सं अप्पमत्तो परिव्वए ॥१२॥

वहिया⁶ उड्डुमादाय नावकंखे कयाइ वि ।

पुव्वकम्मखयट्ठाए इमं देहं समुड्डरे ॥१३॥

*विविच्च⁷ कम्मणो हेउं कालकंखी परिव्वए ।

मायं पिंडस्स पाणस्स कडं लज्जूण भक्खए ॥१४॥

सन्निहिं⁸ च न कुव्वेज्जा लेवमायाए संजए ।

पक्खीपत्तं समादाय निरवेक्खो परिव्वए ॥१५॥

एसणासमिउं लज्जू गामे अणियउं चरे ।

अप्पमत्तो पमत्तेहिं पिंडवायं गवेसए ॥१६॥

एवं से उदाहु अणुत्तरनाणी अणुत्तरदंसी⁹ अणुत्तरनाणदंस-
णधरे अरहा नायपुत्ते भगवं वेसालिए वियाहिए त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ खुड्डागनियंठिज्जं समत्तं ॥

¹ वंभं B¹.

² ँगं A.

³ ँणा A.

⁴ A. add. य.

⁵ ँणा A.

⁶ पं A.

⁷ ँसिंच A, B¹⁻².

⁸ ँणं A.

⁹ ँसि A.

॥ एलयं सप्तमम् अध्ययनम् ॥

जहाएसं समुद्दिस्स कोड् पोसेज्ज एलयं ।
 ओयणं¹ जवसं देज्जा पोसेज्जा वि सयंगणे ॥ १ ॥
 *तउं से पुट्ठे परिवूढे जायमेए² महोदरे ।
 पीणिए विउत्ते देहे आएसं परिकंखए ॥ २ ॥
 जाव न एड् आएसे³ ताव जीवड् सो दुही ।
 अह पत्तंमि आएसे सीसं छेत्तूण भुज्जई ॥ ३ ॥
 जहा से खलु उरब्भे आएसाए समीहिए ।
 एवं बाले अहम्मिट्ठे ईहई नरयाउयं ॥ ४ ॥
 *हिंसे बाले मुसावाई अड्ढाणंसि विलोवए ।
 अन्नदत्तहरे⁴ तेणे माई कं⁵ नु⁵ हरे सढे ॥ ५ ॥
 इत्थीविसयगिड्ढे य महारंभपरिग्गहे ।
 भुंजमाणे सुरं मंसं परिवूढे परंदमे ॥ ६ ॥
 अयकक्करभोई⁶ य तुंडिल्ले⁷ चियलोहिए⁸ ।
 आउयं नरए कंखे जहाएसं व एलए ॥ ७ ॥
 आसणं सयणं जाणं वित्तं कामे⁹ य⁹ भुंजिया ।
 दुस्साहडं धणं हिच्चा बहुं संचिणिया रयं ॥ ८ ॥
 तउं कम्मगुरू जन्तू पच्चुप्पन्नपरायणे ।
 अय¹⁰ व आगयाएसे मरणन्तंमि सोयई¹¹ ॥ ९ ॥

¹ ऊयणं B^{1.2}.

² मेदे J.

³ सो A.

⁴ ँत्तु A

⁵ कसु A. कएऊ B¹.

⁶ कक्करे A.

⁷ ल्ले B^{1.2}.

⁸ सोणिए B²

⁹ कामाणि B^{1.2}, J.

¹⁰ अए B^{1.2}, J.

¹¹ सोयए B².

तउं आउपरिक्खीणे चुया देहा विहिंसगा ।
 आसुरीयं दिसं वाला गच्छन्ति अवसा तमं ॥ १० ॥
 जहा कागणिए^१ हेउं सहस्सं हारए^२ नरो ।
 अपच्छं अस्सगं भोच्चा राया रज्जं तु हारए ॥ ११ ॥
 एवं माणुस्सगा कामा देवकामाण अन्तिए ।
 सहस्सगुणिया भुज्जो आउं कामा य दिव्विया ॥ १२ ॥
 *अरणेगवासानउया जा सा पन्नवउं ठिई ।
 जाणिए जीयन्ति दुम्मेहा ऊणवाससयाउए^३ ॥ १३ ॥
 जहा य तिन्नि^४ वाणिया मूलं घेन्नूण निग्गया ।
 एगो ऽत्थ लहई^५ लाभं एगो मूलेण आगउं ॥ १४ ॥
 एगो मूलं पि हारित्ता आगउं तत्थ वाणित्तं ।
 ववहारे उवमा एसा एवं धम्मे वियाणह ॥ १५ ॥
 माणुसत्तं भवे मूलं लाभो देवगई भवे ।
 मूलच्छेएण जीवाणं नरगतिरिक्खत्तणं^६ धुवं ॥ १६ ॥
 दुहउं गई वालस्स आवई^७ वहमूलिया^८ ।
 देवत्तं माणुसत्तं च जं जिए लोलयासढे ॥ १७ ॥
 तउं जिए सई^९ होइ दुविहं दोग्गइं गए ।
 दुल्लहा तस्स उम्मुग्गा^{१०} अड्ढाए सुड्ढरादवि ॥ १८ ॥
 एवं जियं^{११} सपेहाए^{१२} तुलिया बालं च पंडियं ।
 मूलियं ते पवेसन्ति माणुसिं जोणिएमेन्ति जे ॥ १९ ॥

^१ कागिणीए B^{१-२}. ^२ ०ई B^{१-२}, J. ^३ ऊण B^{१-२}. ^४ ०स्सि A.

^५ ०ए B^{१-२}, J. ^६ नरयं B^१. ^७ आवती A. ^८ बड्ढं B^१.

^९ सई B^{१-२}, J. ^{१०} ०म्मं B^{१-२}, J. ^{११} जिए A. ^{१२} सां B^{१-२}.

- *वेमायाहिं सिक्खाहिं जे नरा गिहिमुब्वया ।
 उवेन्ति माणुसं जोणिं कम्मसच्चा हु पाणिणो ॥२०॥
- *जेसिं तु विउला सिक्खा मूलियं ते अइच्छिया ।
 सीलवन्ता सवीसेसा^१ अदीणा जन्ति देवयं ॥२१॥
- *एवमदीणवं भिक्खुं^२ आगारिं च वियाणिया ।
 कहसु जिच्चमेलिकखं जिच्चमाणे न संविदे ॥२२॥
 जहा कुसग्गे उदगं समुद्देण समं मिये ।
 एवं माणुस्सगा कामा देवकामाण अन्तिए ॥२३॥
 कुसग्गमेत्ता इमे कामा सन्निरुद्धंमि आउए ।
 कस्स हेउं पुराकाउं जोगक्खेमं न संविदे ॥२४॥
- *इह कामाणियटुस्स अत्तट्टे अवरज्जई ।
 सोच्चा नेयाउयं मग्गं जं भुज्जो परिभस्सई ॥२५॥
 इह कामाणियटुस्स अत्तट्टे नावरज्जई ।
 पूइदेहनरोहेणं^३ भवे देवि त्ति मे सुयं ॥२६॥
 इड्डी^४ जुई^५ जसो वसो आउं सुहमणुत्तरं ।
 भुज्जो जत्थ मणुस्सेसु तत्थ से उववज्जई ॥२७॥
- *वालस्स पस्स वालत्तं अहम्मं पडिवज्जिया^६ ।
 चिच्चा धम्मं अहम्मिट्टे नरए^७ उववज्जई^७ ॥२८॥
 धीरस्स पस्स धीरत्तं सच्चधम्माणुवत्तिणो ।
 चिच्चा अधम्मं धम्मिट्टे देवेषु उववज्जई ॥२९॥

^१ °वि° A.^२ °क्खु° A.^३ पूति° A.^४ °ड्डी° A.^५ जुत्ती A.^६ °वज्जिणो B^{१.२}, J.^७ नरएसुव° A.

तुलियाण बालभावं अवालं चेव पंडिए ।

चइजण बालभावं अवालं सेवई^१ मुणिए ॥३०॥ त्ति वेमि॥

॥ एलयञ्जयणं समत्तं ॥

॥ काविलीयम् अष्टमम् अध्ययनम् ॥

*अधुवे असासयंमी संसारंमि दुक्खपउराए ।

किं नाम होज्ज तं कम्मयं जेणाहं दोग्गइं न गच्छेज्जा^२ ॥१॥

*विजहिन्नु पुव्वसंजोयं न सिणेहं कहिंचि कुव्वेज्जा ।

असिणेहसिणेहकरेहिं दोसपउसेहिं^३ मुच्चए भिक्खू ॥२॥

तो नाणदंसणसमग्गो हियनिस्सेसाय^४ सब्बजीवारं ।

तेसिं विमोक्खणट्टाए भासई मुणिवरो विगयमोहो ॥३॥

*सव्वं गन्थं कलहं च विप्पजहे तहाविहं भिक्खू ।

सव्वेसु कामजाएसु^५ पासमाणो न लिप्पई ताई ॥४॥

भोगामिसदोसविसन्ने^६ हियनिस्सेयसबुद्धिवोच्चत्थे ।

बाले य मन्दिए मूढे वञ्जई मच्छिया व खेलंमि ॥५॥

*दुपरिच्चया इमे कामा नो सुजहा अधीरपुरिसेहिं ।

अह सन्ति सुव्वया साहू जे तरन्ति अतरं^७ वणिया वा ॥६॥

*समणामु^८ एगे वयमाणा पाणवहं^९ मिया अयाणन्ता ।

मन्दा निरयं गच्छन्ति बाला पावियाहिं दिट्ठीहिं ॥७॥

^१ ए B^{१-२}, J.

^२ ज्जं A.

^३ ँहिं B^{१-२}.

^४ साए B^{१-२}, J.

^५ जातेसु A.

^६ ँणे A.

^७ अचरं B^१.

^८ समणा नु J.

^९ पाणिं B^१.

न हु पाणवहं¹ अणुजाणे मुच्चेज्ज कयाइ सब्बदुक्खाणं ।
 एवारिएहिं² अक्खायं जेहिं इमो साहुधम्मो पन्नत्तो ॥ ८ ॥
 *पाणे य नाइवाएज्जा से समीइ त्ति वुच्चइ ताई ।
 तउं से पावयं कम्मं निज्जाइ उदगं व थलाउं³ ॥ ९ ॥
 *जगनिस्सिएहिं भूएहिं⁴ तसनामेहिं थावरेहिं च ।
 नो तेसिमारभे दंडं मणसा वयसा कायसा चेव ॥ १० ॥
 सुद्धेसणाउं नच्चाणं तत्थ ठवेज्ज भिक्खू अप्पाणं ।
 जायाए घासमेसेज्जा रसगिद्धे न सिया भिक्खाए ॥ ११ ॥
 *पन्ताणि चेव सेवेज्जा सीयपिंडं पुराणकुम्मासं ।
 अदु वक्कसं पुलागं वा जवणट्टाए निसेवए मंघुं⁵ ॥ १२ ॥
 जे लक्खणं च सुविणं अंगविज्जं⁶ च जे पउंजन्ति ।
 न हु ते समणा वुच्चन्ति एवं आयरिएहिं अक्खायं ॥ १३ ॥
 इहजीवियं अणियमेत्ता पभट्टा समाहिजोएहिं ।
 ते कामभोगरसगिद्धा उववज्जन्ति⁷ आसुरे काए ॥ १४ ॥
 *तत्तो⁸ वि य उव्वट्टित्ता संसारं बहुं अणुपरियडन्ति ।
 बहुकम्मलेवलित्ताणं बोही होइ सुदुल्लहा⁹ तेसिं ॥ १५ ॥
 कसिणं पि जो इमं लोयं पडिपुखं दलेज्ज इक्कस्स ।
 तेणावि से न संतुस्से¹⁰ इइ दुप्पूरए इमे आया ॥ १६ ॥
 *जहा लाहा तहा लोहो लाहा लोहो पवडूई¹¹ ।
 दोमासकयं कज्जं कोडीए वि न निट्ठियं ॥ १७ ॥

¹ पाणि० B¹.

² एवायरि० B¹⁻², J.

³ थालीउं J.

⁴ व्वेहिं B¹.

⁵ मंघं A.

⁶ व्विज्जाउं B¹

⁷ न्ती A.

⁸ तउं B¹.

⁹ भा A.

¹⁰ तुसिज्जा B¹⁻².

¹¹ वडूई J.

नो रक्खसीसु गिञ्जेज्जा गंडवच्छासु ऽणोगचित्तासु ।
जाउं पुरिसं पलोभित्ता खेत्तन्ति जहा व दासेहिं ॥ १८ ॥
नारीसु नोवगिञ्जेज्जा इत्थी विप्पजहे अणागारे ।
धम्मं च पेसलं नच्चा तत्थ ठवेज्ज भिक्खू अप्पाणं ॥ १९ ॥
इइ एस धम्मे अक्खाए कविलेणं च विमुड्डपत्तेणं ।
तरिहिन्ति^१ जे उ काहिन्ति तेहिं आराहिया दुवे लोग ॥ २० ॥
त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ काविलीयं समत्तं ॥

॥ नमिपव्वज्जा नवमम् अध्ययनम् ॥

चइऊण देवलोगाउं उववन्तो माणुसंमि लोगंमि ।
उवसन्तमोहणिज्जो सरई पोरणियं जाइं^२ ॥ १ ॥
जाइं सरित्तु भयवं सहसंबुद्धो अणुत्तरे धम्मे ।
पुत्तं ठवेत्तु रज्जे अभिण्णिकखमई नमी राया ॥ २ ॥
से^३ देवलोगसरिसे अन्तेउरवरगउं वरे भीए ।
भुंजित्तु नमी राया बुद्धो भोगे परिच्चयई ॥ ३ ॥
मिहिलं^४ सपुरजणवयं^५ बलमोरोहं च परियणं सब्बं ।
चिच्चा अभिनिक्खन्तो एगन्तमहिड्डित्तं भयवं ॥ ४ ॥
कोलाहलगभूयं^६ आसी मिहिलाए पव्वयन्तंमि ।
तइया रायरिसिंमि नमिंमि अभिण्णिकखमन्तंमि ॥ ५ ॥

^१ तरं J.

^२ जायं B^{१-२}, J.

^३ सो B^{१-२}, J.

^४ मं B^{१-२}, J.

^५ सुं B^१.

^६ कोलाहलसंभूयं B^{१-२}, J.

अम्भुट्टियं रायरिसिं पव्वज्जाठाणमुत्तमं ।
 सक्को माहणरूवेण¹ इमं वयणमब्ववी ॥ ६ ॥
 किष्णु भो अज्ज मिहिला² कोलाहलगसंकुला ।
 सुव्वन्ति दारुणा सद्दा पासाएसु गिहेसु य ॥ ७ ॥
 एयमट्ठं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं³ ।
 तउं नमी रायरिसी देविन्दं इणमब्ववी ॥ ८ ॥
 मिहिलाए² चेइए वच्छे सीयच्छाए मणोरमे ।
 पत्तपुप्फफलोवेए बहूणं बहुगुणे सया ॥ ९ ॥
 वाएण हीरमाणंमि चेइयंमि मणोरमे ।
 दुहिया असरणा अत्ता एए कन्दन्ति भो खगा ॥ १० ॥
 एयमट्ठं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।
 तउं⁴ नमिं रायरिसिं देविन्दो इणमब्ववी ॥ ११ ॥
 एस अग्गी य वाऊ य एयं डञ्जइ मन्दिरं ।
 भयवं अन्तेउरं तेणं कीस णं नावपेक्खह⁵ ॥ १२ ॥
 एयमट्ठं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।
 तउं नमी रायरिसी देविन्दं इणमब्ववी ॥ १३ ॥
 सुहं वसामो जीवामो जेसि मो नत्थि किंचण ।
 मिहिलाए² डञ्जमाणीए न मे डञ्जइ किंचण ॥ १४ ॥
 चत्तपुत्तकलत्तस्स निव्वावारस्स भिक्खुणो ।
 पिपयं न विज्जई किंचि अप्पियं पि न विज्जई ॥ १५ ॥

¹ माहणवेसेणं B¹⁻², J. ² म० B¹⁻², J. ³ °वाइउं A. ⁴ ततो A.
⁵ °पिक्खए A, B². °पक्खहं B¹.

बहुं खु मुण्णिणो भहं अणगारस्स भिक्खुणो ।

सव्वउं विप्पमुक्कस्स एगन्तमणुपस्सउं ॥ १६ ॥

एयमट्ठं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।

तउं नमिं रायरिसिं देविन्दो इणमव्ववी ॥ १७ ॥

पागारं कारइत्ताणं गोपुरट्टालगाणि च ।

उस्सूलगसयग्घीउं तउं गच्छसि खत्तिया ॥ १८ ॥

एयमट्ठं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।

तउं नमी रायरिसी देविन्दं इणमव्ववी ॥ १९ ॥

*सद्धं^१ नगरं किच्चा तवसंवरमग्गलं^२ ।

खन्तिं^३ निउणपागारं तिगुत्तं दुप्पधंसयं ॥ २० ॥

धणुं परक्कमं किच्चा जीवं च इरियं सया ।

धिइं च केयणं किच्चा सच्चेण पल्लिमन्थए^४ ॥ २१ ॥

तवनारायजुत्तेण भित्तूणं कम्मकंचुयं ।

मुणी विगयसंगामो भवाउं परिमुच्चए ॥ २२ ॥

एयमट्ठं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।

तउं नमिं रायरिसिं देविन्दो इणमव्ववी ॥ २३ ॥

पासाए कारइत्ताणं वड्डमाणगिहाणि य ।

बालग्गपोइयाउं य तउं गच्छसि खत्तिया ॥ २४ ॥

एयमट्ठं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।

तउं नमी रायरिसी देविन्दं इणमव्ववी ॥ २५ ॥

^१ च add. B^२.

^२ °संजमम° al.

^३ खन्ति A, B^२, खन्ती J.

^४ °मंघए B^१.^२.

संसयं खलु सो कुण्डं जो मग्गे कुण्डं घरं ।
 जत्थेव गन्तुमिच्छेज्जा तत्थ कुब्बेज्ज¹ सासयं ॥ २६ ॥
 एयमट्ठं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।
 तउं नमिं रायरिसिं देविन्दो इणमब्ववी ॥ २७ ॥
 आमोसे लोमहारे य गंठिभेए य तक्करे ।
 नगरस्स खेमं काऊणं तउं गच्छसि खत्तिया ॥ २८ ॥
 एयमट्ठं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।
 तउं नमी रायरिसी देविन्दं इणमब्ववी ॥ २९ ॥
 असइं तु मणुस्सेहिं मिच्छा दंडो पजुंजई ।
 अकारिणो ऽत्थ बञ्जन्ति मुच्चई कारउं जणो ॥ ३० ॥
 एयमट्ठं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।
 तउं नमिं रायरिसिं देविन्दो इणमब्ववी ॥ ३१ ॥
 *जे केइ^२ पत्थिवा तुञ्जं नानमन्ति^३ नराहिवा ।
 वसे ते ठावइत्ताणं तउं गच्छसि खत्तिया ॥ ३२ ॥
 एयमट्ठं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।
 तउं नमी रायरिसी देविन्दं इणमब्ववी ॥ ३३ ॥
 जो सहस्सं सहस्साणं संगामे दुज्जए जिणे ।
 एगं जिणेज्ज अप्पाणं एस से परमो जउं ॥ ३४ ॥
 अप्पाणमेव जुञ्जाहि किं ते जुञ्जेण बञ्जउं ।
 अप्पाणामेवमप्पाणं जडत्ता^४ सुहमेहए ॥ ३५ ॥
 पंचिन्दियाणि कोहं माणं मायं तहव लोहं च ।
 दुज्जयं चेव अप्पाणं सब्बं अप्पे जिए जियं ॥ ३६ ॥

^१ कुब्बेज्ज A.^२ केति A.^३ णो० A.^४ जिणित्ता B^१.

एयमट्टं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।

तउं नमिं रायरिसिं देविन्दो इणमब्ववी ॥३७॥

जइत्ता विउले जन्ने भोइत्ता समणमाहणे ।

दत्ता^१ भोच्चा य जिट्ठा^२ य तउं गच्छसि खत्तिया ॥३८॥

एयमट्टं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।

तउं नमी रायरिसी देविन्दं इणमब्ववी ॥३९॥

जो सहस्सं सहस्साणं मासे मासे गवं दए ।

तस्स वि संजमो सेउं अदिन्तस्स वि किंचण ॥४०॥

एयमट्टं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।

तउं नमिं रायरिसिं देविन्दो इणमब्ववी ॥४१॥

*घोरासमं चइत्ताणं अन्नं पत्थेसि आसमं ।

इहेव पोसहरउं भवाहि मणुयाहिवा ॥४२॥

एयमट्टं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।

तउं नमी रायरिसी देविन्दं इणमब्ववी ॥४३॥

मासे मासे तु जो बाली कुसग्गेण तु भुंजए ।

न सो सक्खायधम्मस्स^३ कलं अग्घइ सोलसिं ॥४४॥

एयमट्टं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।

तउं नमिं रायरिसिं देविन्दो इणमब्ववी ॥४५॥

*हिरखं सुवखं मणिमुत्तं कंसं दूसं च वाहणं ।

कोसं वड्ढावइत्ताणं तउं गच्छसि खत्तिया ॥४६॥

एयमट्टं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।

तउं नमी रायरिसी देविन्दं इणमब्ववी ॥४७॥

^१ दच्चा B^{१,२}, J.

^२ जु° B^१.

^३ सुयक्खायस्स धम्मस्स B^{१,२}, J.

- *सुवस्वरूपस्स उ पव्वया भवे
 सिया हु केलाससमा असंखया ।
 नरस्स लुब्धस्स न तेहिं किंचि
 इच्छा उ आगाससमा अणन्तिया ॥४८॥
- *पुढवी साली जवा चेव हिरस्सं पमुभिस्सह ।
 पडिपुस्सं नालमेगस्स इइ विज्जा तवं चरे ॥४९॥
 एयमट्ठं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।
 तउं नमिं रायरिसिं देविन्दो इणमव्ववी ॥५०॥
- *अच्छेरयमब्भुदए भोए चयसि पत्थिवा ।
 असन्ते कामे पत्थेसि संकप्पेण विहम्मसि^१ ॥५१॥
 एयमट्ठं निसामित्ता हेऊकारणचोइउं ।
 तउं नमी रायरिसी देविन्दं इणमव्ववी ॥५२॥
 सल्लं कामा विसं कामा कामा आसीविसोवमा ।
 कामे^२ पत्थेमाणा अकामा जन्ति दोग्गइं ॥५३॥
 अहे वयन्ति^३ कोहेणं माणेणं अहमा गई ।
 माया गईपडिग्घाउं लोभाउं दुहउं भयं ॥५४॥
 अवउज्झिऊण माहणरूवं विउव्विऊण^४ इन्दत्तं ।
 वन्दइ अभित्थुणन्तो इमाहि महुराहिं वग्गूहिं ॥५५॥
 अहो ते निज्जिउं कोहो अहो माणो पराजिउं ।
 अहो निरक्किया माया अहो^५ लोभो वसीकउं ॥५६॥

^१ °न्न° B^{१-२}, J.

^२ च add. B^{१-२}, J.

^३ वयइ Mss. J.

^४ विउरूविऊण B^{१-२}, J.

^५ ते add. A.

अहो ते अज्जवं साहु अहो ते साहु महवं ।
 अहो ते उत्तमा खन्ती अहो ते मुत्ति उत्तमा ॥५७॥
 इहं सि उत्तमो भन्ते पच्छा होहिसि उत्तमो ।
 लोगुत्तमुत्तमं^१ ठाणं सिद्धिं गच्छसि नीरउं ॥५८॥
 एवं अभित्थुणन्तो रायरिसिं उत्तमाए सद्धाए ।
 पयाहिणं करेन्तो पुणो पुणो वन्दई सक्को ॥५९॥
 *तो वन्दिऊण पाए चक्कुसलकखणे मुणिवरस्स ।
 आगासेणुप्पइउं ललियचलकुंडलतिरीडी^२ ॥६०॥
 नमी नमेइ अप्पाणं सक्खं सक्केण चोइउं ।
 चइऊण गेहं च वेदेही^३ सामखे पज्जुवट्टुउं ॥६१॥
 एवं करेन्ति संबुद्धा पंडिया पवियक्खणा ।
 विणियट्टन्ति भोगेसु जहा से नमी रायरिसी ॥६२॥
 ॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ नमिपञ्चजा समत्ता ॥

॥ दुमपत्तयं दशमम् अध्ययनम् ॥

दुमपत्तए पण्डुयए^४ जहा निवडइ^५ राइगणाण अच्चए ।
 एवं मणुयाण जीवियं समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥१॥
 *कुसग्गे जह^६ ओसविन्दुए थोवं चिट्टइ लम्बमाणए ।
 एवं मणुयाण जीवियं समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥२॥
 इइ इत्तरियम्मि आउए जीवियए^७ बहुपच्चवायए^८ ।

^१ लोगं B^१.

^२ ंडि J.

^३ वै० B^१.

^४ पण्डुए B^२.

^५ राय० J.; B^१ om.

^६ उत्त० A.

^७ जीविए थ A.

^८ ०सच्च० B^१.

परिजूरड् ते सरीरयं केसा पण्डुरया हवन्ति ते ।
 से जिम्भवले य हायर्ड् समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥ २४ ॥
 परिजूरड् ते सरीरयं केसा पण्डुरया हवन्ति ते ।
 से फासवले य हायर्ड् समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥ २५ ॥
 परिजूरड् ते सरीरयं केसा पण्डुरया हवन्ति ते ।
 से सब्बवले य हायर्ड् समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥ २६ ॥
 अरर्ड् गरुडं विसूड्या आयंका विविहा फुसन्ति ते ।
 विहड्ड् विडंसड् ते सरीरयं समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥ २७ ॥
 वोच्छिन्द सिणोहमप्पणो कुमुयं सारड्यं व पाणियं ।
 से सब्बसिणोहवज्जिए समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥ २८ ॥
 चिच्चाण धणं च भारियं पड्डओ हि सि अणगारियं ।
 मा वन्तं पुणो वि आडए^१ समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥ २९ ॥
 अवउज्झिय मित्तवन्धवं विउलं चैव धणोहसंचयं ।
 मा तं विड्यं^२ गवेसए समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥ ३० ॥
 न हु जिणे अज्ज दिस्सर्ड्^३ बहुमए दिस्सड्^३ मग्गदेसिए ।
 संपड् नेयाउए पहे समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥ ३१ ॥
 अवसोहिय कणटगा पहं ओड्खो सि पहं महालयं ।
 गच्छसि मग्गं विसोहिया समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥ ३२ ॥
 अबले जह भारवाहए मा मग्गे विसमे वगाहिया ।
 पच्छा पच्छाणुतावए समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥ ३३ ॥

^१ आविए B^१ २, J.
दीसर्ड् B^१.

^२ वितियं A.

^३ ण्ति A.

तिष्ठो हु सि अख्वं महं किं पुण चिट्टिसि तीरमागच्छो ।
 अभितुर¹ पारं गमित्तए समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥३४॥
 अकलेवरसेणम् उस्सिया² सिद्धिं गोयम लोयं गच्छसि ।
 खेमं च सिवं अणुत्तरं समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥३५॥
 बुद्धे परिनिबुद्धे चरे गामगए नगरे व संजए ।
 सन्तीमग्गं च वूहए समयं गोयम मा पमायए ॥३६॥
 बुद्धस्स निसम्म भासियं सुकहियमट्टपञ्चोवसोहियं ।
 रागं दोसं³ च³ छिन्दिया सिद्धिगइं गए गोयमे ॥३७॥
 ॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ दुमपत्तयं समत्तम् ॥

॥ बहुस्सुयपुज्जम्⁴ एकादशं अर्धयनम् ॥

संजोगा विप्पमुक्कस्स अणगारस्स भिक्खुणो ।
 आचारं पाउकरिस्सामि आणुपुब्बिं सुणेह मे ॥१॥
 जे यावि होइ निव्विज्जे थड्डे लुद्धे अणिग्गहे ।
 अभिक्खणं उल्लवई अविणीए अबहुस्सुए ॥२॥
 अह पंचहिं ठाणेहिं जेहिं सिक्खा न लब्भई ।
 थम्मा कोहा⁵ पमाएणं रोगेणालस्सएण य ॥३॥
 अह अट्टहिं ठाणेहिं सिक्खासीलि त्ति वुच्चई ।
 अहस्सिरे⁶ सया⁷ दन्ते न य मम्ममुदाहरे ॥४॥

¹ उर B¹.

² ऊसिया B^{1,2}, J.

³ दोसमेव A.

⁴ बहुस्सुयं B^{1,2}, J.

⁵ मोहा B^{1,2}, J.

⁶ °हसि° A.

⁷ सदा A.

नासीले न विसीले न^१ सिया अड्लोलुए ।
 अकोहणे सच्चरणे सिक्खासीलि त्ति वुच्चई ॥५॥
 अह चोदसहिं^२ ठाणेहिं वट्टमाणे उ संजए ।
 अविणीए वुच्चई सो^३ उ निव्वाणं^४ च न गच्छइ ॥६॥
 अभिक्खणं कोही हवइ पवन्धं च पकुव्वई ।
 मेत्तिज्जमाणो वमइ^५ सुयं^६ लङ्घूण मज्जई ॥७॥
 अवि पावपरिक्खेवी अवि मित्तेसु कुप्पई ।
 सुप्पियस्सावि मित्तस्स रहे भासइ पावयं ॥८॥
 पइस्सवाई^७ दुहिले थड्ढे लुड्ढे अण्णिग्गहे ।
 असंविभागी अवियत्ते अविणीए त्ति वुच्चई ॥९॥
 अह पन्नरसहिं ठाणेहिं सुविणीए त्ति वुच्चई ।
 नीयावत्ती अचवले अमाई अकुऊहले ॥१०॥
 अप्पं च अहिक्खिवई पवन्धं च न कुव्वई ।
 मेत्तिज्जमाणो भयई सुयं^६ लङ्घुं न मज्जई ॥११॥
 न य पावपरिक्खेवी न य मित्तेसु कुप्पई ।
 अप्पियस्सावि मित्तस्स रहे कल्लाण भासई ॥१२॥
 कलहडमरवज्जिए वुड्ढे अभिजाइए ।
 हिरिमं पडिसंलीणे सुविणीए त्ति वुच्चई ॥१३॥
 वसे गुरुकुले निच्चं जोगवं उवहाणवं ।
 पियंकरे पियंवाई^८ से सिक्खं लङ्घुमरिहई ॥१४॥

^१ A add वि.^२ चउ० B^{१-२}, J.^३ स B^{१-२}^४ ने० A.^५ णि A.^६ सुतं A.^७ वादी A.^८ वाती A.

जहा संखम्मि पयं निहियं दुहञ्चो वि विरायड् ।
 एवं बहुस्सुए भिक्खू धम्मो कित्ती तथा सुयं ॥ १५ ॥
 जहा से कम्बोयाणं आइस्से कथए सिया ।
 आसे जवेण^१ पवरे एवं हवड् बहुस्सुए ॥ १६ ॥
 जहाइस्ससमारूढे सूरे दढपरक्कमे ।
 उभञ्चो नन्दिघोसेणं एवं हवड्^२ बहुस्सुए ॥ १७ ॥
 जहा^३ करेणुपरिकिस्से कुंजरे सट्ठिहायणे ।
 बलवन्ते अप्पडिहए एवं हवड् बहुस्सुए ॥ १८ ॥
 जहा से तिक्खसिंगे जायखन्थे विरायड् ।
 वसहे जूहाहिवड् एवं हवड् बहुस्सुए ॥ १९ ॥
 जहा से तिक्खदाढे उदग्गे^४ दुप्पहंसए ।
 सीहे मियाण पवरे एवं हवड् बहुस्सुए ॥ २० ॥
 जहा से वासुदेवे संखचक्कगयाधरे ।
 अप्पडिहयबले जोहे एवं हवड् बहुस्सुए ॥ २१ ॥
 जहा से चाउरन्ते चक्कवट्ठी महिड्ढि^५ ।
 चोद्दसरयणाहिवड् एवं हवड् बहुस्सुए ॥ २२ ॥
 जहा से सहस्सक्खे वज्जपाणी पुरन्दरे ।
 सक्के देवाहिवड् एवं हवड् बहुस्सुए ॥ २३ ॥
 जहा से तिमिरविड्ढंसे उच्चिट्ठन्ते^६ दिवायरे ।
 जलन्ते इव तेएण एवं हवड् बहुस्सुए ॥ २४ ॥

^१ जवणे A.

^२ ँति A

^३ A add से.

^४ उयग्गे A.

^५ महं B^{१-२}, J.

^६ उत्तिं B^{१-२}, J.

जहा से उडुवई चन्दे नकखत्तपरिवारिए ।

पडिपुखे पुखमासीए एवं हवइ बहुस्सुए ॥२५॥

*जहा से सामाइयाणं कोट्टागारे सुरक्खिए ।

नाणाधन्नपडिपुखे एवं हवइ बहुस्सुए ॥२६॥

जहा सा दुमाण पवरा जम्भू नाम सुदंसणा ।

¹अणाढियस्स देवस्स एवं हवइ बहुस्सुए ॥२७॥

*जहा सा नईण पवरा सलिला सागरंगमा ।

सीया नीलवन्तपवहा एवं हवइ बहुस्सुए ॥२८॥

जहा से नगाण पवरे सुमहं मन्दरे गिरी ।

नाणोसहिपज्जलिए एवं हवइ बहुस्सुए ॥२९॥

जहा से सयंभुरमणे उदही अक्खओदए² ।

नाणारयणपडिपुखे एवं हवइ बहुस्सुए ॥३०॥

समुद्दगम्भीरसमा दुरासया

अचक्किया केणइ दुप्पहंसया ।

सुयस्स पुणा विउलस्स ताइणी

खविहु कम्मं गइमुत्तमं गया ॥३१॥

तम्हा सुयमहिट्टिज्जा उत्तमट्टगवेसए ।

जेणप्पाणं परं चेव सिद्धिं संपाउणेज्जासि ॥३२॥

॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ बहुस्सुयपुज्जं समत्तं ॥

¹ आ० B^{1.2}, J.

² अक्खरो० B¹.

॥ हरिएसिज्जं द्वादशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

* सोवागकुलसंभूओ गुणुत्तरधरो मुणी ।

हरिएसवलो नाम आसि भिक्खू जिइन्दिओ ॥ १ ॥

इरिएसणभासाए उच्चारसमिईसु¹ य ।

जओ आयाणनिकखेवे संजओ सुसमाहिओ ॥ २ ॥

मणुगुत्तो वयगुत्तो कायगुत्तो जिइन्दिओ² ।

भिक्खट्टा बम्मइज्जम्मि जन्नवाडे उवट्ठिओ³ ॥ ३ ॥

तं पासिऊणम्⁴ एज्जन्तं तवेण परिसोसियं ।

पन्तोवहिउवगरणं उवहसन्ति अणारिया ॥ ४ ॥

* जाईमयपडिथच्चा⁵ हिंसगा अजिइन्दिया ।

अबम्मचारिणो वाला इमं वयणमच्चवी⁶ ॥ ५ ॥

कयरे⁷ आगच्छइ⁸ दित्तरूवे काले विगराले⁹ फोक्कनासे ।

ओमचेलए पंसुपिसायभूए संकरदूसं परिवरिय¹⁰ कखे ॥ ६ ॥

* को रे¹¹ तुवं¹² इय¹³ अदंसणिज्जे काए व आसाइहमागओ सि ।

ओमचेलया पंसुपिसायभूया गच्छ कखलाहि किमिहं

ठिओ सि ॥ ७ ॥

जकखे¹⁴ तहिं तिन्दुरूकखवासी अणुकम्पओ तस्स

महामुणिसस ।

पच्छायइत्ता नियगं सरीरं इमाइं वयणाइमुदाहरित्थ्या ॥ ८ ॥

¹ °तोसु J.

² जितं A.

³ °वाडमुव° Mss. J.

⁴ °ण B^{1,2}, J.

⁵ °वच्चा Mss. J.

⁶ °वं B¹.

⁷ कतरे A.

⁸ °ति A.

⁹ °क° B^{1,2}.

¹⁰ परिहिथ A, °हरिय B^{1,2}, J.

¹¹ कयरे Mss. J.

¹² तुमं Mss. J.

¹³ एत्थ J.

¹⁴ जकखो B^{1,2}, J.

समणो अहं संजओ बम्मयारी विरओ¹ धणपयणप-
रिग्गहाओ ।
परप्पवित्तस्स उ भिक्खकाले अन्नस्स अट्ठा² इहमाग-
ओमि ॥ ९८ ॥

*वियरिज्जइ खज्जइ³ भुज्जइ³ अन्नं पभूयं भवयाणमेयं⁴ ।
जाणेह⁵ मे जायणजीविणु⁶ त्ति सेसावसेसं लभऊ
तवस्सी ॥ १०० ॥

उवक्खडं भोयण माहणाणं अत्तट्ठियं सिद्धमिहेगपक्खं ।
न ऊ⁷ वयं⁷ एरिसमन्नपाणं दाहामु तुज्जं किमिहं
ठिओसि ॥ १११ ॥

*थलेसु वीयाइ ववन्ति कासगा⁸ तहेव निन्नेसु य आससाए ।
एयाए सद्धाए दलाह⁹ मज्जं आराहए पुस्समिणं खु
खित्तं ॥ ११२ ॥

खेत्ताणि¹⁰ अभ्हं विड्याणि लोए जहिं पक्किष्सा विरुहन्ति
पुस्सा ।

जे माहणा जाइविज्जीववेया ताइं तु खेत्ताइ सुपेसलाइं ॥ ११३ ॥

कोहो य माणो य वही य जेसिं मोसं अदत्तं च परिग्गहं च ।

ते माहणा जाइविज्जाविहूणा ताइं तु खेत्ताइ सुपावयाइं ॥ ११४ ॥

*तुब्भेत्य भो भारधरा गिराणं अट्ठं न जाणेह¹¹ अहिज्ज वेए ।
उच्चावयाइं मुणियो चरन्ति ताइं तु खेत्ताइ सुपेसलाइं ॥ ११५ ॥

¹ ओतो A. ² इट्ठा B¹. ³ भुज्जइ खज्जइ A. ⁴ ओव J.
⁵ ओणाहि B^{1,2}, J. ⁶ ओणो A, J, ओणं B¹, ण B². ⁷ तुब्बयं A.
⁸ B^{1,2} कासगा ante ववन्ति exh. ⁹ ओहि B², J, ओदाहि B¹. ¹⁰ ओइ B^{1,2}.
¹¹ ओणाह B^{1,2}, J.

अञ्जावयाणं पडिकूलभासी पभाससे किं तु¹ सगासि अम्हं ।
अवि एयं विणस्सउ अन्नपाणं न य एं दाहामु तुमं
नियण्ठा ॥ १६ ॥

समिईहि मञ्जं सुसमाहियस्स गुत्तीहि गुत्तस्स जिइन्दियस्स ।
जइ मे न दाहित्थ अहेसणिज्जं किमज्ज² जन्नाण लहित्थ
लाहं ॥ १७ ॥

के एत्थ खत्ता उवजोइया वा अञ्जावया वा सह खण्डिइएहिं ।
एयं दण्डेण फलएण³ हन्ता कण्ठम्मि घेत्तूण खलेज्ज
जो एं ॥ १८ ॥

अञ्जावयाणं वयणं सुणेत्ता उच्चाइया तत्थ बहू⁴ कुमारा ।
दण्डेहि वित्तेहि कसेहि चेव समागया तं इसि⁵
तालयन्ति ॥ १९ ॥

रन्तो तहिं कोसलियस्स धूया भद् त्ति नामेण अणिन्दियंगी ।
तं पासिया संजय हम्ममाणं कुड्ढे कुमारे परिनिव्ववेइ ॥ २० ॥
देवाभिओगेण निओइएणं दिन्ना मु⁶ रन्ना मणसा न भ्हाया ।
नरिन्देविन्दभिवन्दिएणं जेणभिह वन्ता इसिणा स एसो ॥ २१ ॥
एसो हु⁷ सो उग्गतवो महप्पा जितिन्दिओ संजओ
बम्भयारी ।

जो मे तया नेच्छइ दिज्जमाणिं⁸ पिउणा सयं कोसलिएण
रन्ना ॥ २२ ॥

¹ किणु A.

² किमित्थ B^{1,2}, J.

³ फलेण B^{1,2}, J.

⁴ बहवे A.

⁵ मुणि A, B¹.

⁶ तु A, मु B^{1,2}, J.

⁷ उ J.

⁸ णो A.

*महाजसो एसो महाणुभागो¹ घोरवृञ्चो घोरपरक्कमो य ।
 मा एयं हीलेह अहीलण्णिज्जं मा सब्बे ते एण भे निहहेज्जा ॥ २३ ॥

*एयाइं तीसे वयणाइ सोच्चा पत्तीइ भद्दाइ सुहासियाइं ।
 इसिस्स वेयावडियट्ठयाए जक्खा कुमारे विणिवारयन्ति ॥ २४ ॥
 ते घोररूवा ठिय अन्तल्लिक्खेऽसुरा तहिं तं जण तालयन्ति ।
 ते भिन्नेदेहे रुहिरं वमन्ते पासित्तु भद्दा इणमाहु भुज्जो ॥ २५ ॥
 गिरिं नहेहिं खणह अयं दन्तेहिं² खायह ।
 जायतेय पाएहि हणह जे भिक्खुं अवमन्नह ॥ २६ ॥
 आसीविसो उग्गतवो महेसो घोरवृञ्चो घोरपरक्कमो य ।
 अगणिं व पक्खन्द पयंगसेणा जे भिक्खुयं भत्तकाले
 वहेह ॥ २७ ॥

सीसेण एयं सरणं उवेह समागया सब्बजणेण तुब्भे³ ।
 जइ⁴ इच्छह जीवियं वा धणं वा लोगं पि एसो कुविञ्चो
 डहेज्जा ॥ २८ ॥

*अवहेडिय पिट्ठिसउत्तमंगे पसारिया वाहु अकम्मचेट्ठे ।
 निञ्जेरियच्छे रुहिरं वमन्ते उड्डंमुहे निग्गयजीहनेत्ते ॥ २९ ॥
 ते पासिया खण्डियकट्ठभूए विमणो विसखो अह
 माहणो सो ।
 इसिं पसाएइ⁵ सभारियाञ्चो हीलं च निन्दं च खमाह⁶
 भन्ते ॥ ३० ॥

¹ भावो B¹⁻², J.² दंतेण B¹.³ तुम्हे B², J.⁴ जति A.⁵ ँति A.⁶ ँमे० B¹⁻², J.

बालेहि मूढेहि अयाणएहिं जं हीलिया तस्स खमाह भन्ते ।
महप्पसाया इस्सिणो हवन्ति न हु मुणी कोवपरा

हवन्ति ॥ ३१ ॥

*पुब्बिं च इण्हिं च अणागयं च मणप्पदोसो न मे अत्थि¹
कोइ¹ ।

जक्खा हु वेयावडियं करेन्ति तम्हा हु एए निहया²

कुमारा ॥ ३२ ॥

अत्थं च धम्मं च वियाणमाणा तुब्भं न वि कुप्पह भूइपन्ना ।
तुब्भं तु पाए सरणं उवेमो समागया सब्बजणेण अम्हे ॥ ३३ ॥

अच्चेमु ते महाभाग न ते किञ्चि न अच्चिमो ।

भुंजाहि सालिमं कूरं नाणावंजणसंजुयं ॥ ३४ ॥

इमं च मे अत्थि पभूयमन्नं तं भुंजसू अम्ह अणुग्गहट्टा ।

वाढं ति पडिच्छइ भत्तपाणं मासस्स ऊ पारणए महप्पा ॥ ३५ ॥

तहियं गन्धोदयपुप्फवासं दिव्वा तहिं³ वसुहारा य वुट्टा ।

पहयाओ दुन्दुहीओ सुरेहिं आगासे अहो दाणं च घुट्टं ॥ ३६ ॥

*सकखं खु दीसइ तवोविसेसो न दीसई जाइविसेस कोइ ।

सोवागपुत्तं हरिएससाहुं जस्सेरिसा इड्ढि महाणुभागा ॥ ३७ ॥

किं माहणा जोइसमारभन्ता उदएण सोहिं बहिया विमग्गह ।

जं मग्गहा बाहिरियं विसोहिं न तं सुइट्टं⁴ कुसला

वयन्ति ॥ ३८ ॥

¹ कोइ अत्थि B¹.

² एएहि हया B¹⁻², J.

³ तु add. B¹.

⁴ °इट्टं Mss. J.

कुसं च जूवं तणकट्टमग्गिं सायं च पायं उदगं फुसन्ता ।
 पाणाइ भूयाइ विहेडयन्ता भुज्जो वि मन्दा पगरेह पावं ॥३९॥
 कहं च रे भिक्खु वयं जयामो पावाइ कम्माइ पुणोत्तयामो ।
 अक्खाहि णे^१ संजय जक्खपूइया कहं सुजट्टं कुसला
 वयन्ति ॥४०॥

*छज्जीवकाए असमारभन्ता^२ मोसं अदत्तं च असेवमाणा ।
 परिग्गहं इत्थिञ्चो माणमायं एयं परिन्नाय चरन्ति^३
 दन्ता ॥४१॥

सुसंवुडा^४ पंचहि संवरेहिं इह जीवियं अणवकंखमाणा^५ ।
 वोसठ्ठकाइ^६ सुइचत्तेहा^५ महाजयं जयइ जन्नसिट्टं ॥४२॥
 के ते जोई के व ते जोइटाणे का ते सुया किं^६ व ते कारिसंगं ।
 एहा^७ य ते कयरा सन्ति भिक्खू कयरेण होमेण हुणासि
 जोइं ॥४३॥

तवो जोई जीवो जोइटाणं जोगा सुया सरीरं कारिसंगं ।
 कम्मेहा संजमजोगसन्ती होमं हुणामि इसिणं पसत्थं ॥४४॥
 के ते हरए के य ते सन्तित्थे कहिं सिणाञ्चो^८ व रयं जहासि ।
 आइक्ख णे संजय जक्खपूइया इच्छामो नाउं भवञ्चो
 सगासे ॥४५॥

*धम्मे हरए बम्मे सन्तित्थे अणाविले अत्तपसन्नलेसे ।
 जहिं सिणाञ्चो^८ विमलो विसुद्धो सुसीइभूञ्चो पजहामि^९
 दोसं ॥४६॥

^१ नो B^{१-२}, J. ^२ य समाचरंता B^१. ^३ चरेज्ज A. ^४ वे B^{१-२}, J.
^५ उं J. ^६ कं A, J. ^७ एधा A. ^८ सिणहाउं B^{१-२}. ^९ ०५० A.

एयं सिणाणं कुसलेहि दिट्ठं महासिणाण इसिणं पसत्थं ।
जहि सिणाया¹ विमला विमुद्धा महारिसी उत्तमं टाणं
पत्त ॥४७॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ हरिएसिज्जं समत्तं ॥

॥ चित्तसम्भूज्जं त्रयोदशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

जाईपराजइओ खलु कासि नियाणं तु हत्थिणपुरम्मि ।
चुलणीए बम्भदत्तो उववन्नो पउमगुम्माओ² ॥१॥
कम्पिल्ले सम्भूओ³ चित्तो पुण जाओ पुरिमतालम्मि ।
सेट्टिकुलम्मि⁴ विसाले धम्मं सोऊण पव्वइओ ॥२॥
कम्पिल्लम्मि य नयेरे समागया दो वि चित्तसम्भूया ।
सुहदुक्खफलविवागं कहेन्ति ते एकमेक्कस्स ॥३॥
चक्कवट्टी महिड्डीओ बम्भदत्तो महायसो ।
भायरं बहुमाणेणं इमं वयणमव्ववी ॥४॥
आसीमु⁵ भायरो दो वि अन्नमन्नवसाणुगा ।
अन्नमन्नमणूरत्ता अन्नमन्नहिएसिणो ॥५॥
दासा दसखे आसीमु⁶ मिया कालिंजरे नगे ।
हंसा मयंगतीरे सोवागा⁷ कासिभूमिए ॥६॥
देवा य देवलोगम्मि आसि अग्हे महिड्ढिया ।
इमा नो⁸ छट्ठिया जाई अन्नमन्नेण जा विणा ॥७॥

¹ सिणहाउं B^{1,2}.

² नल्लिण्णिगुं B¹, ओतो A.

³ ओतो A.

⁴ ओघरंमि B¹.

⁵ आसिमु D. आसीमो A, आसिमो B^{1,2}, J.

⁶ आसी

Mss. J.

⁷ चंडाला B².

⁸ मे A.

कम्मा नियणपयडा तुमे राय विचिन्तिया ।
 तेसिं फलविवागेण विप्पञ्जोगमुवागया ॥ ८ ॥
 सच्चसोयप्पगडा कम्मा मए पुरा कडा ।
 ते अज्ज परिभुंजामो किं तु चित्ते वि से तथा ॥ ९ ॥
 सब्बं सुचिखं सफलं नराणं कडाण कम्माण न मोक्ख अत्थि ।
 अत्थेहि कामेहि य उत्तमेहिं आया ममं पुण्णफलो-
 ववेए ॥ १० ॥

जाणाहि संभूय महाणुभागं^१ महिड्डियं पुण्णफलोववेयं ।
 चित्तं पि जाणाहि तहेव रायं डड्डी जुई तस्स वि य
 प्पभूया ॥ ११ ॥

*महत्यरूवा^२ वयणप्पभूया गाहाणुगीया नरसंघमज्जे ।
 जं भिक्खुणो सीलगुणीववेया इहं जयन्ते सुमणो^३ मि
 जाओ ॥ १२ ॥

*उच्चोयए महु कक्के य वम्भे पवेइया आवसहा य रम्मा ।
 इमं गिहं चित्त धणप्पभूयं पसाहि पंचालगुणीववेयं ॥ १३ ॥
 नट्टेहि गीएहि य वाइएहिं नारीजणाहिं^४ परियारयन्तो^५ ।
 भुंजाहि भोगाइ इमाड भिक्खू मम रोयई^६ पव्वज्जा हु
 दुक्खं ॥ १४ ॥

*तं पुव्वनेहेण कयाणुरागं नराहिवं कामगुणेसु गिडं ।
 धम्मस्सिओ तस्स हियाणुपेहो चित्तो इमं वयणमुदाह-
 रिन्था ॥ १५ ॥

^१ °भावं A, B^१.

^२ महप्पहत्यं B^१.

^३ सं S, D, Mss. J.

^४ °जणादं D, A, B^२, J.

^५ °वां D, B^{१-२}, J.

^६ °ते A.

सर्वं विलवियं गीयं सर्वं नटं विडम्बियं¹ ।

सर्वे आभरणा भारा सर्वे कामा दुहावहा ॥१६॥

*वालाभिरामेसु दुहावहेसु न तं सुहं कामगुणेसु रायं ।

विरक्तकामाण तवोहणाणं जं भिक्खुणं सीलगुणे रयाणं ॥१७॥

नरिंद जाई² अहमा नराणं सोवागजाई² दुहओ गयाणं ।

जहिं वयं सब्बजणस्स वेस्सा वसी य सोवागनिवेसणेसु ॥१८॥

तीसे य जाईइ³ उ पावियाए वुच्छामु सोवागनिवेसणेसु ।

सब्बस्स लोगस्स दुगंछणिज्जा इहं तु कम्माइ पुरे कडाइं ॥१९॥

*सो दाणि सिं राय महाणुभागो⁴ महिड्डिओ पुष्पफलोववेओ ।

चइत्तु भोगाइ असासयाइं आदाणहेउं अभिणिकखमाहि ॥२०॥

इह जीविए राय असासयम्मि धणियं तु पुष्पाइ अकुब्बमाणो ।

से सोयई मच्चुमुहोवणीए धम्मं अकाऊण परंसि⁵ लोए ॥२१॥

जहेह सीहो व मियं गहाय मच्चू नरं नेइ हु अन्तकाले ।

न तस्स माया व पिया व भाया कालम्मि तम्मंसहरा

भवन्ति ॥२२॥

न तस्स दुक्खं विभयन्ति नाइओ न मित्तवग्गा न सुया न

बंधवा ।

एक्को सयं पच्चणुहीइ दुक्खं कत्तारमेव अणुजाइ कम्मं ॥२३॥

चेच्चा दुपयं च चउप्पयं च खेत्तं गिहं धणधन्नं च सर्वं ।

सकम्मबीओ अवसो पयाइ परं भवं सुंदर पावगं वा ॥२४॥

¹ °डम्बणा B¹⁻², J.

² °ती A.

³ जातीय A.

⁴ °भावो B¹.

⁵ परम्मि B¹⁻², J.

तं एक्कं¹ तुच्छसरीरगं से चिईगयं दहिय उ पावगेणं ।

भज्जा य पुत्तावि य नायञ्चो य दायारमन्नं² अणुसंक-

मन्ति ॥ २५ ॥

उवणिज्जई³ जीवियमप्पमायं वखं जरा हरइ³ नरस्स राय ।

पंचालराया वयणं सुणाहि मा कासि कम्माइ महा-

लयाइं ॥ २६ ॥

*अहं पि जाणामि जहेह साहू जं मे तुमं साहसि वक्कमेयं ।

भोगा इमे संगकरा हवन्ति जे दुज्जया अज्जो अम्हा-

रिसेहिं ॥ २७ ॥

हत्थिणपुरम्मि चित्ता दट्ठुणं नरवइं महिड्डीयं⁴ ।

कामभोगेसु गिड्ढेणं नियामसुहं कडं ॥ २८ ॥

तस्स मे अपडिकन्तस्स इमं एयारिसं फलं ।

जाणमाणो वि जं धम्मं कामभोगेसु मुच्छिञ्चो⁵ ॥ २९ ॥

नागो जहा पंकजलावसन्नो दट्ठुं थलं नाभिसमेइ⁶ तीरं ।

एवं वयं कामगुणेसु गिड्ढा न भिक्खुणो मग्गमणुव-

यामो ॥ ३० ॥

अच्चेइ कालो तरन्ति⁷ राइञ्चो न यावि भोगा पुरिसाण निच्चा ।

उविच्च भोगा पुरिसं चयन्ति दुमं जहा खीणफलं व

पक्खी ॥ ३१ ॥

*जइ तं सि भोगे चइउं असत्तो अज्जाइ कम्माइ करेहि रायं ।

धम्मे ठिञ्चो सब्बपयाणुकम्पी तो होहिसि देवो इञ्चो विउब्बी ॥ ३२ ॥

¹ इक्कं B¹.

² दाता° A.

³ °ति A.

⁴ °ड्ढि° B¹⁻², J.

⁵ °तो A.

⁶ °ति A.

⁷ त्त° A. B¹⁻², तू° J. तुरियंति v. l. Leumann.

न तुङ्ग भोगे चङ्कण बुद्धी गिद्धो सि आरम्भपरिग्गहेसु ।
मोहं कञ्चो एत्तिउ विप्पलावु^१ गच्छामि रायं आम-

न्तिञ्चो सि ॥ ३३ ॥

पंचालराया वि य वम्मदत्तो साहुस्स तस्स वयणं अकाउं ।
अणुत्तरे भुंजिय कामभोगे अणुत्तरे सो नरए पविट्ठो ॥ ३४ ॥

*चित्तो वि कामेहि विरत्तकामो उदग्गचारित्ततवो महेसी ।
अणुत्तरं संजम पालइत्ता अणुत्तरं सिद्धिगइं गञ्चो ॥ ३५ ॥

॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ चित्तसम्भूज्जं समत्तं ॥

॥ उसुयारिज्जं चतुर्दशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

देवा भवित्ताण पुरे भवम्मी केई^२ चुया एगविमाणवासी ।
पुरे पुराणे उसुयारनामे^३ खाए^४ समिडे सुरलोगरम्मे ॥ १ ॥

सकम्मसेसेण पुराकएणं कुलेसुदग्गेषु^५ य ते पसूया ।

निव्विण्णसंसारभया जहाय जिण्णिंदमग्गं सरणं पवन्ना ॥ २ ॥

पुमत्तमागम्म कुमार दो वी पुरोहिञ्चो तस्स जसा य पत्ती ।

विसालक्किती य तहोसुयारो^६ रायत्थ देवी कमलावई^७ य ॥ ३ ॥

जाईजरामच्चुभयाभिभूया बहिंविहाराभिनिविट्ठचित्ता ।

संसारचक्कस्स विमोक्खणट्ठा दट्ठण ते कामगुणे विरत्ता ॥ ४ ॥

^१ ०वो B^१·^२, J.

^२ केती A.

^३ इसुं B^१.

^४ ०ते A.

^५ कुलेसु उग्गेषु A, B^१.

^६ ततोसुं A, तहेसुं J.

^७ ०ती A.

पियपुत्रगा दोन्नि वि माहणस्स सकम्मसीलस्स पुरोहियस्स ।
 सरिन्नु पोरणिय तत्थ जाइं तहा सुचिखं तवसंजमं च ॥ ५ ॥
 ते कामभोगेसु असज्जमाणा माणुस्सएसुं जे यावि दिव्वा ।
 मोक्खाभिकंखी अभिजायसड्ढा तायं^१ उवाग्गम्म इमं उदाहु ॥ ६ ॥
 असासयं दट्ठु इमं विहारं बहुअन्तरायं न य दीहमाउं ।
 तम्हा गिहंसि न रइं लहामो आमन्तयामो चरिस्सामु
 मोणं ॥ ७ ॥

अह तायगो तत्थ मुणीण तेसिं तवस्स वाघायकरं वयासी ।
 इमं वयं^२ वेयविओो वयन्ति जहा न होई असुयाण
 लोगो ॥ ८ ॥

*अहिज्ज वेए परिविस्स विप्पे पुत्ते परिट्ठप्प गिहंसि जाया ।
 भोच्चाण भोए सह इत्थियाहिं आरख्खगा होह मुणी
 पसत्था ॥ ९ ॥

*सोयग्गिणा आयगुणिन्धणेणं मोहाणिला पज्जलणाहिएणं ।
 संतत्तभावं परितप्पमाणं लालप्पमाणं^३ बहुहा बहुं च ॥ १० ॥
 *पुरोहियं तं कमसो ऽणुणित्तं^४ निमंतयन्तं च^५ सुए^६ धणेणं ।
 जहक्कमं कामगुणेहि चेव कुमारगा ते पसमिक्ख वक्कं ॥ ११ ॥
 वेया अहीया न भवन्ति ताणं भुत्ता दिया निन्ति तमं तमेणं ।
 जाया य पुत्ता न हवन्ति ताणं को णाम ते अणुमन्नेज्ज
 एयं ॥ १२ ॥

^१ तातं A. ^२ वइं A. ^३ लोनु^० B^१. ^४ णांतं B^{१-२}, J, L.
^५ व B^{१-२}. ^६ सुयं B^१.

खणमेत्तसोकखा बहुकालदुक्खा पगामदुक्खा अण्णिगाम-
सोकखा ।

संसारमोक्खस्सं विपक्खभूया खाणी अण्णत्थाण उ
कामभोगा ॥ १३ ॥

परिव्वयन्ते अण्णियत्तकामे अहो य राञ्जो परितप्पमाणे ।
अन्नप्पमत्ते धणमेसमाणे पप्पोति मच्चुं पुरिसे जरं च ॥ १४ ॥
इमं च मे अत्थि इमं च नत्थि इमं च मे किच्च इमं अक्किच्चं ।
तं एवमेवं लालप्पमाणं हरा हरंति त्ति कहां पमाए ॥ १५ ॥
धणं पभूयं सह इत्थियाहिं सयणा तथा कामगुणा पगामा ।
तवं कए तप्पइ^१ जस्स लो गो तं सब्बसाहीणमिहेव तुब्भं ॥ १६ ॥
धणेण किं धम्मधुराहिगारे सयणेण वा कामगुणेहि चेव ।
समणा भविस्सामु गुणोहधारी बहिंविहारा अभिगम्म
भिव्खं ॥ १७ ॥

जहा य अग्गी अरणी असन्तो खीरे घयं तेत्थमहा तिलेसु ।
एमेव ताया^२ सररींसि सत्ता संमुच्छई नासइ नावचिट्ठे ॥ १८ ॥
नो इन्दियग्गेअक्क अमुत्तभावा अमुत्तभावा वि य होइ निच्चो ।
अक्कत्थहेउं निययस्स बन्धो संसारहेउं च वयन्ति बन्धं ॥ १९ ॥
जहा वयं धम्मम् अजाणमाणा पावं पुरा कम्मम् अकासि
मोहा ।

ओरुब्भमाणा परिरक्खियन्ता तं नेव भुज्जो वि समाय-
रामो ॥ २० ॥

^१ ण्ति A.

^२ जाया B^{१०}.

अद्भाहयंमि लोगंमि सद्वाओ परिवारिए ।
 अमोहाहिं पडन्तीहिं गिहंसि न रडं लभे ॥ २१ ॥
 केण अद्भाहओ लोगो केण वा परिवारिओ ।
 का वा अमोहा वुत्ता जाया चिंतावरो हुमे ॥ २२ ॥
 मच्चुणा ऽद्भाहओ लोगो जराए परिवारिओ ।
 अमोहा रयणी वुत्ता एवं ताय विजाणह ॥ २३ ॥
 जा जा वच्चड^१ रयणी न सा पडिनियत्तई ।
 अहम्मं कुणमाणस्स अफला जन्ति राडओ ॥ २४ ॥
 जा जा वच्चड^१ रयणी न सा पडिनियत्तई ।
 धम्मं च कुणमाणस्स सफला जन्ति राडओ ॥ २५ ॥
 एगओ संवसित्ताणं दुहओ सम्मत्तसंजुया ।
 पच्छा जाया गमिस्सामो भिक्खमाणा कुले कुले ॥ २६ ॥
 जस्सत्थि मच्चुणा सक्खं जस्स चत्थि^२ पलायणं ।
 जो जाणे^३ न मरिस्सामि सो हु कंखे सुए सिया ॥ २७ ॥
 अज्जेव धम्मं पडिवज्जयामो जहिं पवन्ना न पुण्णभवामो ।
 अणागयं नेव य अत्थि किंची सद्वाखमं णे विणडत्तु
 रागं ॥ २८ ॥
 पहीणपुत्तस्स हु नत्थि वासो वासिट्ठि भिक्खायरियाड कालो ।
 साहाहि रुक्खो लहई समाहिं छिन्नाहि साहाहि तमेव
 खाणुं ॥ २९ ॥

^१ ंति A.

^२ वत्थि A.

^३ जाणइ B^{१,२}, J.

पंखाविहूणो व्व जहेव पक्खी भिच्चविहूणो¹ व्व रणे नरिन्दो ।
विवन्नसारो वणिञ्जो व्व पोए² पहीणपुत्तो मि तथा अहं
पि ॥ ३० ॥

*सुसंभिया कामगुणा इमे ते संपिण्डिया अग्गरसप्पभूया ।
भुंजामु ता कामगुणे पगामं पच्छा गमिस्सामु पहा-
णमग्गं ॥ ३१ ॥

भुत्ता रसा भोइ जहाइ रणे वञ्जो न जीवियट्ठा पजहामि भोए ।
लाभं अलाभं च सुहं च दुक्खं संचिक्खमाणो³ चरिस्सामि
मोणं ॥ ३२ ॥

मा हू तुमं सोयरियाण सम्भरे जुस्सो व्व हंसो पडिसोत्त-
गामी⁴ ।

भुंजाहि भोगाइ मए समाणं दुक्खं खु भिक्खायरियावि-
हारो ॥ ३३ ॥

*जहा य भोइ तणुयं भुयंगो निम्मोयणिं हिच्च पलेइ मुत्तो ।
एम् एए⁵ जाया पयहन्ति भोए ते हं कहां नाणुगमि-
स्समेक्को ॥ ३४ ॥

छिन्दिन्नु जालं अबलं व्व रोहिया मच्छा जहा कामगुणे
पहाय ।

धोरेयसीला तवसा उदारा धीरा हु भिक्खायरियं
चरन्ति ॥ ३५ ॥

¹ °हीणो B¹⁻², J, L.

² पोते A.

³ °वि० B¹.

⁴ °सोत० A.

⁵ एमेव B¹⁻², J, L.

नहेव कुंचा समइक्कमन्ता तयाणि जालाणि दलित्तु हंसा ।
 पलेन्ति¹ पुत्ता य पई य मञ्ज ते हं कं हं नाणुगमि-
 स्समेक्का ॥ ३६ ॥

पुरोहियं तं समुयं सदारं सोच्चा ऽभिनिकखम्म पहाय भोए ।
 कुडुम्बसारं विउल्लुत्तमं च रायं अभिक्खं समुवाय देवी ॥ ३७ ॥
 वन्तासी पुरिसो रायं न सो होइ² पसंसिओ ।
 माहणेण परिच्चत्तं धणं आदाउमिच्छसि ॥ ३८ ॥
 सब्बं जगं जइ तुहं सब्बं वावि³ धणं भवे ।
 सब्बं पि ते अपज्जत्तं नेव ताणाय तं तव ॥ ३९ ॥
 मरिहिसि रायं जया⁴ तथा¹ वा मणोरमे कामगुणे विहाय⁵ ।
 एक्को हु धम्मो नरदेव ताणं न विज्जई अन्नमिहेह किंचि ॥ ४० ॥
 नाहं रमे पक्खिणि पंजरे वा संताणछिन्ना चरिस्सामि मोणं ।
 अकिंचणा उज्जुकडा निरामिसा परिग्गहारम्मनियत्त-
 दोसा ॥ ४१ ॥

दवग्गिणा जहा रस्से डक्कमाणेसु जन्तुसु ।
 अन्ने सत्ता पमोयन्ति रागहोसवसं गया ॥ ४२ ॥
 एवमेव वयं मूढा कामभोगेसु मुच्छिया ।
 डक्कमाणं न वुक्कामो रागहोसग्गिणा जगं ॥ ४३ ॥
 भोगे भोच्चा वमिन्ता य लहुभूयविहारिणो ।
 आमोयमाणा गच्छन्ति दिया कामकमा इव ॥ ४४ ॥

¹ पलेति L.² ण्ति A.³ चावि J, L.⁴ ण्दा A.⁵ पहाय B¹⁻², J, L.

इमे य बद्धा फन्दन्ति मम हत्थज्जमागया ।

वयं च सत्ता कामेसु भविस्सामो जहा इमे ॥४५॥

सामिसं कुललं दिस्स वञ्जमाणं निरामिसं ।

आमिसं सब्बमुञ्जिता विहरिस्सामि^१ निरामिसा ॥४६॥

गिद्धोवमा^२ उ नच्चाणं कामे संसारवडूणे ।

उरगो सुवस्सपासे व्व संकमाणो तणुं चरे ॥४७॥

नागो व्व बन्धणं छित्ता अप्पणो वसहिं वए ।

एयं पच्छं महारायं उस्सुयारि^३ त्ति मे सुयं ॥४८॥

*चइत्ता विउलं रज्जं कामभोगे य दुच्चए ।

निद्विसया निरामिसा निन्नेहा^४ निप्परिग्गहा ॥४९॥

सम्मं धम्मं वियाणिता चेच्चा कामुगुणे वरे ।

तवं पगिञ्जहक्खायं घोरं घोरपरक्कम्मा ॥५०॥

*एवं ते कमसो बुद्धा सब्बे धम्मपरायणा ।

जम्ममच्चुभउद्विग्गा दुक्खस्सन्तगवेसिणो ॥५१॥

सासणे विगयमोहाणं पुद्विं भावणभाविया ।

अचिरेणेव कालेण दुक्खस्सन्तमुवागया ॥५२॥

राया सह देवीए माहणो य पुरोहिओ ।

माहणी दारगा चेव सब्बे ते परिनिबुड ॥५३॥

॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ उमुयारिज्जं समत्तं ॥

^१ ०मो B^{१-२}, J, L.

^२ ०म A, B^२, J, L.

^३ उमु^० B^{१-२}, J, L.

^४ ०हेहा J.

॥ सभिक्षू पञ्चदशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

मोणं चरिस्सामि¹ समिच्च धम्मं सहिए² उज्जुकडे निया-
णच्छिन्ने ।

संथवं जहिज्ज अकामकामे अन्नायएसी परिव्वए स
भिक्षू ॥ १ ॥

राओवरयं³ चरेज्ज लाढे विरए वेयवियायरक्खिए ।
पन्ने अभिभूय सब्बदंसी जे कम्मि चि⁴ न मुच्छिए⁵ स
भिक्षू ॥ २ ॥

अक्कोसवहं⁶ विड्ढु धीरे मुणी चरे लाढे निच्चमायगुत्ते⁷ ।
अव्वग्गमणे असंपहिट्ठे जे कसिणं अहियासए स भिक्षू ॥ ३ ॥
पन्नं सयणासणं भइत्ता सीउणहं विविहं च दंसमसगं ।
अव्वग्गमणे असंपहिट्ठे जे कसिणं अहियासए स भिक्षू ॥ ४ ॥
नो सक्कड्ढिमिच्छई⁸ न पूयं नो वि य वन्दणगं कुओ⁹ पसंसं ।
से संजए सुव्वए तवस्सी सहिए आयगवेसए स भिक्षू ॥ ५ ॥
जेण पुण जहाड् जीवियं मोहं वा कसिणं नियच्छई¹⁰ ।
नरनारिं पजहे सया तवस्सी न य कोऊहलं¹¹ उवेड् स
भिक्षू ॥ ६ ॥

छिन्नं सरं भोममन्तल्लिक्खं सुमिणं लक्खणदण्डवत्थुविज्जं ।
अंगवियारं सरस्स विजयं जे विज्जाहिं न जीवड् स भिक्षू ॥ ७ ॥

¹ °मो A.

² °ते A.

³ °रायं A.

⁴ वि A, B², J.

⁵ विनिमुच्छिए B¹.

⁶ उक्कोस° B¹.

⁷ नियमा° J.

⁸ सक्कियमि° B¹⁻².

⁹ कउं J.

¹⁰ न गच्छती A.

¹¹ °हलं B¹.

मन्तं मूलं विविहं वेज्जचिन्तं वमणविरेयणधूमणेत्तसिणाणं ।
आउरे सरणं तिगिच्छियं¹ च तं परिन्नाय परिब्बए स

भिक्षू ॥ ८ ॥

*खत्तियगणउग्गरायपुत्ता माहणभोइय विविहा य सिप्पिणो ।
नो तेसिं वयड् सिलोगपूयं तं परिन्नाय परिब्बए स

भिक्षू ॥ ९ ॥

गिहिणो जे पब्बइएण दिट्ठा अप्पवइएण व संथुया हविज्जा ।
तेसिं इहलोइयफलट्ठा² जो संथवं न करेइ स भिक्षू ॥ १० ॥

सयणासणपाणभोयणं विविहं खाइमसाइमं परेसिं ।

अदए³ पडिसेहिए नियण्हे जे तत्थ न पउस्सई स भिक्षू ॥ ११ ॥

जं किं च⁴ आहारपाणजायं विविहं खाइमसाइमं परेसिं लड्डुं⁵ ।

जो तं तिविहेण नाणुकम्पे मणवयकायमुसंवुडे स भिक्षू ॥ १२ ॥

आयामगं चेव जवोदणं⁶ च सीयं सोवीरंजवोदगं च ।

न हीलए पिण्डं नीरसं तु पन्तकुलाइं⁷ परिब्बए स

भिक्षू ॥ १३ ॥

सहा विविहा भवन्ति लोए दिव्वा माणुस्सगा तिरिच्छा ।

भीमा भयभेरवा उराला⁸ सोच्चा न विहिज्जई स भिक्षू ॥ १४ ॥

वादं विविहं समिच्च लोए सहिए⁹ खेयाणुगए य कोवियप्पा ।

पन्ने अभिभूय सब्बदंसी उवसन्ते अविहेडए¹⁰ स भिक्षू ॥ १५ ॥

¹ ०च्छं J.

² इहलोयफलट्टियाए B¹.

³ ०ते A.

⁴ किंचि B¹⁻², J.

⁵ लड्डुं B², om. J.

⁶ ०गं A, B¹.

⁷ सोवीरं च B¹⁻², J.

⁸ ०कुलाणि B¹.

⁹ उदारा J.

¹⁰ om. A.

¹¹ अव० B¹⁻², J.

असिप्पजीवी अगिहे अमित्ते जिइन्दिए सब्बओ विप्पमुक्के¹ ।
 अणुक्कसाई लहुअप्पभक्खी चेच्चा गिहं एगचरे स
 भिक्खु ॥ १६ ॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ सभिकखुयं नाम समत्तं ॥

॥ बम्भचेरसमाहिटाणा षोडशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

सुयं मे आउसं तेणं भगवया एवमक्खायं । इह खलु
 थेरेहिं² भगवन्तेहिं दस बम्भचेरसमाहिटाणा पन्नत्ता जे
 भिक्खू सोच्चा निसम्म संजमबहुले संवरबहुले समाहिबहुले
 गुत्ते गुत्तिन्दिए गुत्तबम्भयारी सया अप्पमत्ते विहरेज्जा ।
 कयरे खलु ते थेरेहिं भगवन्तेहिं दस बम्भचेरसमाहिटाणा
 पन्नत्ता जे भिक्खू सोच्चा निसम्म संजमबहुले संवरबहुले
 समाहिबहुले गुत्ते गुत्तिन्दिए गुत्तबम्भयारी सया अप्पमत्ते
 विहरेज्जा³ ॥ इमे खलु ते थेरेहिं भगवन्तेहिं दस बम्भचेरटाणा
 पन्नत्ता⁴ जे भिक्खू सोच्चा निसम्म संजमबहुले संवरबहुले
 समाहिबहुले गुत्ते गुत्तिन्दिए गुत्तबम्भयारी सया अप्पमत्ते
 विहरेज्जा । तं जहा । विवित्ताइं सयणासणाइं सेवित्ता हवइ⁵
 से निग्गन्थे⁶ । नो इत्थीपसुपराडगसंसत्ताइं सयणासणाइं
 सेवित्ता हवइ से निग्गन्थे । तं कहमिति चे । आयरियाह ।
 निग्गन्थस्स खलु इत्थीपसुपराडगसंसत्ताइं सयणासणाइं सेव-

¹ °क्को B^{1,2}, J.

² थरे B¹.

³ A add. तं कहं.

⁴ पन्नत्ता जाव अप्पमत्ते A

⁵ सेविज्जा B^{1,2}, J.

⁶ A add. तं कहं.

माणस्स बम्भयारिस्स बम्भचेरे संका वा कंखा वा विङ्गिच्छा
वा समुपज्जिज्जा भेदं वा लभेज्जा उम्मायं वा पाउणिज्जा
दीहकालियं वा रोगायकं हवेज्जा केवलिपन्नत्ताओ धम्माओ
भंसेज्ज । तम्हा नो इत्थिपसुपरडगसंसत्ताइं सयणासणाइं
सेवित्ता हवइ से निग्गन्थे ॥ १ ॥

नो इत्थीणं कहां कहित्ता हवइ से निग्गन्थे । तं कहमिति
चे । आयरियाह । निग्गन्थस्स खलु इत्थीणं कहां कहेमाणस्स
बम्भयारिस्स बम्भचेरे संका वा कंखा वा विङ्गिच्छा^१ वा
समुपज्जिज्जा भेदं वा लभेज्जा उम्मायं वा पाउणिज्जा
दीहकालियं वा रोगायकं हवेज्जा केवलिपन्नत्ताओ धम्माओ
भंसेज्जा । तम्हा नो इत्थीणं कहां^२ कहेज्जा ॥ २ ॥

नो इत्थीणं सड्ढिं सन्निसेज्जागए विहरित्ता हवइ से
निग्गन्थे । तं कहमिति चे । आयरियाह । निग्गन्थस्स खलु
इत्थीहिं सड्ढिं सन्निसेज्जागयस्स बम्भयारिस्स बम्भचेरे संका
वा कंखा वा विङ्गिच्छा वा समुपज्जिज्जा भेदं वा लभेज्जा
उम्मायं वा पाउणिज्जा दीहकालियं वा रोगायकं हवेज्जा
केवलिपन्नत्ताओ धम्माओ भंसेज्जा । तम्हा खलु नो निग्गन्थे
इत्थीहिं सड्ढिं सन्निसेज्जागए विहेरेज्जा ॥ ३ ॥

नो इत्थीणं इन्दियाइं मणोहराइं मणोरमाइं आलोइत्ता
निज्जाइत्ता हवइ से निग्गन्थे । तं कहमिति चे । आयरि-
याह । निग्गन्थस्स खलु इत्थीणं इन्दियाइं मणोहराइं मणो-

^१ वितिंगिका A.

^२ इत्थिकहं B^१, J.

रमाइं आलोएमाणस्स निञ्जायमाणस्स बम्भयारिस्स बम्भचेरे
संका वा कंखा वा विङ्गिच्छा वा समुपज्जिज्जा भेदं वा
लभेज्जा उम्मायं वा पाउणिज्जा दीहकालियं वा रोगायकं
हवेज्जा केवलिपन्नत्ताओ धम्माओ भंसेज्जा । तम्हा खलु नो
निग्गन्थे इत्थीणं इन्दियाइं मणोहराइं मणोरमाइं आलोए-
ज्जा¹ निञ्जाएज्जा ॥ ४ ॥

नो इत्थीणं कुट्टुन्तरंसि वा दूसन्तरंसि वा भित्तन्तरंसि²
वा कूड्यसहं³ वा रुड्यसहं वा गीयसहं वा हसियसहं वा
थणियसहं वा कन्दियसहं वा विलवियसहं वा सुणेत्ता हवइ
से निग्गन्थे । तं कहमिति चे । आयरियाह । निग्गन्थस्स
खलु इत्थीणं कुट्टुन्तरंसि वा दूसन्तरंसि वा भित्तन्तरंसि² वा
कूड्यसहं³ वा रुड्यसहं वा गीयसहं वा हसियसहं वा थणि-
यसहं वा कन्दियसहं वा विलवियसहं वा सुणेमाणस्स बम्भ-
यारिस्स बम्भचेरे संका वा कंखा वा विङ्गिच्छा वा समुप-
ज्जिज्जा भेदं वा लभेज्जा उम्मायं वा पाउणिज्जा दीहकालियं
वा रोगायकं हवेज्जा केवलिपन्नत्ताओ धम्माओ भंसेज्जा ।
तम्हा खलु नो निग्गन्थे इत्थीणं कुट्टुन्तरंसि वा दूसन्तरंसि
वा भित्तन्तरंसि वा कूड्यसहं⁴ वा रुड्यसहं वा गीयसहं वा
हसियसहं वा थणियसहं वा कन्दियसहं वा विलवियसहं वा
सुणेमाणे⁵ विहरेज्जा ॥ ५ ॥

नो निग्गन्थे⁶ पुव्वरयं पुव्वकीलियं अणुसरित्ता हवइ से

¹ A om.

² भित्ति° A.

³ कु° A, B², J.

⁴ कु° A, B², J.

⁵ A add. नो.

⁶ इत्थीणं add. B^{1,2}, J.

निग्गन्थे । तं कहमिति चे । आयरियाह । निग्गन्थस्स खलु¹
पुव्वरयं पुव्वकीलियं अणुसरमाणस्स वम्भयारिस्स वम्भचेरे
संका वा कंखा वा विइगिच्छा वा समुपज्जिज्जा भेदं वा
लभेज्जा उम्मायं वा पाउणिज्जा दीहकालियं वा रोगायकं
हवेज्जा केवल्लिपन्नत्ताओ धम्माओ भंसेज्जा । तम्हा खलु नो
निग्गन्थे पुव्वरयं पुव्वकीलियं अणुसरेज्जा² ॥ ६ ॥

नो पणीयं आहारं आहरित्ता हवइ से निग्गन्थे । तं
कहमिति चे । आयरियाह । निग्गन्थस्स खलु पणीयं³ आहारं
आहारेमाणस्स वम्भयारिस्स वम्भचेरे संका वा कंखा वा
विइगिच्छा वा समुपज्जिज्जा भेदं वा लभेज्जा उम्मायं वा
पाउणिज्जा दीहकालियं वा रोगायकं हवेज्जा केवल्लिपन्न-
त्ताओ धम्माओ भंसेज्जा⁴ । तम्हा खलु नो निग्गन्थे पणीयं
आहारं आहारेज्जा ॥ ७ ॥

नो अइमायाए पाणभोयणं⁵ आहारेत्ता हवइ से
निग्गन्थे । तं कहमिति चे । आयरियाह । निग्गन्थस्स खलु
अइमायाए पाणभोयणं⁵ आहारेमाणस्स वम्भयारिस्स वम्भचेरे
संका वा कंखा वा विइगिच्छा वा समुपज्जिज्जा भेदं वा
लभेज्जा उम्मायं वा पाउणिज्जा दीहकालियं वा रोगायकं
हवेज्जा केवल्लिपन्नत्ताओ धम्माओ भंसेज्जा । तम्हा खलु नो
निग्गन्थे अइमायाए पाणभोयणं⁵ आहारेज्जा⁶ ॥ ८ ॥

नो विभूसाणुवादी हवइ से निग्गन्थे । तं कहमिति चे ।

¹ इत्थीणं add. B^{1,2}, J.

² अणु° om. A.

³ A add. पाणभोयणं.

⁴ उवभ° A.

⁵ पाय° A.

⁶ भुंजेज्जा B¹.

आयरियाह । विभूसावत्तिए विभूसियसरीरे¹ इत्थिजणस्स
अभिलसणिज्जे हवइ । तञ्चो णं इत्थिजणेणं अभिलसिज्ज-
माणस्स बम्मचेरे संका वा कंखा वा विइगिच्छा वा समुप-
ज्जिज्जा भेदं वा लभेज्जा उम्मायं वा पाउणिज्जा दीहकालियं
वा रोगायकं हवेज्जा केवल्लिपन्नत्ताञ्चो धम्माञ्चो भंसेज्जा ।
तम्हा खलु नो निग्गन्थे विभूसाणुवादी हविज्जा² ॥ ९ ॥

नो सह्रुवरसगन्धफासाणुवादी हवइ³ से निग्गन्थे । तं
कहमिति चे । आयरियाह । निग्गन्थस्स खलु सह्रुवगन्ध-
फासाणुवादिस्स बम्मयारिस्स बम्मचेरे संका वा कंखा वा
विइगिच्छा वा समुपज्जिज्जा भेदं वा लभेज्जा उम्मायं वा
पाउणिज्जा दीहकालियं वा रोगायकं हवेज्जा केवल्लिपन्न-
त्ताञ्चो धम्माञ्चो भंसेज्जा । तम्हा खलु नो सह्रुवरसगन्धफा-
साणुवादी भवेज्जा⁴ से निग्गन्थे । दसमे बम्मचेरसमाहिठाणे
हवइ ॥ १० ॥

॥ भवन्ति इत्थि सिलोगा । तं जहा ॥

जं विवित्तनणाइस्सं रहियं इत्थिजणेण य ।
बम्मचेरस्स रक्खट्ठा आलयं तु निसेवए ॥ १ ॥
माणपल्हायजणणी कामरागविवडूणी ।
बम्मचेररञ्चो भिक्खू थीकहं तु विवज्जए ॥ २ ॥

¹ भूसिय° A, B^{1,2}, J.

² सिया A.

³ हवेज्जा J.

⁴ A om.

समं च संथवं थीहिं संकहं च अभिक्खणं ।

वम्मचेररओ भिक्खू निच्चसो परिवज्जे ॥ ३ ॥

अंगपच्चंगसंठाणं^१ चारुल्लवियपेहियं ।

वम्मचेररओ थीणं चक्खुगिअं विवज्जे ॥ ४ ॥

कूड्यं^२ रुड्यं गीयं हसियं थणियकन्दियं ।

वम्मचेररओ थीणं सीयगेअं विवज्जे ॥ ५ ॥

*हासं किडुं रडं दप्पं सहसावित्तासियाणि^३ य ।

वम्मचेररओ थीणं नाणुचिन्ते^४ कयाइ वि ॥ ६ ॥

पणीयं भत्तपाणं तु खिप्पं मयविवड्डुणं^५ ।

वम्मचेररओ भिक्खू निच्चसो परिवज्जे ॥ ७ ॥

*धम्मलड्डं मियं काले जत्तथं पणिहाणवं ।

नाइमत्तं तु भुंजेज्जा वम्मचेररओ सया^६ ॥ ८ ॥

विभूसं परिवज्जेज्जा सरीरपरिमण्डणं^७ ।

वम्मचेररओ भिक्खू सिंगारत्थं न धारए ॥ ९ ॥

सहे रूवे य गथे य रसे फासे तहेव य ।

पंचविहे^८ कामगुणे निच्चसो परिवज्जे ॥ १० ॥

आलओ थीजणइणो थीकहा य मणोरमा ।

संथवो चेव नारीणं तासिं इन्दियदरिसणं ॥ ११ ॥

कूड्यं^२ रुड्यं गीयं हासभुत्तासियाणि^९ य ।

पणीयं भत्तपाणं च अइमायं पाणभोयणं ॥ १२ ॥

^१ A addl. च.

^२ कु° A, B^२, J.

^३ °पत्तसियाणि B^{१-२},

°वित्तासणाणि J.

^४ नोऽणु° B^{१-२}, J.

^५ मद° A.

^६ सदा A.

^७ °पडि° A.

^८ °विधे A.

^९ सह° J, हसियं भु° B^{१-२}.

गत्तभूसणमिट्टं¹ च कामभोगा य दुज्जया ।
 नरस्सत्तगवेसिस्स विसं² तालउडं जहा ॥ १३ ॥
 दुज्जए कामभोगे य निच्चसी परिवज्जए ।
 संकाथाणाणि सद्वाणि वज्जेज्जा परिणहाणवं ॥ १४ ॥
 धम्मारामे चरे भिक्खू धिइमं³ धम्मसारही ।
 धम्मारामरते⁴ दन्ते बम्मचेरसमाहिए ॥ १५ ॥
 देवदाणवगन्धवा जक्खरक्खसकिन्नरा ।
 बम्मयारिं नमंसन्ति दुक्कं जे करन्ति तं ॥ १६ ॥
 एस धम्मे धुवे निच्चे⁵ सासए जिणदेसिए ।
 सिद्धा सिञ्छन्ति चाणेण सिञ्छिस्सन्ति तहावरे ॥ १७ ॥
 त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ बम्मचेरसमाहिठाणा समत्ता ॥

॥ पावसमणिज्जं सप्तदशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

*जे केइ उ पव्वइए नियण्ठे धम्मं सुणिन्ता विणओववन्ने ।
 सुदुल्लहं लहिउं बोहिलाभं विहरेज्ज पच्छा य जहासुहं तु ॥ १ ॥
 सेज्जा द्ढा पाउरणं मि⁶ अत्थि उप्पज्जई भोत्तु तहेव पाउं ।
 जाणामि जं वट्टइ आउसु त्ति किं नाम काहामि सुएण
 भन्ते ॥ २ ॥

जे केई पव्वइए निहासीले पगामसो⁷ ।

भोच्चा पेच्चा सुहं सुवइ⁸ पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥ ३ ॥

¹ गाय० B¹⁻².

² विसं A.

³ धी० B¹⁻², ठिइ० J.

⁴ ०रामे B¹⁻², J.

⁵ नितिए A.

⁶ मे A.

⁷ पका० A.

⁸ वसइ J.

आयरियउवञ्ज्णएहिं सुयं विणयं च गाहिए ।
 ते चेव खिंसई बाले पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥४॥
 आयरियउवञ्ज्णयाणं सम्मं न पडितप्पइ ।
 अप्पडिपूयए थडे पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥५॥
 सम्महमाणो पाणाणि बीयाणि^१ हरियाणि य ।
 असंजए^२ संजयमन्नमाणो पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥६॥
 संथारं फलगं पीढं निसेज्जं पायकच्चलं ।
 अप्पमज्जियमारुहइ पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥७॥
 दवदवस्स चरई^३ पमत्ते य अभिक्खणं ।
 उल्लंघणे य चण्डे य पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥८॥
 पडिलेहेइ^४ पमत्ते पउञ्ज्णइ^५ पायकच्चलं ।
 पडिलेहा अणाउत्ते पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥९॥
 *पडिलेहेइ^४ पमत्ते से किंचि^६ हु निसामिया ।
 गुरुपारिभावे^७ निच्चं पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥१०॥
 बहुमाई पमुहरे^८ थडे लुडे अणिग्गहे ।
 असंविभागी अवियत्ते पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥११॥
 *विवादं च उदीरेइ अहम्मे अत्तपन्नहा ।
 वुग्गहे कलहे रत्ते^९ पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥१२॥
 अथिरासणे कुकुइए जत्थ तत्थ निसीयई ।
 आसणम्मि अणाउत्ते पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥१३॥

^१ पी० A.

^२ ०त्ते A, J.

^३ ०त्ते A, J.

^४ ०लेहई B^१.

^५ अवे० B^{१-२}, J.

^६ च A.

^७ गुरुं परिभवए B^१.

^८ य सु० A,

य मुहरी B^{१-२}, J.

^९ रत्तो A.

ससरक्खपाए^१ सुवई सेज्जं न पडिलेहइ ।
 संधारए अण्णउत्ते पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥१४॥
 दुद्धदहीविगईओ आहारेइ अभिक्खणं ।
 अरए य तवोकम्मे पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥१५॥
 अत्थन्तम्मि य सूरम्मि आहारेइ अभिक्खणं ।
 चोडओ पडिचोएइ पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥१६॥
 आयरियपरिच्चई परपासणइसेवए ।
 गाणंगणिए दुब्भूए पावसमणित्ति वुच्चई ॥१७॥
 सयं गेहं परिच्चज्ज परगेहंसि वावरे ।
 निमित्तेण य ववहरइ पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥१८॥
 सन्नाइ^२ पिण्डं जेमेइ नेच्छई सामुदाणियं ।
 गिहिनिसेज्जं च वाहेइ पावसमणि त्ति वुच्चई ॥१९॥
 एयारिसे पंचकुसीलसंवुडे रूवंधरे मुणिएवराण हेट्टिमे ।
 अयंसि^३ लोए विसमेव गरहिए न से इहं नेव परत्थ-
 लोए ॥२०॥
 जे वज्जए एए^४ सया^५ उ दोसे से सुव्वए होइ मुणीण मज्जे ।
 अयंसि लोए अमयं व पूइए आराहए लोगभियं तथा
 परं^६ ॥२१॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ पावसमणिज्जं समत्तं ॥

^१ °पाउ B^{१-२}.

^२ सखाधि° A.

^३ आ° B^१.

^४ एते B^{१-२}, J.

^५ सदा A, B^{१-२}, J.

^६ Cf. Comm.

॥ संजड्जं अष्टादशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

कम्पिल्ले नयरे राया उदिणवलवाहणे ।
 नामेणं संजए नामं मिगड्वं¹ उवणिग्गए ॥ १ ॥
 हयाणीए गयाणीए रहाणीए तहेव य ।
 पायत्ताणीए महया सड्वउं² परिवारिए ॥ २ ॥
 मिए छुहिन्ता हयगउं कम्पिल्लुज्जाण केसरे ।
 भीए सन्ते मिए तत्थ वहेइ रसमुच्छिए ॥ ३ ॥
 अह केसरम्मि उज्जाणे अणगारे तवोधणे ।
 सञ्जायञ्जाणसंजुत्ते धम्मञ्जाणं भियायइ ॥ ४ ॥
 अप्पोवमणडवम्मि³ भायइ⁴ कखवियासवे⁵ ।
 तस्सागए मिगे पासं वहेइ से नराहिवे ॥ ५ ॥
 अह आसगउं राया खिप्पमागम्म⁶ सो तहिं ।
 हए⁷ मिए⁷ उ पासित्ता अणगारं तत्थ पासई ॥ ६ ॥
 अह राया तत्थ संभन्तो⁸ अणगारो मणा हउं ।
 मए उ मन्दपुसोणं रसगिड्डेण घन्नुणा ॥ ७ ॥
 आसं विसज्जइत्ताणं अणगारस्स सो निवो ।
 विणएण वन्दए⁹ पाए भगवं एत्थ मे खमे ॥ ८ ॥
 अह मोणेण सो भगवं अणगारे भाणमस्सिए¹⁰ ।
 रायाणं न षडिमन्तेइ तञ्जो राया भयहुञ्जो ॥ ९ ॥

¹ मिगयट्टं B¹.

² ंतो A, B¹⁻², J.

³ अप्पिवं B³, ंवमी A.

⁴ ंई B¹⁻².

⁵ कवियां B¹⁻².

⁶ सिग्घमं J, खिप्पमाणं तु B¹.

⁷ ंते A.

⁸ ंपत्तो B¹.

⁹ ंई B¹⁻².

¹⁰ ंसिए B¹.

संजञ्चो अहमस्मीति भगवं वाहराहि मे ।
 कुड्ढे तेएण अणगारे डहेज्ज नरकोडिञ्चो ॥ १० ॥
 अमञ्चो^१ पत्थिवा तुब्भं अभयदाया भवाहि य^२ ।
 अणिच्चे जीवलोगम्मि किं हिंसाए पसज्जसी ॥ ११ ॥

*जया सव्वं परिच्चज्ज गन्तव्वमवसस्स ते ।

अणिच्चे^३ जीवलोगम्मि^४ किं रज्जम्मि पसज्जसी ॥ १२ ॥
 जीवियं चेव रूवं च विज्जुसंपायचंचलं ।
 जन्थ तं मुञ्जसी रायं पेच्चत्थं नावबुञ्जसे ॥ १३ ॥
 दाराणि य सुया चेव मिन्ना य तह बन्धवा^५ ।
 जीवन्तमणुजीवन्ति मयं नाणुव्वयन्ति य ॥ १४ ॥
 नीहरन्ति मयं पुत्ता पितरं परमदुक्खिया ।
 पितरो वि तहा पुत्ते बन्धू^५ रायं तवं चरे ॥ १५ ॥
 तञ्चो तेणज्जिए दव्वे दारे य परिरक्खिए ।
 कीलन्ति ऽच्चे नरा रायं हट्टुट्टमलंकिया ॥ १६ ॥
 तेणावि जं कयं कम्मं सुहं वा जइ वा दुहं ।
 कम्मणा तेण संजुत्तो गच्छई^६ उ परं भवं ॥ १७ ॥
 सोऊण तस्स सो धम्मं अणगारस्स अन्तिए ।
 महया संवेगनिव्वेदं समावन्नो नराहिवो ॥ १८ ॥
 संजञ्चो चइउं रज्जं निक्खन्तो जिणसासणे ।
 गह्मभालिस्स भगवञ्चो अणगारस्स अन्तिए ॥ १९ ॥

^१ अभयं B^{१-२}.

^२ तं B^१.

^३ असासए B^१.

^४ सरीरंमि B^१.

^५ बंधु A.

^६ ०ती A, B^{१-२}, J.

*चिच्चा रट्टं पव्वइए खत्तिए परिभासइ ।
जहा ते दासई रूवं पसन्नं ते तथा मणो ॥ २० ॥
किंनामे किंगोत्ते कस्सट्टाए व माहणे ।
कहं पडियरसी बुद्धे कहं विणीए त्ति वुच्चसी^१ ॥ २१ ॥
संजओ नाम नामेणं तथा गोत्तेण गोयमो^२ ।
गहभाली ममायरिया विज्जाचरणपारगा ॥ २२ ॥
किरियं अकिरियं विणयं अन्नाणं च महामुणी ।
एएहिं चउहिं ठाणेहिं मेयन्ने^३ किं पभासई ॥ २३ ॥
इइ पाउकरे बुद्धे नायए परिणिबुए ।
विज्जाचरणसंपन्ने सच्चे सच्चपरक्कमे ॥ २४ ॥
पडन्ति नरए घोरे जे नरा पावकारिणो ।
दिब्वं च गइं गच्छन्ति चरित्ता धम्ममारियं ॥ २५ ॥
*मायावुइयमेयं तु मुसाभासा निरत्थिया ।
संजममाणो वि अहं वसामि इरियामि य ॥ २६ ॥
सव्वेए^४ विइया मज्जे मिच्छादिट्ठी अणारिया ।
विज्जमाणे परे लोए सम्मं जाणामि अप्पगं ॥ २७ ॥
अहमासि महापाणे जुइमं वरिससउवमे ।
जा सा पालीमहापाली दिव्वा वरिससओवमा ॥ २८ ॥
से चुए वम्भलोगाओ माणुसं^५ भवमागए ।
अप्पणो य परेसिं च आउं जाणे जहा तथा ॥ २९ ॥

^१ वुच्चई B^१.

^२ *त* B^{१-२}, J.

^३ *स्से A.

^४ *ते B^{१-२}, J.

^५ *स्सं A.

नाणारुइं च छन्दं च परिवज्जेज्ज संजए ।
 अणट्ठा जे य सब्बत्था इय¹ विज्जामणुसंचरे ॥ ३० ॥
 पडिक्कमामि पसिणाणं परमन्तेहिं वा पुणो ।
 अहो उट्टिए अहोरायं इइ विज्जा तवं चरे ॥ ३१ ॥
 जं च मे पुच्छसी काले सम्मं सुद्धेण चेतसा ।
 ताइं पाउकरे वुद्धे तं नाणं² जिणसासणे ॥ ३२ ॥
 किरियं च रोयइं धीरे³ अकिरियं परिवज्जए ।
 दिट्ठीए दिट्ठीसंपन्ने⁴ धम्मं चरसु दुच्चरं ॥ ३३ ॥
 एयं पुणपयं सोच्चा अत्थधम्मोवसोहियं ।
 भरहो वि भारहं वासं चेच्चा कामाइ पव्वए ॥ ३४ ॥
 सगरो वि सागरन्तं भरहवासं नराहिवो ।
 इस्सरियं केवलं हिच्चा दयाइ परिनिव्वुडे⁵ ॥ ३५ ॥
 चइत्ता भारहं⁶ वासं चक्कवट्ठी महड्डिओ ।
 पव्वज्जमब्भुवगउं⁷ मघवं नाम महाजसो ॥ ३६ ॥
 सणंकुमारो मणुस्सिन्दो चक्कवट्ठी महड्डिओ ।
 पुत्तं रज्जे ठवेऊणं⁸ सो वि राया तवं चरे ॥ ३७ ॥
 चइत्ता भारहं वासं चक्कवट्ठी महड्डिओ ।
 सन्ती सन्तिकरे लोए पत्तो गइमणुत्तरं ॥ ३८ ॥
 इक्खागरायवसभो कुन्धू नाम नरीसरो⁹ ।
 विक्खायकिन्ती भगवं पत्तो गइमणुत्तरं ॥ ३९ ॥

¹ इइ B^{1,2}, J.

² णा° A.

³ धीरो A.

⁴ दिट्ठि° B^{1,2}.

⁵ °निव्वुडं A.

⁶ भ° A.

⁷ °तो Mss. J.

⁸ ठवित्ताणं B^{1,2}.

⁹ नरे° B^{1,2}.

सागरन्तं चङ्गाणं¹ भरहं नरवरीसरो ।
 अरो य अरयं पत्तो पत्तो गडमणुत्तरं ॥ ४० ॥
 चङ्गा भारहं वासं² चङ्गा बलवाहणं ।
 चङ्गा उत्तमे भोए महापत्तमे तवं चरे ॥ ४१ ॥³
 एगच्छत्तं पसाहिन्ना महिं माणनिसूरणो⁴ ।
 हरिसेणो मणुस्सिन्दो पत्तो गडमणुत्तरं ॥ ४२ ॥³
 अन्निओ रायसहस्सेहिं सुपरिच्चाई दमं चरे ।
 जयनामो जिणक्खायं पत्तो गडमणुत्तरं ॥ ४३ ॥
 दसणरज्जं मुदियं चङ्गाणं मुणी चरे ।
 दसणभहो निक्खन्तो सक्खं सक्केण चोइओ ॥ ४४ ॥
 नमी नमेइ अप्पाणं सक्खं सक्केण चोइओ ।
 चङ्गाणं गेहं वड्ढेही⁵ सामणे पज्जुवट्ठिओ ॥ ४५ ॥
 करकण्डू कलिंगेसु⁶ पंचालेसु⁷ य दुम्मुहो ।
 नमी राया विदेहेसु गन्धारेसु य नग्गई⁸ ॥ ४६ ॥
 एए नरिन्दवसभा निक्खन्ता जिणसासणे ।
 पुत्ते रज्जे ठवेउणं⁹ सामणे पज्जुवट्ठिया ॥ ४७ ॥
 सोवीररायवसभो चङ्गाणं¹⁰ मुणी चरे ।
 उदायणो पव्वइओ पत्तो गडमणुत्तरं ॥ ४८ ॥
 तहेव कासीराया सेओसच्चपरक्कमे ।
 कामभोगे परिच्चज्ज पहणे कम्ममहावरणं ॥ ४९ ॥

¹ जहित्ताणं B^{1,2}.

² विउलं रज्जं B², J.

³ om. B¹.

⁴ °सूदं B², J.

⁵ वयं A.

⁶ °गाणं B¹.

⁷ °लाणं B¹.

⁸ °तो A.

⁹ ठवित्ताणं B^{1,2}.

¹⁰ चेच्चा A.

तहेव विजञ्जो राया अण्टाकिन्ति¹ पव्वए ।
 रज्जं तु गुणसमिद्धं पयहित्तु महाजसो ॥५०॥
 *तहेवुग्गं तवं किञ्चा अब्वक्खित्तेण चयसा² ।
 महबलो³ रायरिसी आदाय सिरसा सिरिं ॥५१॥
 क्हं धीरो अहेऊहिं उम्मत्तो व महिं चरे ।
 एए⁴ विसेसमादाय सूरा दढपरक्कमा ॥५२॥
 *अच्चन्तनियारणखमा सच्चा मे भासिया वई ।
 अतरिंसु तरन्तेगे तरिस्सन्ति अणागया ॥५३॥
 *कहिं धीरे अहेऊहिं अत्ताणं⁵ परियावसे ।
 सव्वसंगविनिम्मुक्के सिद्धे भवइ नीरए ॥५४॥ त्ति वेमि ॥
 ॥ संजइज्जं समत्तं ॥

॥ मियापुत्तीयं एकोनविंशतितमम् अध्ययनम् ॥

सुग्गीवे नयरे रम्मे काणणुज्जाणसोहिए ।
 राया बलभहिं⁶ त्ति मिया तस्सग्गमाहिसी ॥१॥
 तेसिं पुत्ते बलसिरी मियापुत्ते त्ति विस्सुए ।
 अम्मापिऊण दइए जुवराया दमीसरे ॥२॥
 नन्दणे सो उ पासाए कीलए सह इत्थिहिं ।
 देवे⁷ दोगुन्दगे⁷ चेव निच्चं मुइयमाणसो ॥३॥

¹ आ० B¹⁻² (cf. SBE. xlv. 87, n. 6).

² °त० A.

³ महाबले B¹⁻².

⁴ एते Mss. J.

⁵ आयं च A.

⁶ °हो B¹⁻², J.

⁷ ने B¹⁻², J.

मणिरयणकोट्टिमतले पासायालोयणट्टिओ^१ ।

आलोएड् नगरस्स चउक्कत्तियचच्चरे ॥४॥

अह तत्थ अइच्छन्तं^२ पासई समणसंजयं ।

तवनियमसंजमधरं सीलडुं गुणआगरं^३ ॥५॥

तं देहई^४ मियापुत्ते दिट्ठीए अणिमिसाए उ ।

कहिं मन्नेरिसं रूवं दिट्ठपुवं मए पुरा ॥६॥

साहुस्स दरिसणे तस्स अञ्जवसाणम्मि सोहणे ।

मोहंगयस्स सन्तस्स जाईसरणं समुप्पन्नं ॥७॥

जाईसरणे समुप्पन्ने मियापुत्ते महिड्ढिए ।

सरई पोरणिणियं जाइं सामखं च पुरा कयं ॥८॥

*विसएहि^५ अरज्जन्तो रज्जन्तो संजमम्मि य ।

अम्मापियरमुवागम्स इमं वयणमच्चवी ॥९॥

सुयाणि^६ मे पंच महवयाणि नरएसु दुक्खं च तिरिक्ख-

जोणिसु ।

निव्विण्णकामो मि महस्सवाउ अणुजाणह पव्वइस्सामि

अम्मो ॥१०॥

अम्म ताय मए भोगा भुत्ता विसफलोवमा ।

पच्छा कडुयविवागा अणुबन्धदुहावहा ॥११॥

इमं सरीरं अणिच्चं असुइं^७ असुइंसंभवं ।

असासयावासमिणं दुक्खकेसाण भायणं ॥१२॥

^१ ओतो A.

^२ अणि° B^१.

^३ °सायरं B^१.

^४ पेहई B^{१-२}, देहइ J.

^५ °सु B^{१-२}, J.

^६ सुणियाणि A.

^७ ंतिं A, ंई B^{१-२}, J.

असासए^१ सरीरम्मि रइं^२ नोवलभामहं^३ ।
 पच्छा पुरा व चइयव्वे फेणुवुडुयसन्निभे ॥१३॥
 माणुसत्ते असारम्मि वाहीरोगाण आलए ।
 जरामरणघत्थम्मि खणं पि न रमामहं ॥१४॥
 जम्मं दुक्खं जरा दुक्खं रोगाणि मरणाणि य ।
 अहो दुक्खो हु संसारो जत्थ कीसन्ति जन्तवो^४ ॥१५॥
 खेतं वत्थुं हिरसं च पुत्तदारं च बन्धवा ।
 चइत्ताणं इमं देहं गन्तव्वमवसस्स मे ॥१६॥
 जह किम्पागफलाण परिणामो न सुन्दरो ।
 एवं भुत्ताण भोगाणं परिणामो न सुन्दरो ॥१७॥
 अड्ढाणं जो महन्तं तु अप्पाहेउं^५ पवज्जई^६ ।
 गच्छन्तो सो दुही होइ छुहातणहाए^७ पीडिओ ॥१८॥
 एवं धम्मं अकाऊणं जो गच्छइ परं भवं ।
 गच्छन्तो सो दुही होइ वाहीरोगेहिं पीडिओ ॥१९॥
 अड्ढाणं जो महन्तं तु सपाहेउं^५ पवज्जई^६ ।
 गच्छन्तो सो सुही होइ छुहातन्हाविवज्जिओ ॥२०॥
 एवं धम्मं पि काऊणं जो गच्छइ परं भवं ।
 गच्छन्तो सो सुही होइ अप्पकस्से^८ अवेयणे ॥२१॥
 जहा गेहे पलित्तम्मि तस्स गेहस्स जो पहू^९ ।
 सारभगडाणि नीणेइ^{१०} असारं अवइज्जइ ॥२२॥

^१ ँते A.^२ ँतिं A.^३ ँमहे B^१.^४ जंतुणो B^{१-२}.^५ ँहिज्जो J.^६ पयट्टई A.^७ तणहाकुहाए A.^८ ँकामे B.^९ ँभू A.^{१०} नीरेइ B^१.

एवं लोए पल्लिक्कम्मिं जराए मरणेण य ।
 अप्पाणं तारइस्सामि तुब्भेहिं अणुमन्निओ ॥ २३ ॥
 तं विन्ति अम्मापियरो सामण पुत्त दुच्चरं ।
 गुणाणं तु सहस्साइं धारेयवाइं भिक्खुणा^१ ॥ २४ ॥
 समया सबभूएसु सत्तुमित्तेसु वा जगे ।
 पाणाइवायविरई जावज्जीवाए^२ दुक्करं ॥ २५ ॥
 निच्चकालप्पमत्तेणं मुसावायविवज्जणं ।
 भासियवं हियं सच्चं निच्चाउत्तेण दुक्करं ॥ २६ ॥
 दन्तसोहणमाइस्स अदत्तस्स विवज्जणं ।
 अणवज्जेसणिज्जस्स गिरहणा अवि^३ दुक्करं ॥ २७ ॥
 विरई अवम्भचेरस्स कामभोगरसन्नुणा ।
 उग्गं महव्वयं बम्भं धारेयवं सुदुक्करं ॥ २८ ॥
 धणधन्नेसवग्गेसु परिग्गहविवज्जणं^४ ।
 सव्वारम्भपरिच्चाओ निम्ममत्तं सुदुक्करं ॥ २९ ॥
 चउब्बिहे वि आहारे राईभोयणवज्जणा^५ ।
 सन्निहीसंचओ चेव वज्जेयव्वो सुदुक्करं ॥ ३० ॥
 छुहा तणहा य सीउणहं दंसमसगवेयणा ।
 अक्कोसा दुक्खसेज्जा य तणफासा जल्लमेव य ॥ ३१ ॥
 तालणा^६ तज्जणा चेव वहवन्धपरीसहा ।
 दुक्खं भिक्खायरिया जायणा य अलाभया ॥ ३२ ॥

^१ णो B^२, J.

^२ वाय A.

^३ अति^० A.

^४ णा B^२, J.

^५ णे A.

^६ ताड^० B^१.

कावीया¹ जा इमा विक्ती केसलोओ य दारुणो ।
 दुक्खं बम्मव्वयं घोरं धारेउ य महप्पणो² ॥३३॥
 सुहोइओ तुमं पुत्ता सुकुमालो सुमज्जिओ ।
 न हु सी पभू तुमं पुत्ता सामणमणुपालिया ॥३४॥
 जावज्जीवमविस्सामो गुणाणं तु महम्मरो ।
 गुरू उ लोहभारु व्व जो पुत्ता होइ दुव्वहो ॥३५॥
 आगासे गंगसोउ व्व पडिसोउ व्व दुत्तरो ।
 बाहाहिं सागरो चेव तरियव्वो गुणोदही ॥३६॥
 वालुयाकवलो चेव निरस्साए उ संजमे ।
 असिधारागमणं चेव दुक्करं चरिउं तवो ॥३७॥
 अही वेगन्तदिट्ठीए चरित्ते पुत्त दुक्करे³ ।
 जवा लोहमया चेव चावेयव्वा सुदुक्करं ॥३८॥
 जहा अग्गिसिहा दित्ता पाउं होइ सुदुक्करा ।
 तहा दुक्करं करेउं जे तारुणे समणत्तणं ॥३९॥
 जहा दुक्खं भरेउं जे होइ वायस्स कोत्थलो ।
 तहा दुक्खं करेउं जे कीवेणं समणत्तणं ॥४०॥
 जहा तुलाए तोलेउं दुक्करो⁴ मन्दरो गिरी ।
 तहा निहुयनीसंकं दुक्करं समणत्तणं ॥४१॥
 जहा भुयाहिं तरिउं दुक्करं रयणायरो ।
 तहा अणुवसन्तेणं दुक्करं दमसागरो ॥४२॥

¹ को० A.² ँणा B¹.³ दुक्करे B^{1,2}.⁴ ँरं A.

भुंज माणुस्सए भोगे पंचलक्खणए तुमं ।

भुत्तभोगी तञ्जो जाया पच्छा धम्मं चरिस्ससि ॥४३॥

*सो वेइ^१ अम्मापियरो एवमेयं जहा फुडं ।

इह लोए निप्पिवासस्स नत्थि किंचिवि दुक्करं ॥४४॥

सारीरमाणसा चेव वेयणाञ्जो अणन्तसो ।

मए सोढाञ्जो भीमाञ्जो असइं दुक्खभयाणि य ॥४५॥

जरामरणकन्तारे चाउरन्ते भयागरे ।

मए^२ सोढाणि भीमाणि जम्माणि^३ मरणाणि य ॥४६॥

*जहा इहं अगणी उएहो एत्तो^४ ऽणन्तगुणे तहिं ।

नरएसु वेयणा उएहा अस्साया वेइया मए ॥४७॥

*जहा इमं इहं सीयं एत्तो^४ ऽणन्तगुणे तहिं ।

नरएसु वेयणा सीया अस्साया वेइया मए ॥४८॥

कन्दन्तो कंदुकुम्भीसु^५ उट्टुपाञ्जो अहोसिरो ।

हुयासणे जलन्तम्मि पक्कपुट्ठो अणन्तसो ॥४९॥

महादवग्गिसंकासे मरुम्मि वड्ढरवालुए ।

कलम्बवालुयाए य दट्टुपुट्ठो अणन्तसो ॥५०॥

रसन्तो कन्दुकुम्भीसु^५ उट्टुं बड्ढो अबन्धवो ।

करवत्तकरकयाईहिं छिन्नपुट्ठो अणन्तसो^६ ॥५१॥

अइत्तिक्खकण्ठगाइस्से तुंगे सिम्बलिपायवे ।

खेवियं पासबड्ढेणं कट्टोकट्टाहिं दुक्करं ॥५२॥

^१ वेंत° A.

^२ मया B^१.

^३ ाइं B^{१,२}, J.

^४ इ° B^{१,२}, J.

^५ कुंडु° B^{१,२}, J.

^६ अण्णसो A.

महाजन्तेसु उच्छू वा आरसन्तो सुभेरवं ।
 पीडितं मि सकम्मेहिं पावकम्पो अणन्तसो ॥५३॥
 कूवन्तो कोलसुणएहिं सामेहिं सबलेहि य ।
 फाडिओ^१ फालिओ छिन्नो विप्फुरन्तो अणोगसो ॥५४॥
 असीहि अयसिवणाहिं^२ भल्लेहिं^३ पट्टिसेहि य ।
 छिन्नो भिन्नो विभिन्नो य ओइणो पावकम्मुणा ॥५५॥
 अवसो लोहरहे जुत्तो जलन्ते समिलाजुए ।
 चोइओ तोत्तजुत्तेहिं रोओ^४ वा जह पाडिओ ॥५६॥
 हुयासणे जलन्तम्मि चियासु महिसो विव ।
 दडू पक्को य अवसो पावकम्मेहि पाविओ^५ ॥५७॥
 बला संडासतुणडेहिं लोहतुणडेहि पक्खिहिं ।
 विलुत्तो विलवन्तो हं ढंकिण्णेहिऽणन्तसो ॥५८॥
 *तरहाकिलन्तो धावन्तो पत्तो वेयरणिं नदिं ।
 जलं पाहिं ति चिन्तन्तो खुरधाराहिं विवाइओ ॥५९॥
 उण्हाभित्तो संपत्तो असिपत्तं महावणं ।
 असिपत्तेहिं पडन्तेहिं छिन्नपुव्वो अणोगसो ॥६०॥
 मुग्गरेहिं मुसंठीहिं^६ सूलेहिं मुसलेहि य ।
 गयासं भग्गगत्तेहिं पत्तं दुक्खं अणन्तसो ॥६१॥
 *खुरेहिं तिक्खधारेहिं छुरियाहिं कप्पणीहि य ।
 कप्पिओ फालिओ छिन्नो उक्कित्तो^७ य अणोगसो ॥६२॥

^१ पा० B^{१-२}, J.

^२ अयस० B^१, य असि० J.

^३ ंल्ली० B^{१-२}, J.

^४ सज्जो B^{१-२}.

^५ ंतो A.

^६ ंसुंठीहिं B^{१-२}, सुसत्तीहिं J.

^७ उक्कत्तो A.

*पासेहिं कूडजालेहिं मिञ्चो वा अक्सो¹ अहं ।
 वाहिञ्चो वडरुडो वा बहू² चेव विवाडञ्चो ॥ ६३ ॥
 गलेहिं मगरजालेहिं मञ्चो वा अक्सो अहं ।
 उल्लिञ्चो फालिञ्चो गहिञ्चो मारिञ्चो य अणन्तसो ॥ ६४ ॥
 वीदंसएहि जालेहिं लेप्पाहिं सउणो विव ।
 गहिञ्चो लग्गो वडो य मारिञ्चो य अणन्तसो ॥ ६५ ॥
 कुहाडफरसुमाईहिं³ वडूईहिं दुमो विव ।
 कुट्टिञ्चो फालिञ्चो छिन्नो तच्छिञ्चो य अणन्तसो ॥ ६६ ॥
 चवेडमुट्टिमाईहिं कुमारेहिं अयं पिव ।
 ताडिञ्चो कुट्टिञ्चो भिन्नो चुस्सिञ्चो य अणन्तसो ॥ ६७ ॥
 तत्ताइं तम्बलोहाइं तउयाइं सीसयाणि य ।
 पाइञ्चो कलकलन्ताइं⁴ आरसन्तो सुभेरवं ॥ ६८ ॥
 तुहं पियाइं मंसाइं खण्डाइं सोल्लगाणि य ।
 खाविञ्चो मिसमंसाइं⁵ अग्गिक्खण्डाऽरणसो ॥ ६९ ॥
 तुहं पिया सुरा सीहू⁶ मेरञ्चो य महूणि य ।
 पाइञ्चो⁷ मि जलन्तीञ्चो वसाञ्चो रुहिराणि य ॥ ७० ॥
 निच्चं भीएण तत्थेण दुहिएण वहिएण य ।
 परमा दुहसंबद्धा वेयणा वेदिता मए ॥ ७१ ॥
 तिच्चं⁸ चण्डप्पगाढाञ्चो घोराञ्चो अइदुस्सहा ।
 महअयाञ्चो भीमाञ्चो नरएसु वेदिता मए ॥ ७२ ॥

¹ विवसो B¹.

² वडसो B^{1,2}, J.

³ परसुमादी० A.

⁴ ल्लिताइं A.

⁵ विस० B^{1,2}, J.

⁶ धू A.

⁷ पज्जिउं A.

⁸ तिच्चं A, J.

जारिसा माणुसे लोए ताया दीसन्ति वेयणा ।
 एत्तो अणन्तगुणिया नरएसु दुक्खवेयणा ॥ ७३ ॥
 सबभवेसु अस्साया¹ वेयणा वेदिता मए ।
 निमेसन्तरमित्तं² पि जं साता नत्थि वेयणा ॥ ७४ ॥
 तं विन्तम्मापियरो छन्देणं पुत्त पव्वया ।
 नवरं पुण सामखे दुक्खं निप्पडिकम्मया ॥ ७५ ॥
 सो वेइ अम्मापियरो एवमेयं जहा फुडं ।
 पडिकम्मं को कुणई³ अरखे मियपक्खिणं ॥ ७६ ॥
 एगब्भूए अरखे व जहा उ चरई मिगे ।
 एवं धम्मं चरिस्सामि संजमेण तवेण य ॥ ७७ ॥
 जया⁴ मिगस्स आयंको महारखम्मि जायई ।
 अच्चन्तं रुक्खमूलम्मि को णं ताहे तिगिच्छई ॥ ७८ ॥
 को वा से ओसहं देइ को वा से पुच्छई सुहं ।
 को से भत्तं च पाणं वा आहरित्तु पणामए ॥ ७९ ॥
 जया य से सुही होइ तया गच्छइ गोयरं ।
 भत्तपाणस्स अट्टाए वल्लराणि सराणि य ॥ ८० ॥
 खाइत्ता पाणियं पाउं वल्लरेहिं सरेहि य ।
 मिगचारियं चरित्ताणं गच्छई⁵ मिगचारियं ॥ ८१ ॥
 एवं समुट्ठिओ भिक्खू एवमेव अणोगए ।
 मिगचारियं चरित्ताणं उट्ठुं पक्कमई⁵ दिसं ॥ ८२ ॥

¹ असा० B¹⁻², J.² निमि० A.³ ँती A, ँइ B¹⁻², J.⁴ जहा B¹⁻², J.⁵ ँती Mss. J.

जहा मिगे एगे¹ अणेगचारी अणेगवासे ध्रुवगोयरे य ।
एवं मुणी गोयरियं पविट्टे नो हीलए नो वि य खिंस-

एज्जा ॥८३॥

मिगचारियं चरिस्सामि एवं पुत्ता जहा सुहं ।
अम्मापिईहिऽणुन्नाओ जहाइ उवहिं तथा ॥८४॥
मियचारियं चरिस्सामि सब्बदुक्खविमोक्खणिं ।
तुभेहिं अम्बणुन्नाओ² गच्छ पुत्त जहासुहं ॥८५॥
एवं सो अम्मापियरो अणुमाणित्ताण बहुविहं ।
ममत्तं छिन्दई ताहे महानागो व्व कंचुयं ॥८६॥
इड्डी वित्तं च मित्ते य पुत्तदारं च नायओ ।
रेणुयं व पडे लग्गं निड्डुणित्ताण³ निग्गओ ॥८७॥
पंचमहब्बयजुत्तो पंचहि समिउं तिगुत्तिगुत्तो य ।
सब्बिन्तरबाहिरओ तवोकम्मंसि उज्जुत्तो ॥८८॥
निम्ममो निरहंकारो निसंगो चत्तगारवो ।
समो य सब्बभूएसु तसेसु थावरेसु य ॥८९॥
लाभालाभे सुहे दुक्खे जीविए मरणे तथा ।
समो निन्दापसंसासु तथा माणावमाणओ ॥९०॥
गारवेसुं कसाएसुं दण्डसल्लभएसु य ।
नियत्तो हाससोगाओ अनियाणो अबन्धणो ॥९१॥
अणिस्सिओ इहं लोए परलोए अणिस्सिउं ।
वासीचन्दणकप्पो य असणे अणसणे तथा ॥९२॥

¹ एगे B¹.

² अब्भ^० Mss. J.

³ णिज्ज^० A.

अप्सत्थेहिं दारेहिं सब्रओ पिहियासवे ।
 अङ्गप्पङ्गाणजोगेहिं पसत्थदमसासणे ॥९३॥
 एवं नाणेण चरणेण दंसणेण तवेण य ।
 भावणाहि य^१ सुद्धाहिं^२ सम्मं भावेत्तु अप्पयं ॥९४॥
 बहुयाणि उ वासाणि सामखमणुपालिया ।
 मासिएण उ भत्तेण सिद्धिं पत्तो अणुत्तरं ॥९५॥
 एवं करन्ति संबुद्धा परिडया पवियक्खणा ।
 विणिअट्टन्ति भोगेसु मियापुत्ते जहामिसी ॥९६॥
 महापभावस्स महाजसस्स मियाइ^३ पुत्तस्स निसम्म भासियं ।
 तवप्पहाणं चरियं च उत्तमं गइप्पहाणं च तिलोगवि-
 स्सुतं ॥९७॥
 वियाणिया दुक्खविवड्डणं धणं ममत्तबन्धं च महाभयावहं ।
 सुहावहं धम्मधुरं^४ अणुत्तरं धारेज्ज निव्वाणगुणावहं महं^५ ॥९८॥
 ॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ मियापुत्तीयं समत्तं ॥

॥ महानियण्ठिज्जं विंशतितमम् अध्ययनम् ॥

सिद्धाण नमो किच्चा संजयाणं च भावओ ।
 अत्थधम्मगदं तच्चं अणुसट्ठिं^६ सुणेह मे ॥१॥
 पभूयरयणी राया सेण्णओ मगहाहिवो ।
 विहारजत्तं निज्जाओ मण्डिकुच्छिसि चेइए ॥२॥

^१ om. B¹.

^२ विसु° B¹.

^३ मियाय A.

^४ °धणं B¹.

^५ om. A, B¹.

^६ °सि° B¹, J.

नाणादुमलयाइखं नाणापक्खिनिसेवियं ।
नाणाकुमुमसंछन्नं उज्जाणं नन्दणोवमं ॥ ३ ॥
तत्थ सो पासई साहुं संजयं सुसमाहियं ।
निसिन्नं^१ रुक्खमूलम्मि सुकुमांलं सुहोइयं ॥ ४ ॥
तस्स रूवं तु पासित्ता राइणो तम्मि संजए ।
अच्चन्तपरमो आसी अउलो रूवविभ्भञ्जो ॥ ५ ॥
अहो वणो अहो रूवं अहो अज्जस्स सोमया ।
अहो खन्ती अहो मुत्ती अहो भोगे^२ असंगया ॥ ६ ॥
तस्स पाए उ वन्दिता काऊण य पयाहिणं ।
नाइदूरमणासन्ने पंजली पडिपुच्छई ॥ ७ ॥
तरुणो सि अज्जो पब्वइञ्जो भोगकालम्मि संजया ।
उवट्टुं सि सामखे एयमट्टं सुणेमि^३ ता ॥ ८ ॥
*अणाहो मि महाराय नाहो मञ्जु न विज्जई ।
अनुकम्पगं सुहिं^४ वावि किंचि^५ नाभिसमेमहं ॥ ९ ॥
तउं सो पहसिञ्जो राया सेणिञ्जो मगहाहिवो ।
एवं ते इड्ढिमन्तस्स कहं नाहो न विज्जई ॥ १० ॥
होमि नाहो भयन्ताणं भोगे भुंजाहि संजया ।
मित्तनाईपरिवुडो माणुस्सं खु सुदुल्लहं ॥ ११ ॥
अप्पणा वि अणाहो सि सेणिया मगहाहिवा ।
अप्पणा अणाहो सन्तो कस्स^६ नाहो भविस्ससि ॥ १२ ॥

^१ ंसन्नं B^{1,2}.

^२ ंगिसु B¹.

^३ ंणा° B², J, ंणेसु B¹.

^४ सुहं B^{1,2}, J.

^५ किंची B¹.

^६ कहं B^{1,2}.

एवं वृत्तो नरिन्दो सो सुसंभन्तो सुविम्हिञ्चो ।
 वयणं अस्सुयपुञ्जं साहुणा विम्हयन्निञ्चो ॥ १३ ॥
 अस्सा हत्थी मणुस्सा मे पुरं अन्तेउरं च मे ।
 भुंजामि^१ माणुसे भोगे आणा इस्सरियं च मे ॥ १४ ॥

*एरिसे सम्पयग्गम्मि सब्बकामसमप्पिए ।

कहं अणाहो भवइ^२ मा हु भन्ते मुसं वए ॥ १५ ॥
 न तुमं जाणे^३ अणाहस्स^४ अत्थं पोत्थं^५ च पत्थिवा ।
 जहा अणाहो भवई सणाहो वा नराहिवा ॥ १६ ॥
 सुणेह मे महाराय अब्बक्खित्तेण चेषसा ।
 जहा अणाहो भवई जहा मेयं^६ पवत्तियं ॥ १७ ॥

*कोसञ्ची नाम नयरी पुराण पुरभेयणी^७ ।

तत्थ आसी पिया मञ्ज पभूयधणसंचञ्चो ॥ १८ ॥

*पढमे वए महाराय अउला मे अञ्छिवेयणा ।

अहोत्था विउलो डाहो सब्बगत्तेसु^८ पत्थिवा ॥ १९ ॥

*सत्थं जहा परसत्तिकखं सरीरविवरन्तरे ।

आवीलिज्ज अरी कुड्डो एवं मे अञ्छिवेयणा ॥ २० ॥

तियं मे अन्तरिच्छं च उत्तमंगं च पीडई ।

इन्दासणिसमा घोरा वेयणा परमदारुणा ॥ २१ ॥

*उवट्टिया मे आयरिया विज्जामन्ततिगिच्छया ।

अधीया सत्थकुसला मन्तमूलविसारया ॥ २२ ॥

^१ ०हि J.

^२ भवामि B^१.^२.

^३ जाणसि B^१.

^४ ना० B^१.

^५ पु० B^१.^२, J.

^६ मय A.

^७ ०भेइणी B^१.

^८ सब्बगेसु च B^१.^२, J.

ते मे तिगिच्छं कुवन्ति चाउप्पायं जहाहियं ।

न य दुक्खा विमोयन्ति एसा मञ्जू अणाहया ॥ २३ ॥

पिया मे सबसारं पि दिज्जा हि मम कारणा ।

न य दुक्खा विमोएइ एसा मञ्जू अणाहया ॥ २४ ॥

माया य मे महाराय पुत्तसोगदुहट्टिया ।

न य दुक्खा विमोएइ एसा मञ्जू अणाहया ॥ २५ ॥

भायरो मे महाराय सगा जेट्टकणिट्टगा ।

न य दुक्खा विमोयन्ति एसा मञ्जू अणाहया ॥ २६ ॥

भइणीओ मे महाराय सगा जेट्टकणिट्टगा ।

न य दुक्खा विमोयन्ति एसा मञ्जू अणाहया ॥ २७ ॥

*भारिया मे महाराय अणुरत्ता^१ अणुव्वया ।

अंसुपुखेहिं नयणेहिं उरं मे परिसिंचई ॥ २८ ॥

*अन्नं पाणं च एहाणं च गन्धमल्लविलेवणं ।

मए^२ नायमणायं वा सा बाला नेव^३ भुंजई ॥ २९ ॥

खणं पि मे महाराय पासाओ मे^४ न^४ फिट्टई ।

न य दुक्खा विमोएइ एसा मञ्जू अणाहया ॥ ३० ॥

तउं हं एवमाहंसु दुक्खमा हु पुणो पुणो ।

वेयणा अणुभविउं जे संसारम्मि अणान्तए ॥ ३१ ॥

सइं च जइ मुच्चेज्जा वेयणा विउला इउं ।

खन्ती दन्तो निरारम्भो पव्वए अणगारियं ॥ ३२ ॥

^१ अयत्ता B^१.

^२ मते^० A.

^३ नीव^० A.

^४ न वि^० A.

एवं च चिन्तइत्ताणं पसुत्तो मि नराहिवा ।
 परियत्तन्तोए राईए वेयणा मे खयं गया ॥३३॥
 तञ्चो कल्ले पभायम्मि आपुच्छित्ताण बन्धवे ।
 खन्तो दन्तो निरारम्भो पव्वइञ्चोऽण्णगारियं ॥३४॥
 तो^१ हं नाहो जाञ्चो अप्पणो य परस्स य ।
 सब्बेसिं चेव भूयाणं^२ तसाण थावराण य ॥३५॥
 अप्पा नई वेयरणी अप्पा मे कूडसामली ।
 अप्पा कामदुहा धेणू अप्पा मे नन्दणं वणं ॥३६॥
 अप्पा कत्ता विकत्ता य दुक्खाण य सुहाण य ।
 अप्पा मित्तममित्तं च दुप्पट्टियसुपट्टिञ्चो ॥३७॥
 इमा हु अन्ना वि अणाहया निवा
 तमेगचित्तो निहुञ्चो मुणेहि ।
 नियण्ठधम्मं लहियाण वी^३ जहा
 सीयन्ति एगे बहुकायरा नरा ॥३८॥
 जो पव्वइत्ताण महव्वयाइं
 सम्मं च^४ नो फासयई पमाया ।
 अनिग्गहप्पा य रसेसु गिड्ढे
 न मूलञ्चो छिन्नइ बन्धणं से ॥३९॥
 आउत्तया जस्स न^५ अत्थि^५ काइ
 इरियाए भासाए तहेसणाए ।

^१ ततो A.^२ जीवाणं B^१.^३ लहिया निवा J.^४ om. A.^५ च नत्थि B^{१,२}, J.

आयाणनिकखेवदुगुंछणाए

न धीरजायं¹ अणुजाइ मग्गं ॥४०॥

चिरं पि से मुण्डरुई भवित्ता

अथिरव्वए तवनियमेहि भट्टे ।

चिरं पि अप्पाण किलेसइत्ता

न पारए होइ हु संपराए ॥४१॥

पोल्लेव मुट्ठी जह से असारे

अयन्तिए कूडकहावणे वा ।

राढामणी वेरुलियप्पगासे

अमहग्घए होइ हु² जाणएसु ॥४२॥

कुसीललिंगं इह धारइत्ता³

इसिञ्जयं जीविय बूहइत्ता⁴ ।

असंजए संजयलप्पमाणे

विणिग्घायमागच्छइ से चिरं पि ॥४३॥

विसं तु⁵ पीयं⁵ जह कालकूडं

हणाइ सत्थं जह कुग्गहीयं ।

एसो वि धम्मो विसञ्चोववन्नो

हणाइ वेयाल इवाविवन्नो ॥४४॥

जे लक्खणं सुविण पउंजमाणे

निमित्तकीजहलसंपगाढे ।

¹ वी० J.

² य B^{1,2}, J.

⁵ णित्ता A.

⁴ पू० A.

⁵ पिबित्ता A.

कुहेडविज्जासवदारजीवी

न गच्छई सरणं तम्मि काले ॥४५॥

तमं तमेणेव उ से असीले

सया दुही विप्परियामुवेइ ।

संधावई नरगतिरिक्खजोणिं^१

मोणं विराहेत्तु असाहुरूवे ॥४६॥

जहेसियं कौयगडं नियागं

न मुंचई किंचि अणेसणिज्जं ।

अग्गी विवा सब्भकखी भवित्ता

इत्तो चुए गच्छइ कट्टु पावं ॥४७॥

न तं अरी कण्ठेत्ता करेइ

जं से करे अप्पणिया दुरप्पया^२ ।

से नाहई^३ मच्चुमुहं तु पत्ते

पच्छाणुतावेण दयाविहूणो ॥४८॥

निरट्टिया नग्गरुई उ तस्स

जे उत्तमट्टं विवज्जासमेइ ।

इमे वि से नत्थि परे वि लोए

दुहत्तो वि से भिज्जइ तत्थ लोए ॥४९॥

एमेव हा छन्दकुसीलरूवे

मग्गं विराहेत्तु जिणुत्तमाणं ।

कुररी विवा भोगरसाणुगिद्धा

निरट्टसोया परियावमेइ ॥५०॥

^१ °जोणी B.

^२ °प्पा A, °त्ता B^१.

^३ णाहिति A.

सोच्चाण मेहावि सुभासियं इमं
 अणुसासणं नाणगुणोववेयं ।
 मग्गं कुसीलाण जहाय सब्बं
 महानियण्ठाण वए पहेण ॥ ५१ ॥
 चरित्तमायारगुणन्निए तञ्चो
 अणुत्तरं संजम पालियाण ।
 निरासवे संखवियाण कम्मं
 उवेइ ठाणं विउल्लुत्तमं धुवं ॥ ५२ ॥
 एवुग्गदन्ते वि महातवोधणे
 महामुणी महापइन्ने महायसे ।
 महानियण्डिज्जमिणं महामुयं
 से कहेई^१ महया वित्थरेणं ॥ ५३ ॥
 तुट्ठो य सेणिञ्चो राया इणमुदाहु कयंजली ।
 अणाहत्तं जहाभूयं सुट्ठु मे उवदंसियं ॥ ५४ ॥
 तुब्भं^२ सुलद्धं खु मणुस्सजम्मं
 लाभा सुलद्धा य तुमे महेसी ।
 तुब्भे सणाहा य सबन्धवा य
 जं भे ठिया मग्गे जिणुत्तमाण ॥ ५५ ॥
 तं सि नाहो अणाहाणं सब्बभूयाण संजया ।
 खामेमि ते महाभाग इच्छामि अणुसासित्तं ॥ ५६ ॥
 पुच्छिज्जण मए तुब्भं भ्राणविग्घाञ्चो जो कञ्चो ।
 निमन्तिया य भोगेहिं तं सब्बं मरिसेहि मे ॥ ५७ ॥

^१ कहेए A.

^२ तुब्भं B^{१-२}.

एवं शुणित्ताण स रायसीहो

अणगारसीहं परमाइ¹ भत्तोए ।

सञ्जोरोहो सपरियणो सबन्धवो

धम्माणुरत्तो विमलेण चेयसा ॥ ५८ ॥

ऊससियरोमकूवो काऊण य पयाहिणं² ।

अभिवन्दिऊण सिरसा अइयाओ नराहिवो ॥ ५९ ॥

इयरो वि गुणसमिद्धो तिगुत्तिगुत्तो तिदण्डविरओ य ।

विहग इव विप्पमुक्को विहरइ वसुहं विगयमोहो ॥ ६० ॥

॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ महानियण्डज्जं समत्तं ॥

॥ समुहपालीयम् एकविंशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

चम्पाए पालिए नाम सावए आसि वाणिए ।

महावीरस्स भगवओ³ सीसे सो उ महप्पणो ॥ १ ॥

निग्गन्थे पावयणे सावए से वि कीविए ।

पोएण ववहरन्ते⁴ पिहुण्डं नगरमागए ॥ २ ॥

पिहुण्डे ववहरन्तस्स वाणिओ देइ धूयरं ।

तं ससत्तं पड्गिऊ सदेसमह पत्थिओ ॥ ३ ॥

अह पालियस्स घरणी⁵ समुहंमि पसवई⁶ ।

अह वालए⁷ तहिं जाए समुहपालि त्ति नामए ॥ ४ ॥

¹ ०माए A.

² काऊण पयाहिणं च तिखुत्तो B¹.

³ ०वंतो A.

⁴ ०रंतो उ A.

⁵ घरिणी B¹.

⁶ ०सु० J.

⁷ दारए B¹.

खेमेण आगए चम्पं सावए वाणिए घरं ।

संवडूई तस्स¹ घरे¹ दारए से सुहोइए ॥ ५ ॥

* बावत्तरी कलाओ य सिक्खई² नीड्कोविए ।

जोव्वणेण य संपन्ने सुखुवे पियदंसणे ॥ ६ ॥

तस्स खववइं भज्जं पिया आणेइ खुविणिं ।

पासाए कीलए रम्मे देवो दोगुन्दओ जहा ॥ ७ ॥

अह अन्नया कयाई पासायालोयणे ठिउं ।

वञ्ज्मराइणसोभागं वञ्ज् पासइ वञ्ज्गं ॥ ८ ॥

तं पासिऊण संवेगं³ समुद्रपालो इणमव्ववी ।

अहो ऽसुभाण कम्माणं निज्जाणं पावगं इमं ॥ ९ ॥

संबुद्धो सो तहिं भगवं परमसंवेगमागओ ।

आपुच्छम्मापियरो पव्वए अणगारियं ॥ १० ॥

* जहित्तु ऽसग्गन्थमहाकिलेसं⁴

महन्तमोहं कसिणं भयावहं⁵ ।

परियायधम्मं चभिरोयएज्जा

वयाणि सीलाणि परीसहे य ॥ ११ ॥

अहिंससच्चं च अतेणगं⁶ च

तत्तो य वम्मं अपरिग्गहं च ।

पडिवज्जिया पंच महव्वयाणि

चरिज्ज धम्मं जिणदेसियं विटू ॥ १२ ॥

¹ Inverso ordine exhh., B^{1.2}.

² ०ए A.

³ ०विरगो B¹.

⁴ संगंथं B^{1.2}.

⁵ भयाणगं B¹.

⁶ ०तेयणं .J.

सवेहिं भूएहिं दयाणुकम्पी^१
 खन्तिकखमे संजयवम्भयारी ।
 सावज्जजोगं परिवज्जयन्तो
 चरिज्ज भिक्खू सुसमाहिइन्दिए ॥ १३ ॥
 कालेण कालं विहरेज्ज रट्टे
 वलाबलं जाणिय अप्पणो य ।
 सीहो व सहेण न संतसेज्जा
 वयजोग^२ सुच्चा न असच्चमाहु^३ ॥ १४ ॥
 उवेहमाणो उ परिव्वएज्जा
 पियमप्पियं सब्व तित्तिक्खएज्जा ।
 न सब्व सब्वत्थ ऽभिरोयएज्जा
 न यावि पूयं^४ गरहं च संजए ॥ १५ ॥
 *अण्णेगछन्दामिह माणवेहिं
 जे भावओ संपगरेइ भिक्खू ।
 भयभेरवा तत्थ उइन्ति^५ भीमा
 दिव्वा मणुस्सा अदुवा तिरिच्छा ॥ १६ ॥
 परीसहा दुव्विसहा अण्णेगे
 सीयन्ति जत्था बहुकायरा नरा ।
 से तत्थ पत्ते न वहिज्ज भिक्खू
 संगामसीसे इव नागराया ॥ १७ ॥

^१ °कम्पे A, B^२. J.

^२ वइ° B^१·^२.

^३ सच्चसाह B^१, असब्भमाहु J.

^४ पुया° A.

^५ उव्विति B^१·^२.

सीओसिणा दंसमसा य फासा

आयंका विविहा फुसन्ति देहं ।

अकुक्कुओ तत्थऽहियासएज्जा

रयाइ खेवेज्ज पुरे कयाइं¹ ॥१८॥

पहाय रागं च तहेव दोसं

मोहं च भिक्खू सततं वियक्खणो ।

मेरु व वाएण अकम्पमाणी

परीसहे आयगुत्ते सहेज्जा ॥१९॥

अणुन्नए नावणए महेसी

न यावि पूयं गरहं² च संजए ।

स उज्जभावं पडिवज्ज संजए

निद्वारणमग्गं विरए उवेइ ॥२०॥

अरइरइसहे पहीणसंथवे विरए आयहिए पहाणवं ।

परमट्टपएहिं चिट्ठेइ छिन्नसोए अममे अकिंचणे ॥२१॥

विवित्तलयणाइ भएज्ज ताई

निरोवलेवाइ असंथडाइं ।

इसीहि चिखाइ महायसेहिं

काएण फासेज्ज परीसहाइं ॥२२॥

*सन्नाणनाणोवगए महेसी अणुत्तरं चरिउं³ धम्मसंचयं ।

अणुत्तरे नाणधरे जसंसी ओभासई सूरिए वन्तलि-

कत्ते ॥२३॥

¹ कडाइं B¹⁻².

² गरहियं A.

³ चरिय उ A.

*दुविहं खवेऊण य पुख्खावं निरंगणे सब्बओ विप्पमुक्के ।
तरित्ता समुद्धं व महाभवोघं समुद्धपाले अपुणागमं¹ गए ॥ २४ ॥
॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ समुद्धपालीयं समत्तं ॥

॥ रहनेमिज्जं द्वाविंशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

सोरियपुरंमि नयरे आसि राया महिड्डिए ।
वसुदेवु त्ति नामेणं रायलकखणसंजुए ॥ १ ॥
तस्स भज्जा दुवे आसी रोहिणी देवई तहा ।
तासिं दोण्हं दुवे पुत्ता इट्ठा रामकेसवा ॥ २ ॥
सोरियपुरंमि नयरे आसी राया महिड्डिए ।
समुद्धविज्जए² नामं रायलकखणसंजुए ॥ ३ ॥
तस्स भज्जा सिवा नाम तीसे पुत्तो महायसो ।
भगवं अरिट्टनेमि त्ति लोगनाहे दमीसरे³ ॥ ४ ॥
*सो ऽरिट्टनेमिनामो उ लकखणस्सरसंजुओ ।
अट्टसहस्सलकखणधरो गोयमो कालगच्छवी ॥ ५ ॥
वज्जरिसहसंघयणो समचउरंसो भूसोयरो ।
तस्स रायमईकन्नं⁴ भज्जं जायइ केसवो ॥ ६ ॥
अह सा रायवरकन्ना सुसीला चारुपेहणी ।
सब्वलकखणसंपन्ना विज्जुसोयामणिप्पभा ॥ ७ ॥

¹ A add. गतिं.

² °जयं A.

³ दमीयसरे A.

⁴ राइ° B¹, रातीमतिं A.

अहाह जणओ तीसे वासुदेवं महिडियं ।
 इहागच्छऊ कुमारो जा से कन्नं ददामि हं¹ ॥६॥
 सबोसहीहिं एहविओ कयकोउयमंगलो ।
 दिवजुयलपरिहिउं आभरणेहिं विभूसिउं ॥९॥
 मत्तं च गन्धहत्थि वासुदेवस्स जेटुगं ।
 आरूढो सोहए अहियं सिरे चूडामणी जहा ॥१०॥
 अह ऊसिएण छत्तेण चामराहि य सोहिए ।
 दसारचक्केण य² सो² सबओ परिवारिओ ॥११॥
³ चउरंगिणीए सेणाए रड्याए जहक्कमं ।
 तुरियाण सन्निनाएण दिव्वेण गगणं फुसे ॥१२॥
 एयारिसाए इड्डीए जुतीए उत्तमाइ⁴ य ।
 नियगाओ भवणाओ निज्जाओ वणिहपुंगवो ॥१३॥
 *अह सो तत्थ निज्जन्तो दिस्स पाणे भयहुए ।
 वाडेहिं पंजरेहिं च सन्निरुद्धे सुदुक्खिए ॥१४॥
 जीवियन्तं तु संपत्ते मंसटा भक्खियव्वए ।
 पासेत्ता से महापत्ते सारहिं इणमव्ववी ॥१५॥
 *कस्स अट्टा इमे पाणा एए सब्बे सुहेसिणो ।
 वाडेहिं पंजरेहिं च सन्निरुद्धा य अच्छहिं ॥१६॥
 अह सारही तओ भणइ एए भद्दा उ पाणिणो ।
 तुज्जं विवाहकज्जंमि भोयावेउं बहूं जणं ॥१७॥

¹ दलामहं B¹⁻², J.

² तउं B¹⁻².

³ चा° A.

⁴ °माय A.

सोऽण तस्स वयणं बहुपाणिविणासणं ।
 चिन्नेइ से महापन्नो साणुक्कोसे जिण्हिउ^१ ॥१८॥
 *जइ मञ्जु कारणा एए हम्मन्ति^२ सुबहू जिया ।
 न मे एयं तु निस्सेसं^३ परलोगे भविस्सई ॥१९॥
 सो कुण्डलाण जुयलं सुत्तगं च महायसो ।
 आभरणाणि य सद्वाणि सारहिस्स पणामए ॥२०॥
 *मणपरिणामे य कए देवा य जहोइयं समोइस्सा ।
 सब्बड्डीइ^४ सपरिसा निक्खमणं तस्स काउं जे ॥२१॥
 देवमणुस्सपरिवुडो सीयारयणं^५ तञ्जो समारूढो ।
 निक्खमिय बारगाञ्जो^६ रेवययंमि ट्ठिञ्जो भगवं ॥२२॥
 उज्जाणं संपत्तो ओइस्सो उत्तमाउ सीयाञ्जो ।
 साहस्सीइ^७ परिवुडो अह निक्खमई उ चित्ताहिं ॥२३॥
 अह से सुगन्धगन्धि^८ए^९ तुरियं मउकुंचिए^९ ।
 समयमेव लुंचई केसे पंचमुट्ठीहिं समाहिञ्जो ॥२४॥
 वासुदेवो य णं भणइ लुत्तकेसं जिइन्दियं ।
 इच्छियमणोरहं^{१०} तुरियं पावसू तं दमीसरा ॥२५॥
 नाणेण दंसणेणं य चरित्तेण तहेव^{११} य ।
 खन्तीए मुत्तीए वडूमाणो भवाहि य ॥२६॥

^१ ०हियं A.

^२ हम्मिहिंति B^१.

^३ निस्सेयसं B^१.

^४ ०ड्डीय A.

^५ सिविया० B^१.

^६ वारिगाउं A.

^७ साहस्सिय० A.

^८ ०गंधीए A.

^९ मउय० A.

^{१०} ०रहे B^{१-२}, ०हरं J.

^{११} तवेण B^१.

एवं ते रामकेसवा दसारा य बहू जणा ।
 अरिट्टणेमिं वन्दित्ता अभिगया वारगापुरिं^१ ॥२७॥
 सोऊण रायकन्ना पव्वज्जं सा जिणस्स उ ।
 नीहासा य निराणन्दा सोगेण उ समुत्थिया ॥२८॥
 राईमई विचिन्तेइ धिरत्थु मम जीवियं ।
 जा हं तेण परिच्चत्ता सेयं पव्वइउं^२ मम ॥२९॥
 अह सा भमरसन्निभे कुच्चफणगसाहिए ।
 सयमेव लुंचई केसे धिइमन्ता ववस्सिया ॥३०॥
 वासुदेवो य णं भणइ लुत्तकेसं जिइन्दियं ।
 संसारसागरं घोरं तर कन्ने लहुं लहुं ॥३१॥
 सा पव्वइया सन्ती पव्वावेसी तहिं बहुं ।
 सयणं परियणं चेव सीलवन्ता बहुस्सुया ॥३२॥
 गिरिं रेवतयं जन्ती वासेणुह्ला उ अन्तरा ।
 वासन्ते अन्धयारंमि अन्तो लयणस्स सा ठिया ॥३३॥
 चीवराइं विसारन्ती जहा जाय त्ति पासिया ।
 रहनेमी भग्गच्चित्तो पच्छा दिट्ठो य तीइ वि ॥३४॥
 भीया य सा तहिं दट्ठुं एगन्ते संजयं तयं ।
 बाहाहिं काउ संगोप्फं वेवमाणी^३ निसीयई ॥३५॥
 अह सो वि रायपुत्तो समुह्विजयंगओ ।
 भीयं पवेवियं^४ दट्ठुं इमं वक्कं उदाहरे ॥३६॥

^१ वारिगा° A.

^२ पव्वतियं A.

^३ चेव° A.

^४ °वेविरं B^१.

रहनेमी¹ अहं भदे सुरूवे चारुभासिणि ।
 ममं भयाहि सुयणु न ते पीला भविस्सई ॥३७॥
 एहि² ता भुंजिमो भोए माणुस्सं खु सुदुल्लहं ।
 भुत्तभोगी पुणो पच्छा जिणमग्गं चरिस्समो ॥३८॥
 दट्टुण रहनेमिं तं भग्गुज्जोयपराजियं ।
 राईमई असम्भन्ता अप्पाणं संवरे तहिं ॥३९॥
 अह सा रायवरकन्ना सुट्ठिया नियमव्वए ।
 जाई कुलं च सीलं च रक्खमाणी तयं वए ॥४०॥
 जइ सि रूवेण वेसमणो लल्लिएण नल्लकुव्वरो³ ।
 तथा वि ते न इच्छामि जइ सि सक्खं पुरन्दरो ॥४१॥
 धिरत्थु ते जसोकामी जो तं जीवियकारणा ।
 वन्तं इच्छसि आवाउं सेयं ते मरणं भवे ॥४२॥
 अहं च भोगरायस्स⁴ तं च सि अन्धगवण्हणो ।
 मा कुले गन्धणा होमो संजमं निहुओ चर ॥४३॥
 जइ तं काहिसि भावं जा जा दच्छसि नारिओ ।
 वायाइडो व्व हढो अट्ठिअप्पा भविस्ससि ॥४४॥
 *गोवालो भण्डवालो वा जहा तद्दव्वणिस्सरो ।
 एवं अणिस्सरो तं पि सामणस्स भविस्ससि ॥४५॥
 तीसे सो वयणं सोच्चा संजयाए सुभासियं ।
 अंकुसेण जहा नागो घम्मे संपडिवाइओ ॥४६॥

¹ ०नेमि A.

² एहिं A.

³ ०कूवरो B^{1,2}, J.

⁴ ०राइस्स A.

मण्णुत्तो वयगुत्तो कायगुत्तो जिइन्दिओ ।
 सामखं निच्चलं फासे जावज्जीवं दढवओ ॥४७॥
 उग्गं तवं चरित्ताणं जाया दोण्णि वि केवली ।
 सब्बं कम्मं खवित्ताणं सिद्धिं पत्ता अणुत्तरं ॥४८॥
 एवं करेन्ति संबुद्धा परिडया पवियक्खणा ।
 विण्णियट्टन्ति भोगेसु जहा सो पुरिसीत्तभो ॥४९॥
 ॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ रहनेमिज्जं समत्तं ॥

॥ केसिगोयमिज्जं त्रयोविंशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

*जिणे पासि त्ति नामेण अरहा लोगपूइओ ।
 संबुद्धप्पा य सब्बनू धम्मतित्थयरे जिणे ॥१॥
 तस्स लोगपदीवस्स^१ आसि सीसे महायसे ।
 केसीकुमारसमणे विज्जाचरणपारगे ॥२॥
 ओहिनाणसुए बुद्धे सीससंघसमाउले ।
 गामाणुगामं रीयन्ते सावत्थिं पुरमागए^२ ॥३॥
 तिन्दुयं नाम उज्जाणं तम्मी^३ नगरमण्डले ।
 फासुए सिज्जसंथारे तत्थ वासमुवागए ॥४॥
 अह तेणेव कालेणं धम्मतित्थयरे जिणे ।
 भगवं वड्ढमाणि त्ति सब्बलोगम्मि विस्सुए ॥५॥

^१ ०पई० B¹·२, J.

^२ नगरिं आगए A.

^३ तंमि B¹·२.

तस्स लोपदीवस्स¹ आसि सीसे महायसे ।
 भगवं गोयमे नामं विज्जाचरणपारए ॥ ६ ॥
 बारसंगविऊ बुद्धे सीससंघसमाउले ।
 गामाणुगामं रीयन्ते से वि सावत्थिमागए ॥ ७ ॥
 कोट्टुगं नाम उज्जाणं तम्मी नगरमण्डले ।
 फासुए सिज्जसंघारे तत्थ वासमुवागए ॥ ८ ॥
 केसीकुमारसमणे गोयमे य महायसे ।
 उभञ्जो वि तत्थ विहरिंसु अल्लीणा सुसमाहिया² ॥ ९ ॥
 उभञ्जो सीससंघाणं संजयाणं तवस्सिणं ।
 तत्थ चिन्ता समुप्पन्ना गुणवन्ताण ताडणं ॥ १० ॥
 केरिसो वा इमो धम्मो इमो धम्मो व केरिसो ।
 आयारधम्मपणिही इमा वा सा व केरिसी ॥ ११ ॥
 चाउज्जामो य जो धम्मो जो इमो पंचसिक्खिञ्जो ।
 देसिञ्जो वड्डमाणेण पासेण य महामुणी ॥ १२ ॥
 अचेलञ्जो य जो धम्मो जो इमो सन्तरुत्तरो ।
 एगकज्जपवन्नाणं विसेसे किं नु कारणं ॥ १३ ॥
 अह ते तत्थ सीसाणं विन्नाय पवितक्कियं ।
 समागमे कयमई उभञ्जो केसिगोयमा³ ॥ १४ ॥
 गोयमे पडिरूवन्नू सीससंघसमाउले ।
 जेट्ठं कुलमवेक्खन्तो तिन्दुयं वणमागञ्जो ॥ १५ ॥

¹ ०पई० B^{1,2}, J.

² अल्लीण० J.

³ ०गोयसे A.

केसी कुमारसमणे गोयमं दिस्समागयं ।

पडिरूवं^१ पडिवत्तिं सम्मं संपडिवज्जई ॥ १६ ॥

पलालं फासुयं तत्थ पंचमं कुसतणाणि य ।

गोयमस्स निसेज्जाए खिप्पं संपणामए ॥ १७ ॥

केसीकुमारसमणे गोयमे य महायसे ।

उभञ्चो निसखा सोहन्ति चन्दसूरसमप्पभा ॥ १८ ॥

*समागया बहू तत्थ पासण्डा कोउगा मिया^२ ।

गिहत्थाणं चणेगाञ्चो साहस्सीञ्चो समागया ॥ १९ ॥

देवदाणवगन्धवा जक्खरक्खसकिन्नरा ।

अदिस्साणं च भूयाणं आसी तत्थ समागमो ॥ २० ॥

पुच्छामि ते महाभाग केसी गोयममब्ववी ।

तञ्चो केसिं बुवन्तं तु गोयमो इणमब्ववी ॥ २१ ॥

पुच्छ भन्ते जहिच्छं ते केसिं^३ गोयममब्ववी ।

तञ्चो केसी अणुन्नाए गोयमं इणमब्ववी ॥ २२ ॥

चाउज्जामो य जो^४ धम्मो जो इमो पंचसिक्खिञ्चो ।

देसिञ्चो वड्डमाणेण पासेण य महामुणी ॥ २३ ॥

एगकज्जपवन्नाणं विसेसे किं नु कारणं ।

धम्मे दुविहे मेहावि क्कहं विप्पच्चञ्चो न ते ॥ २४ ॥

तञ्चो केसिं बुवन्तं तु गोयमो इणमब्ववी ।

पन्ना समिक्खए धम्मतत्तं तत्तविणिच्छियं ॥ २५ ॥

^१ ०रूव० A.

^२ कोउगेण य J.

^३ केसी J.

^४ इमो B^{१,२}, J.

पुरिमा उज्जुजडा उ वंकजडा¹ य पच्छिमा ।
 मज्झिमा उज्जुपन्ना उ तेण धम्मे दुहा कए ॥ २६ ॥
 पुरिमाणं दुविसोज्जो उ चरिमाणं दुरणुपालओ ।
 कप्पो मज्झिमगाणं तु सुविसोज्जो सुपालओ ॥ २७ ॥
 *साहु गोयम पन्ना ते छिन्नो मे संसओ इमो ।
 अन्नो वि संसओ मज्झं तं मे कहसु² गोयमा ॥ २८ ॥
 *अचेलगो य जो धम्मो जो इमो सन्नरुत्तरो ।
 देसिओ वड्ढमाणेण पासेण य महाजसा³ ॥ २९ ॥
 एगकज्जपवन्नाणं विसेसे किं नु कारणं ।
 लिंगे⁴ दुविहे⁵ मेहावी कहां विप्पच्चओ न ते ॥ ३० ॥
 केसिमेवं बुवाणं⁶ तु गोयमो इणमड्ढवी ।
 विन्नाणेण समागम्म धम्मसाहणमिच्छियं ॥ ३१ ॥
 पच्चयत्थं च लोगस्स नाणाविहविगप्पणं ।
 जत्तत्थं गहणत्थं च लोगे लिंगपओयणं ॥ ३२ ॥
 अह भवे पइन्ना उ मोक्खसम्भूयसाहणा ।
 नाणं च दंसणं चेव⁷ चरित्तं चेव निच्छए ॥ ३३ ॥
 साहु गोयम पन्ना ते छिन्नो मे संसओ इमो ।
 अन्नो वि संसओ मज्झं तं मे कहसु गोयमा ॥ ३४ ॥
 अणोगाणं सहस्साणं मज्जे चिट्ठसि गोयमा ।
 ते य ते अहिगच्छन्ति कहां ते निज्जिया तुमे ॥ ३५ ॥

¹ वक्क° B^{1.2}.² कहय A.³ °मुणी J.⁴ धम्मे J.⁵ A add. य.⁶ वयंतं J.⁷ B², J om.

एगे जिए जिया पंच पंच जिए जिया दस ।
 दसहा उ जिणिताणं सबसत्तू जिणामहं ॥३६॥
 सत्तू य इड् के वुत्ते केसी गोयममब्ववी ।
 तउं केसिं वुवंतं तु गोयमो इणमब्ववी ॥३७॥
 एगप्पा अजिए सत्तू कसाया इन्दियाणि य ।
 ते जिणित्तु^१ जहानायं विहरामि अहं मुणी ॥३८॥
 साहु गोयम पन्ना ते छिन्नो मे संसओ इमो ।
 अन्नो वि संसओ मज्झं तं मे कहसु गोयमा ॥३९॥
 दीसन्ति बहवे लोए पासबद्धा^२ सरीरिणो ।
 मुक्कपासो लहुब्भूओ कहं विहरसी मुणी ॥४०॥
 ते पासे सबसो छित्ता निहन्तूण^३ उवायओ ।
 मुक्कपासो लहुब्भूओ विहरामि अहं मुणी ॥४१॥
 पासा य इड् के वुत्ता केसी गोयममब्ववी ।
 केसिमेवं वुवंतं तु गोयमो इणमब्ववी ॥४२॥
 रागहोसादओ तिवा नेहपासा^४ भयंकरा^५ ।
 ते छिन्दिता जहानायं विहरामि जहक्कम्मं ॥४३॥
 साहु गोयम पन्ना ते छिन्नो मे संसओ इमो ।
 अन्नो वि संसओ मज्झं तं मे कहसु^६ गोयमा ॥४४॥
 अन्तोहिययसंभूया लया चिट्ठइ गोयमा ।
 फलेइ विसभक्खीणि^७ सा उ उड्डरिया कहं ॥४५॥

^१ ँत्ता B^{१,२}, J.

^२ ०बद्ध० B^१.

^३ ०हणिज्जण A.

^४ ०सो B^{१,२}, J.

^५ ०रो B^{१,२}, J.

^६ कहह A.

^७ ०क्खीणं A, B^१.

०क्खाणि J.

तं लयं सवसो छिन्ना उद्धरिन्ना समूलियं ।
 विहरामि जहानायं मुक्त्वा मि विसभक्खणं ॥४६॥
 लया य इड् का वुत्ता केसी गोयममब्ववी ।
 केसिमेवं बुवंतं तु गोयमो इणमब्ववी ॥४७॥
 भवतएहा लया वुत्ता भीमा भीमफलोदया ।
 तमुद्धिच्चा^१ जहानायं विहरामि जहासुहं ॥४८॥
 साहु गोयम पन्ना ते छिन्नो मे संसञ्जो इमो ।
 अन्नो वि संसञ्जो मञ्जं तं मे कहसु गोयमा ॥४९॥
 *संपज्जलिया^२ घोरा अग्गी चिट्ठइ गोयमा ।
 जे डहन्ति सरीरत्थे^३ कहां विञ्जाविया तुमे ॥५०॥
 *महामेहप्पसूयाञ्जो गिञ्ज वारि जलुत्तमं ।
 सिंचामि सययं देहं सिन्ना नो व डहन्ति मे ॥५१॥
 अग्गी य इड् के वुत्ता केसी गोयममब्ववी ।
 केसिमेवं बुवंतं तु गोयमो इणमब्ववी ॥५२॥
 कसाया अग्गिणो वुत्ता सुयसीलतवो जलं ।
 सुयधाराभिहया सन्ता भिन्ना हु न डहन्ति मे ॥५३॥
 साहु गोयम पन्ना ते छिन्नो मे संसञ्जो इमो ।
 अन्नो वि संसञ्जो मञ्जं तं मे कहसु गोयमा ॥५४॥
 अयं साहसिञ्जो भीमो दुट्ठस्सो^४ परिधावई ।
 जंसि गोयममारूढो कहां तेण न हीरसि ॥५५॥

^१ उच्छित्तु B^१, उद्धित्तु B^२, उद्धरिन्ना J.

^२ समुप° A.

^३ °त्था A, B^{१,२}, J.

^४ °सो J.

पधावन्तं निगिरहामि सुयरस्सीसमाहियं ।
 न मे गच्छद् उम्मग्गं मग्गं च पडिवज्जई ॥ ५६ ॥
 आसे य इद् के वुत्ते केसी गोयममब्ववी ।
 केसिमेवं वुवंतं तु गोयमो इणमब्ववी ॥ ५७ ॥
 मणो साहसिञ्चो भीमो दुट्ठस्सो^१ परिधावई ।
 तं सम्मं तु निगिरहामि धम्मसिक्खाद् कन्थगं ॥ ५८ ॥
 साहु गोयम पन्ना ते छिन्नो मे संसञ्चो इमो ।
 अन्नो वि संसञ्चो मञ्जं तं मे कहसु गोयमा ॥ ५९ ॥
 कुप्पहा बहवो लोए जेहिं नासन्ति^२ जन्तुणो ।
 अड्डाणे कह वट्टन्ते तं न नाससि^३ गोयमा ॥ ६० ॥
 जे य मग्गेण गच्छन्ति जे य उम्मग्गपट्टिया ।
 ते सब्बे वेइया मञ्जं तो^४ न नस्सामहं मुणी ॥ ६१ ॥
 मग्गे य इद् के वुत्ते केसी गोयममब्ववी ।
 केसिमेवं वुवंतं तु गोयमो इणमब्ववी ॥ ६२ ॥
 कुप्पवयणपासण्डी सब्बे उम्मग्गपट्टिया ।
 सम्मग्गं तु जिणक्खायं एस मग्गे हि उत्तमे ॥ ६३ ॥
 साहु गोयम पन्ना ते छिन्नो मे संसञ्चो इमो ।
 अन्नो वि संसञ्चो मञ्जं तं मे कहसु गोयमा ॥ ६४ ॥
 महाउदगवेगेण वुञ्ज्जमाणेण पाणिणं ।
 सरणं गई पडट्ठा य दीवं कं मन्नसी मुणी ॥ ६५ ॥

१ णसो J.

२ नस्स० J.

३ नस्स० J.

४ तं B¹⁻², J.

अन्थि एगो महादीवो वारिमञ्जे महालञ्चो ।
 महाउदगवेगस्स गर्इ तत्थ न विज्जई ॥ ६६ ॥
 दीवे य इइ के वुत्ते केसी गोयममब्बवी ।
 केसिमेवं वुवंतं तु गोयमो इणमब्बवी ॥ ६७ ॥
 जरामरणवेगेण^१ वुञ्ज्माण्ण पाणिणं ।
 धम्मो दीवो पडट्ठा य गर्इ सरणमुत्तमं ॥ ६८ ॥
 साहु गोयम पन्ना ते छिन्नो मे संसञ्चो इमो ।
 अन्नो वि संसञ्चो मञ्जं तं मे कहसु गोयमा ॥ ६९ ॥
 अस्सवंसि महोहंसि नावा विपरिधावई ।
 जंसि गोयममारूढो कहं पारं गमिस्ससि ॥ ७० ॥
 जा उ सस्साविणी^२ नावा न सा पारस्स गामिणी ।
 जा निरस्साविणी नावा सा उ पारस्स गामिणी ॥ ७१ ॥
 नावा य इइ का वुत्ता केसी गोयममब्बवी ।
 केसिमेवं वुवंतं तु गोयमो इणमब्बवी ॥ ७२ ॥
 सरीरमाहु नाव त्ति जीवे वुच्चइ नाविञ्चो ।
 संसारो अस्सवो वुत्तो जं तरन्ति महेसिणो ॥ ७३ ॥
 साहु गोयम पन्ना ते छिन्नो मे संसञ्चो इमो ।
 अन्नो वि संसञ्चो मञ्जं तं मे कहसु गोयमा ॥ ७४ ॥
 अन्धयारे तमे घोरे चिट्ठन्ति पाणिणो बहू ।
 को करिस्सइ उज्जोयं सब्बलोगंमि पाणिणं ॥ ७५ ॥

^१ गे वेगे J.

^२ अस्सा° B¹⁻², J.

उग्गञ्चो विमलो भाणू सबलोयपभं करो ।
 सो करिस्सइ उज्जोयं सबलोयंमि पाणिणं ॥ ७६ ॥
 भाणू य इइ के वुत्ते केसी गोयममब्ववी ।
 केसिमेवं वुवंतं तु गोयमो इणमब्ववी ॥ ७७ ॥
 उग्गञ्चो खीणसंसारो सब्वन्नू जिणभक्खरो ।
 सो करिस्सइ उज्जोयं सब्वलोयंमि पाणिणं ॥ ७८ ॥
 साहु गोयम पन्ना ते छिन्नो मे संसञ्चो इमो ।
 अन्नो वि संसञ्चो मज्झं तं मे कहसु गोयमा ॥ ७९ ॥
 *सारीरमाणसे^१ दुक्खे बञ्छमाणाण पाणिणं ।
 खेमं सिवमणावाहं ठाणं किं मन्नसी मुणी ॥ ८० ॥
 अत्थि एगं धुवं ठाणं^२ लोयगंगमि दुरारुहं ।
 जत्थ नत्थि जरा मच्चू वाहिणो वेयणा तहा ॥ ८१ ॥
 ठाणे य इइ के वुत्ते केसी गोयममब्ववी ।
 केसिमेवं वुवंतं तु गोयमो इणमब्ववी ॥ ८२ ॥
 निव्वाणं ति अब्बाहं ति सिद्धी लोयगगम् एव य ।
 खेमं सिवं अणावाहं जं चरन्ति^३ महेसिणो ॥ ८३ ॥
 तं ठाणं सासयं वासं लोयगंगमि दुरारुहं ।
 जं संपत्ता न सीयन्ति भवोहन्तकरा मुणी ॥ ८४ ॥
 साहु गोयम पन्ना ते छिन्नो मे संसञ्चो इमो ।
 नमो ते संसयातीत सब्वसुत्तमहोयही ॥ ८५ ॥

^१ °मण° A.

^२ धुवट्ठाणं B^{1.2}, J.

^३ त° B^{1.2}, J.

एवं तु संसए छिन्ने केसी घोरपरक्कमे ।
 अभिवन्दिता सिरसा गोयमं तु महायसं ॥ ८६ ॥
 पंचमहद्वयधम्मं पडिवज्जइ भावओ ।
 पुरिमस्स पच्छिमंमि मग्गे तत्थ सुहावहे ॥ ८७ ॥
 केसीगोयमओ निच्चं तस्मि आसि समागमे ।
 सुयसीलसमुक्कंसो महत्थत्थविणिच्छओ ॥ ८८ ॥
 तोसिया परिसा सत्त्वा सम्मग्गं समुवट्ठिया ।
 संथुया ते पसीयन्तु भयवं केसिगोयमे ॥ ८९ ॥
 ॥ त्ति बेमि ॥

॥ केसिगोयमिज्जं समत्तं ॥

॥ समिईओ चतुर्विंशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

अट्ठ पवयणमायाओ समिई गुत्ती तहेव य ।
 पंचेव य^१ समिईओ तओ गुत्तीओ आहिया ॥ १ ॥
 इरियाभासेसणादाणे उच्चारे समिई इय ।
 मणगुत्ती वयगुत्ती कायगुत्ती य अट्ठमा ॥ २ ॥
 एयाओ अट्ठ समिईओ समासेण वियाहिया ।
^२ दुवालसंगंजिणक्खायं मायं जत्थ उ पवयणं ॥ ३ ॥
 आलम्बणेण कालेण मग्गेण जयणाय य ।
 चउकारणपरिसुद्धं संजए इरियं रिए ॥ ४ ॥

^१ om. B^{१-२}, J.

^२ संगं B^{१-२}, J.

तत्थ आलम्बणं नाणं दंसणं चरणं तथा ।
 काले य दिवसे वुत्ते मग्गे उप्पहवज्जिए ॥ ५ ॥
 दब्बओ खेत्तओ चेव कालओ भावओ तथा ।
 जायणा चउव्विहा वुत्ता तं मे कित्तयओ सुण ॥ ६ ॥
 दब्बओ चक्खुसा पेहे जुगमित्तं च खेत्तओ ।
 कालओ जाव रीइज्जा उवउत्ते य भावओ ॥ ७ ॥
 इन्दियत्थे विवज्जित्ता सञ्जायं चेव पंचहा ।
 तम्मत्ती तप्पुरक्कारे उवउत्ते रियं^१ रिए ॥ ८ ॥

*कोहे माणे य मायाए^२ लोभे य उवउत्तया ।
 हासे भए मोहरिए विकहासु^३ तहेव च ॥ ९ ॥
 एयाइं अट्टु ठाणाइं परिवज्जित्तु संजए ।
 असावज्जं मियं काले भासं भासिज्ज पन्नवं ॥ १० ॥

*गवेसणाए गहणे य परिभोगेसणाय य ।
 आहारोवहिसेज्जाए एए तिन्नि विसोहए ॥ ११ ॥
 उग्गमुप्पायणं^४ पढमे वीए^५ सोहेज्ज एसणं ।
 परिभोयंमि चउक्कं विसोहेज्ज जयं जई ॥ १२ ॥
^६ओहोवहोवग्गहियं भगइगं^७ दुविहं मुणी ।
 गिएहन्तो निक्खिवन्तो वा पउंजेज्ज इमं विहिं ॥ १३ ॥
 चक्खुसा पडिलेहित्ता पमज्जेज्ज जयं जई ।
 आइए^८ निक्खिवेज्जा वा दुहओ वी समिए सया ॥ १४ ॥

^१ रिया A.

^२ मायाय A.

^३ गहां B^१·^२.

^४ ँणे B^१.

^५ विदए A.

^६ उहाव° B^१.

^७ भएडं तु B^१·^२, J.

^८ आईए A.

उच्चारं पासवणं खेलं सिंघाणजल्लियं ।
 आहारं उवहिं देहं अन्नं वावि तहाविहं ॥ १५ ॥
 अणावायमसंलोए अणोवाए चेव होइ संलोए ।
 आवायमसंलोए आवाए चेव संलोए ॥ १६ ॥
 अणावायमसंलोए परस्सणुवघाइए ।
 समे अञ्जुसिरे यावि अचिरकालकयंमि य ॥ १७ ॥
 वित्थिखे दूरमोगाढे नासन्ने विलवज्जिए ।
 तसपाणवीयरहिए उच्चाराईणि वोसिरे ॥ १८ ॥
 एयाओ पंच समिईओ समासेण वियाहिया ।
 एत्तो य ततो^१ गुत्तीओ वोच्छामि अणुपुब्बसो ॥ १९ ॥
 सच्चा तहेव मोसा य सच्चमोसा तहेव य ।
 चउत्थी असच्चमोसा य मणगुत्तीओ चउब्बिहा ॥ २० ॥
 संरम्भसमारम्भे आरम्भे य तहेव य ।
 मणं पवत्तमाणं तु नियत्तेज्ज^२ जयं जई ॥ २१ ॥
 सच्चा तहेव मोसा य सच्चमोसा तहेव य ।
 चउत्थी असच्चमोसा य वड्गुत्तो चउब्बिहा ॥ २२ ॥
 संरम्भसमारम्भे आरम्भे य तहेव य ।
 वयं पवत्तमाणं तु नियत्तेज्ज^२ जयं जई ॥ २३ ॥
 टाणे निसीयणे चेव तहेव य तुयट्टणे^३ ।
 उल्लंघणपल्लंघणे इन्दियाण य जुंजणे ॥ २४ ॥

^१ तउ B^१ २, J.

^२ ०यंते A.

^३ ऊयं B^१.

संरम्भसमारम्भे आरम्भंमि¹ तहेव य ।
 कायं पवत्तमाणं तु नियत्तेज्ज जयं जई ॥ २५ ॥
 एयाओ पंच समिर्द्विओ चरणस्स य पवत्तणे ।
 गुत्ती नियत्तणे वुत्ता असुभत्थेसु सब्बसो ॥ २६ ॥
 एसा² पवयणमाया जे सम्मं आयरे मुणी ।
 से खिप्पं सब्बसंसारा विप्पमुच्चइ पण्डिए ॥ २७ ॥
 ॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ समिर्द्विओ समत्ताउं ॥

॥ जन्इज्जं पंचविंशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

माहणकुलसंभूओ आसि विप्पो महायसो ।
 जायाई जमजन्मंमि जयघोसि त्ति नामओ ॥ १ ॥
 इन्दियग्गामनिग्गाही मग्गगामी महामुणी ।
 गामाणुग्गामं रीयंते पत्ते वाणारसिं पुरिं ॥ २ ॥
 वाणारसीए बहिया उज्जाणंमि मणोरमे ।
 फासुए सेज्जसंथारे तत्थ वासमुवागए ॥ ३ ॥
 अह तेणेव कालेणं पुरीए तत्थ माहणे ।
 विजयघोसि त्ति नामेण जन्मं जयइ वेयवी ॥ ४ ॥
 *अह से तत्थ अणगारे मासक्खमणपारणे ।
 विजयघोसस्स जन्मंमि भिक्खमट्ठा उवट्ठिए ॥ ५ ॥

¹ ०रक्षे च B^{1.2}, J.

² एया A.

समुवट्टियं तहिं सन्तं जायगो पडिसेहए ।
 न हु दाहामि ते भिक्खं भिक्खू जायाहि अन्नञ्चो ॥ ६ ॥
 जे य वेयविऊ¹ विप्पा जन्नटा य जे दिया² ।
 जोइसंगविऊ जे य जे य धम्माण³ पारगा ॥ ७ ॥
 जे समत्था समुद्धत्तुं परमप्पाणमेव य ।
 तेसिं अन्नमिणं देयं भो भिक्खू सब्बकामियं ॥ ८ ॥
 सो तत्थ एव पडिसिद्धो जायगेण महामुणी ।
 न वि रूटो न वि तुटो उत्तिमट्टगवेसञ्चो ॥ ९ ॥
 नन्नट्टं पाणहेउं वा न वि निद्धाहणाय वा ।
 तेसिं विमोक्खणट्टाए इणं वयणमब्बवी ॥ १० ॥
 नवि जाणसि वेयमुहं नवि जन्नाण जं मुहं ।
 नक्खत्ताण मुहं जं च जं च धम्माण वा मुहं ॥ ११ ॥
 जे समत्था समुद्धत्तुं परमप्पाणमेव य ।
 न ते तुमं वियाणासि अह जाणासि तो भण ॥ १२ ॥
 तस्सक्खेवपमोक्खं तु अवयन्तो तहिं दिञ्चो ।
 सपरिसो पंजली होउं पुच्छई तं महामुणिं ॥ १३ ॥
 वेयाणं च मुहं बूहि बूहि जन्नाण जं मुहं ।
 नक्खत्ताण मुहं बूहि बूहि⁴ धम्माण वा मुहं ॥ १४ ॥
 जे समत्था समुद्धत्तुं परमप्पाणमेव य ।
 एयं मे संसयं सब्बं साहू कहसु⁵ पुच्छिञ्चो ॥ १५ ॥

¹ ०विउं B^{1,2}.

² जिइंदिया B^{1,2}, J.

³ जन्नधम्मस्स J.

⁴ जं च J.

⁵ कहय A.

अग्गिहुत्तमुहा वेया जन्नट्ठी वेयसा मुहं ।

नक्खत्ताण मुहं चन्दो धम्माण कासवो मुहं ॥ १६ ॥

*जहा चन्दं गहाइया चिट्ठन्ती पंजलीउडा ।

वन्दमाणा नमंसन्ता उत्तमं मणहारिणो ॥ १७ ॥

अजाणगा जन्नवाई विज्जामाहणसंपया ।

गूढा सञ्जायतवसा भासच्छन्ना इवग्गिणो ॥ १८ ॥

जो लोए बम्भणो वुत्तो अग्गीव महिओ जहा ।

सया कुसलसंदिट्ठं तं वयं बूम माहणं ॥ १९ ॥

जो न सज्जइ आगन्तुं पव्वयन्तो न सोयई ।

रमइ अज्जवयणंमि^१ तं वयं बूम माहणं ॥ २० ॥

*जायरूवं जहामट्ठं निड्ढन्तमलपावगं ।

रागदोसभयाइयं तं वयं बूम माहणं ॥ २१ ॥

तवस्सियं किसं दन्तं अवचियमंससोणियं ।

सुव्वयं पत्तनिव्वाणं तं वयं बूम माहणं ॥ २२ ॥

*तसपाणे वियाणेत्ता संगहेण य थावरे ।

जो न हिंसइ तिविहेण तं वयं बूम माहणं ॥ २३ ॥

कोहा वा जइ वा हासा लोहा वा जइ वा भया ।

मुसं न वयई जो उ तं वयं बूम माहणं ॥ २४ ॥

चित्तमन्तमचित्तं वा अप्पं वा जइ वा बहुं ।

न गिणहाइ अदत्तं जे तं वयं बूम माहणं ॥ २५ ॥

१ °वयणं B^{१-३}.

दिव्वमाणुसतेरिच्छं जो न सेवइ मेहुणं ।
 मणसा कायवक्केणं तं वयं वूम माहणं ॥ २६ ॥
 जहा पोमं^१ जले जायं नोवलिप्पइ वारिणा ।
 एवं अलित्तं कामेहिं तं वयं वूम माहणं ॥ २७ ॥
 *आलोलुयं सुहाजीविं^२ अणगारं अकिंचनं ।
 असंसत्तं गिहत्थेसु तं वयं वूम माहणं ॥ २८ ॥
 *जहिन्ना^३ पुव्वसंजोगं नाइसंगे य बन्धवे ।
 जो न सज्जइ भोगेसुं^४ तं वयं वूम माहणं ॥ २९ ॥
 पसुबन्धा सब्बवेया य जट्टं च पावकम्मणा ।
 न तं तायन्ति दुस्सीलं कम्माणि बलवन्ति हि ॥ ३० ॥
 न वि मुण्डिएण समणो न ओंकारेण बम्भणो ।
 न मुणी रक्खवासेणं कुसचीरेण^५ तावसो ॥ ३१ ॥
 समयए समणो होइ बम्भचेरेण वम्भणो ।
 नाणेण उ मुणी होइ तवेण होइ तावसो ॥ ३२ ॥
 कम्मणा बम्भणो होइ कम्मणा होइ खत्तिओ ।
 वइसो कम्मणा होइ सुदो हवइ^६ कम्मणा ॥ ३३ ॥
 एए पाउकरे^७ बुद्धे^८ जेहिं होइ सिणायओ ।
 सब्बकम्मविनिम्मुक्कं तं वयं वूम माहणं ॥ ३४ ॥
 एवं गुणसमाउत्ता जे भवन्ति दिउत्तमा ।
 ते समत्था उ उद्धत्तुं परमप्पाणमेव य ॥ ३५ ॥

^१ पोम्मं B¹⁻².

^२ सु० B¹⁻², J.

^३ चइत्ता B¹⁻².

^४ एएसु B¹⁻², एएहिं al.

^५ A. add. n.

^६ होइ A.

^७ °करा A. ^८ बुद्धा A.

*एवं तु संसए छिन्ने विजयघोसे य माहणे ।
 समुदाय तयं¹ तं तु जयघोसं महामुणिं ॥३६॥
 तुट्टे य विजयघोसे इणमुदाहु कयंजली ।
 माहणत्तं जहाभूयं सुट्टु मे उवदंसियं ॥३७॥
 तुब्भे जइया जन्नाणं तुब्भे वेयविऊविऊ ।
 जोइसंगविऊ तुब्भे तुब्भे धम्माण पारगा ॥३८॥
 तुब्भे समत्था उड्डत्तुं परमप्पाणमेव य ।
 तमणुग्गहं करेहम्हं² भिक्खेणं भिक्खु उत्तमा ॥३९॥

*न कज्जं मज्झु भिक्खेण खिप्पं निक्खमसू दिया ।
 मा भमिहिंसि भयावट्टे घोरे संसारसागरे ॥४०॥
 उवलेवो होइ भोगेसु अबोगी नोवलिप्पई ।
 भोगी भमइ संसारे अबोगी विप्पमुच्चई ॥४१॥
 उल्लो सुक्खो³ य दो छूढा गोलया मट्टियामया ।
 दो वि आवडिया कुडुं जो उल्लो सोऽत्थ लग्गई ॥४२॥
 एवं लग्गन्ति दुम्मेहा जे नरा कामलालसा ।
 विरत्ता उ न लग्गन्ति जहा से सुक्खगोलए⁴ ॥४३॥
 एवं से विजयघोसे जयघोसस्स अन्तिए ।
 अणगारस्स निक्खन्तो धम्मं सोच्चा अणुत्तरं ॥४४॥
 खवित्ता पुव्वकम्माइं संजमेण तवेण य ।
 जयघोसविजयघोसा सिद्धिं पत्ता अणुत्तरं ॥४५॥

॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ जन्नइज्जं समत्तं ॥

¹ तउं B^{1,2}.

² करेइएहं B¹.

³ सुक्को B^{1,2}, J.

⁴ °क्को B^{1,2}, J.

॥ सामायारी षड्विंशतितमम् अध्ययनम् ॥

सामायारिं पवक्खामि सब्बदुक्खविमोक्खणिं ।
 जं चरित्ताण निग्गन्था तिष्सा संसारसागरं ॥१॥
 पढमा आवस्सिया नाम विड्या य निसीहिया ।
 आपुच्छणा य तड्या चउत्थी पडिपुच्छणा ॥२॥
 पंचमी^१ छन्दणा नाम इच्छाकारो य छट्ठो ।
 सत्तमो मिच्छकारो उ^२ तहक्कारो य अट्ठमो ॥३॥
 अब्भुट्ठाणं च नवमं दसमी^३ उवसंपदा ।
 एसा दसंगा साहूणं सामायरी पवेड्या ॥४॥
 गमणे आवस्सियं कुज्जा टाणे कुज्ज निसीहियं ।
 आपुच्छणं^४ सयंकरणे परकरणे पडिपुच्छणं^४ ॥५॥
 छन्दणा दवजाएणं इच्छाकारो य सारणे ।
 मिच्छाकारो य निन्दाए तहक्कारो पडिस्सुए ॥६॥
 *अब्भुट्ठाणं गुरुपूया अच्छणे उवसंपदा ।
 एवं दुपंचसंजुत्ता^५ सामायारी^५ पवेड्या^५ ॥७॥
 पुव्विल्लमि चउत्थाए आइच्चंमि समुट्ठिए ।
 भगडयं पडिलेहिता वन्दित्ता य तओ गुरुं ॥८॥
 पुच्छिज्ज पंजलिउडो^६ किं कायवं मए इह ।
 इच्छं निओइउं भन्ते वेयावच्चे व सक्काए ॥९॥

^१ ०मा B^{१,२}, J.

^२ om. A.

^३ ०मा A.

^४ ०णा B^{१,२}, J.

^५ ०जुत्तं ०रिं ०वेयए A.

^६ ०यडो A.

वेयावच्चे निउत्तेण कायव्वं अगिलायओ ।
 सञ्जाए वा निउत्तेण सव्वदुक्खविमोक्खणे ॥ १० ॥
 दिवसस्स चउरो भागे भिक्खू कुज्जा वियक्खणो ।
 तओ उत्तरगुणे कुज्जा दिणभागेसु चउसु वि ॥ ११ ॥
 पढमं^१ पोरिसि सञ्जायं वीयं भ्राणं भियायई ।
 तइयाए भिक्खायरियं पुणो चउत्थीइ सञ्जायं ॥ १२ ॥
 आसाढे मासे दुपया पोसे मासे चउप्पया ।
 चित्तासोएसु मासेसु तिप्पया हवइ पोरिसी ॥ १३ ॥
 अंगुलं सत्तरत्तेणं पक्खेणं च दुरंगुलं^२ ।
 वड्डए हायए वावि मासेणं चउरंगुलं ॥ १४ ॥
 आसाढवहुलपक्खे भद्दवए कत्तिए य पोसे य ।
 फग्गुणवाइसाहेसु य बोद्धवा ओमरत्ताओ ॥ १५ ॥
 जेट्टामूले आसाढसावणे छहिं अंगुलेहिं पडिलेहा ।
 अट्टहिं वीयतयंमि तइए दस अट्टहिं चउत्थे ॥ १६ ॥
 रत्तिं पि चउरो भागे भिक्खू कुज्जा वियक्खणो ।
 तओ उत्तरगुणे कुज्जा राइभाएसु चउसु वि ॥ १७ ॥
 पढमं पोरिसि सञ्जायं वीयं^३ भ्राणं भियायई ।
 तइयाए निहमोक्खं तु चउत्थी भुज्जो वि सञ्जायं ॥ १८ ॥
 जं नेइ जया रत्तिं नक्खत्तं तंमि नहचउम्भाए ।
 संपत्ते विरमेज्जा सञ्जायं पओसकालम्मि ॥ १९ ॥

^१ ०मा A.

^२ दुअंगुलं B^{१,२}, J.

^३ वितियं J.

तस्मेव य नकखत्ते गयणचउब्भागसावसेसंमि ।
 वेरत्तियं पि कालं पडिलेहिन्ना मुणी कुज्जा ॥२०॥
 पुब्विल्लंमि चउब्भाए पडिलेहिन्नाण भगइयं ।
 गुरुं वन्दित्तु सञ्जायं कुज्जा दुक्खविमोक्खणं ॥२१॥
 पोरिसीए चउब्भाए वन्दिन्नाण तओ गुरुं ।
 अपडिक्कमित्ता कालस्स भायणं पडिलेहए ॥२२॥
 मुहपोत्तिं^१ पडिलेहिन्ना पडिलेहिज्ज गोच्छगं^२ ।
 गोच्छगलइयंगुलिओ वत्थाइं पडिलेहए ॥२३॥
 उट्टं थिरं अतुरियं पुब्वं ता वत्थमेव पडिलेहे ।
 तो विइयं पप्फोडे तइयं च पुणो पमज्जिज्ज ॥२४॥
 *अणच्चावियं अवलियं अणाणुबन्धिममोसलिलं चेव ।
 छप्पुरिमा नव खोडा पाणीपाणिविसोहणं ॥२५॥
 आरभडा सम्महा वज्जेयव्वा य मोसली तइया ।
 पप्फोडणा चउत्थी विक्खित्ता वेइया छट्ठी ॥२६॥
 *^३पसिढिलपलच्चलोला एगा मोसा अणेगरूवधुणा ।
 कुणइ पमाणिपमायं संकियगणणोवगं^४ कुज्जा ॥२७॥
 अणूणाइरित्तपडिलेहा अविवच्चासा तहेव य ।
 पढमं पयं पसत्थं सेसाणि य अप्पसत्थाइं^५ ॥२८॥
 पडिलेहणं कुणन्तो मिहोकहं कुणइ जणवयकहं वा ।
 देइ व पच्चक्खाणं वाएइ सयं पडिच्छइ वा ॥२९॥

^१ पोत्तियं A, पत्तिं J.

^२ को० B^१.

^३ सढि० A.

^४ संकिए B^{१-२}.

^५ णि B^{१-२}, J.

पुढवी-आउक्काए तेऊ-वाऊ-वणस्सइ-तसाणं ।
 पडिलेहणापमत्तो छरहं पि¹ विराहओ² होइ ॥ ३० ॥
 पुढवी-आउक्काए तेऊ-वाऊ-वणस्सइ-तसाणं ।
 पडिलेहणाआउत्तो छरहं संरक्खओ होइ ॥ ३१ ॥
 तइयाए पोरिसीए भत्तं पाणं गवेसए ।
 छरहं अन्नयराए कारणंमि समुट्टिए^३ ॥ ३२ ॥
 वेयण^१-वेयावच्चे^२ इरियट्टाए^३ य संजमट्टाए^४ ।
 तह पाणवत्तियाए^५ छट्ठं पुण धम्मचिन्ताए^६ ॥ ३३ ॥
 निग्गन्थो धिइमत्तो निग्गन्थी वि न करेज्ज छहिं चेव ।
 थाणेहि उ इमेहिं अणइक्कमणाइ से होइ ॥ ३४ ॥
 आयंके उवसग्गे तितिकखया बम्मचेरगुत्तीसु ।
 पाणिदया तवहेउं सरीरवोच्छेयणट्टाए ॥ ३५ ॥
 अवसेसं भण्डगं गिअह चक्खुसा पडिलेहए ।
 परमइजोयणाओ विहारं विहरए^४ मुणी ॥ ३६ ॥
 चउत्थीए पोरिसीए निक्खिवित्ताण भायणं ।
 सअ्हायं तओ कुज्जा सब्बभावविभावणं ॥ ३७ ॥
 पोरिसीए चउब्भाए वन्दिताण तओ गुरुं ।
 पडिक्कमित्ता कालस्स सेज्जं तु पडिलेहए ॥ ३८ ॥
 पासवणुच्चारभूमिं च पडिलेहिज्ज जयं जई ।
 काउस्सग्गं तओ कुज्जा सब्बदुक्खविमोक्खणं ॥ ३९ ॥

¹ A om.

² आरा० B².

³ उवट्टिए J.

⁴ ०हरे B^{1,2}, J.

देवसियं¹ च अईयारं चिन्तिज्जा अणुपुव्वसो ।
 नाणे य² दंसणे चेव चरित्तम्मि तहेव य ॥४०॥
 पारियकाउस्सग्गो वन्दित्ताण तओ गुहं ।
 देसियं तु अईयारं आलोएज्ज जहक्कमं ॥४१॥
 पडिक्कमित्तु³ निस्सल्लो वन्दित्ताण तओ गुहं ।
 काउस्सग्गं तओ कुज्जा सब्बदुक्खविमोक्खणं ॥४२॥
 *पारियकाउस्सग्गो वन्दित्ताण तओ गुहं ।
 थुइमंगलं च काऊण⁴ कालं संपडिलेहए ॥४३॥
 *पढमं पोरिसि सञ्जायं वितियं भाणं भियायई ।
 तइयाए निहमोक्खं तु सञ्जायं तु चउत्थिए ॥४४॥
 *पोरिसीए चउत्थीए कालं तु पडिलेहिया⁵ ।
 सञ्जायं तु तओ कुज्जा अबोहेन्तो असंजए ॥४५॥
 पोरिसीए चउत्थाए वन्दिऊण तओ गुहं ।
 पडिक्कमित्तु कालस्स कालं तु पडिलेहए ॥४६॥
 आगए कायवोस्सग्गे सब्बदुक्खविमोक्खणे ।
 काउस्सग्गं तओ कुज्जा सब्बदुक्खविमोक्खणं ॥४७॥
 राइयं च अईयारं चिन्तिज्ज अणुपुव्वसो ।
 नाणांमि दंसणंमि य चरित्तंमि तवंमि य ॥४८॥
 पारियकाउस्सग्गो वन्दित्ताण तओ गुहं ।
 राइयं तु अईयारं आलोएज्ज जहक्कमं ॥४९॥

¹ देसियं B^{1.2}.

² नाणांमि B^{1.2}, J.

³ °त्ताण B^{1.2}.

⁴ काउं A.

⁵ °लेहए B^{1.2}, J.

पडिक्कमित्तु निस्सल्लो वन्दित्ताण तञ्चो गुरुं ।
 काउस्सग्गं तञ्चो कुज्जा सच्चदुक्खविमोक्खणं ॥ ५० ॥
 किं तवं पडिवज्जामि एवं तत्थ विचिन्तए ।
 काउस्सग्गं तु पारित्ता वन्दई य तञ्चो गुरुं ॥ ५१ ॥
 पारियकाउस्सग्गो वन्दित्ताण तञ्चो गुरुं ।
 तवं तु पडिवज्जेज्जा कुज्जा^१ सिद्धाण संथवं ॥ ५२ ॥
 एसा सामायारी समासेण वियाहिया ।
 जं चरित्ता बहू जीवा तिष्सा संसारसागरं ॥ ५३ ॥
 ॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ सामायारी समत्ता ॥

॥ खल्लुंकिज्जं सप्तविंशतितमम् अध्ययनम् ॥

थेरे गणहरे गग्गे मुणी आसि विसारए ।
 आइस्से गणिभावम्मि^२ समाहिं पडिसंधए ॥ १ ॥
 वहणे वहमाणस्स कन्तारं अइवत्तई ।
 जोगे वहमाणस्स संसारो^३ अइवत्तई ॥ २ ॥
 खल्लुंके जो उ जोएइ विहम्माणो किलिस्सई^४ ।
 असमाहिं च वेएइ तोत्तञ्चो से य भज्जई ॥ ३ ॥
 एगं डसइ पुच्छंमि एगं विन्धइ^५ ऽभिकखणं ।
 एगो भंजइ समिलं एगो उप्पहपट्टिञ्चो ॥ ४ ॥

^१ करिज्जा जिणसंथवं B^१.

^२ गण^० A, J.

^३ ०रं B^{१-२}, J.

^४ किलिस्सई A.

^५ वंधइ B^१.

एगो पडइ पासेणं निवेसइ निवज्जइ ।
 उक्कुहइ उप्फडइ¹ सढे बालगवी वए ॥ ५ ॥
 *माई मुड्डेण पडइ कुड्डे गच्छे पडिप्पहं ।
 मयलक्खेण चिट्ठइ वेगेण य पहावई ॥ ६ ॥
 छिन्नाले छिन्दइ सेल्लिं² दुद्धन्तो भंजए जुगं ।
 से वि य सुस्सुयाइत्ता उज्जहिन्ता पलायए ॥ ७ ॥
 खलुंका जारिसा जोज्जा दुस्सीसा वि हु तारिसा ।
 जोइया धम्मजाणम्मि भज्जन्ती धिइदुब्बला ॥ ८ ॥
 इड्डीगारविए एगे एगे ऽत्थ रसगारवे ।
 सायागारविए एगे एगे सुचिरकोहणे ॥ ९ ॥
 भिक्खालसिए एगे एगे ओमाणभीरुए ।
 थड्डे एगे अणुससम्मी³ हेज्जहिं कारणेहि य ॥ १० ॥
 *सो वि अन्तरभासिल्लो दोसमेव पकुव्वई ।
 आयरियाणं तु वयणं पडिकूलेइ ऽभिक्खणं ॥ ११ ॥
 न सा ममं वियाणाइ न य सा मज्झ दाहिई ।
 निग्गया होहिई मन्ने साहू अन्नो ऽत्थ वच्चउ ॥ १२ ॥
 पेसिया पलिउंचन्ति ते परियन्ति⁴ समन्तओ ।
 रायवेट्ठिं⁵ च मन्नन्ता करेन्ति भिउडिं मुहे ॥ १३ ॥
 वाइया संगहिया चेव भत्तपाणेण पोसिया ।
 जायपक्खा जहा हंसा पक्कमन्ति दिसो दिसिं ॥ १४ ॥

¹ उप्फ० J.

² सेलिं B¹⁻², J.

³ ०सा० B¹⁻², J.

⁴ ०यट्ठंति A.

⁵ ०वट्ठिं B¹, ०वेडिं B².

अह सारही विचिन्तेइ खलुंकेहिं समागञ्जो ।
 किं मञ्जू दुट्ठसीसेहिं अप्पा मे अवसीयई ॥ १५ ॥
 जारिसा मम सीसाञ्जो तारिसा गल्लिगद्दहा ।
 गल्लिगद्दहे जहिन्नाणं दढं पगिण्हई तवं ॥ १६ ॥
 मिउमद्दवसंपन्नो गम्भीरो सुसमाहिञ्जो ।
 विहरइ^१ महिं महप्पा सीलभूएण अप्पणा ॥ १७ ॥
 ॥ त्ति वेमि ॥
 ॥ खलुंकिज्जं समत्तं ॥

॥ मोक्खमग्गगई अष्टाविंशतितमम् अध्ययनम् ॥

मोक्खमग्गगइं तच्चं सुणेह जिणभासियं ।
 चउकारणसंजुत्तं नाणदंसणलक्खणं ॥ १ ॥
 नाणं च दंसणं चेव चरित्तं च तवो तथा ।
 एस मग्गु त्ति पन्नत्तो जिणेहिं वरदंसिहिं^२ ॥ २ ॥
 नाणं च दंसणं चेव चरित्तं च तवो तथा ।
 एयमग्गमणुप्पत्ता जीवा गच्छन्ति सोग्गइं ॥ ३ ॥
 तत्थ पंचविहं नाणं सुयं आभिनिबोहियं ।
 ओहिनाणं तु^३ तइयं मणनाणं च केवलं ॥ ४ ॥
 एयं पंचविहं नाणं द्वाएण य गुणाएण य ।
 पज्जवाएण य सब्बेसिं नाणं नाणीहि दंसियं ॥ ५ ॥

^१ ०रेति A.

^२ ०सीहिं A.

^३ A om.

गुणाणमासञ्चो दवं एगदव्वस्सिया गुणा ।
 लक्खणं पज्जवाणं तु उभञ्चो अस्सिया भवे ॥ ६ ॥
 धम्मो अहम्मो आगासं कालो पुग्गल-जन्तवो^१ ।
 एस लोगो त्ति पन्नत्तो जिणेहिं वरदंसिहिं ॥ ७ ॥
 धम्मो अहम्मो आगासं दवं इक्किक्कमाहियं ।
 अणन्ताणि य दव्वाणि कालो पुग्गल-जन्तवो^१ ॥ ८ ॥
 गइलक्खणो उ धम्मो अहम्मो ठाणलक्खणो ।
 भायणं सब्बदव्वाणं नहं ओगाहलक्खणं ॥ ९ ॥
 वत्तणालक्खणो कालो जीवो उवओगलक्खणो ।
 नाणेणं दंसणेणं च सुहेण य दुहेण य ॥ १० ॥
 नाणं च दंसणं चैव चरित्तं च तवो तथा ।
 वीरियं उवओगो य एयं जीवस्स लक्खणं ॥ ११ ॥
 सहन्धयार-उज्जोओ पहा छाया तवे इ वा ।
 वस्सरसगन्धफासा पुग्गलाणं तु लक्खणं ॥ १२ ॥
 एगत्तं च पुहत्तं^२ च संखा संठाणमेव य ।
 संजोगा य विभागा य पज्जवाणं तु लक्खणं ॥ १३ ॥
 जीवाजीवा य बन्धो य पुखं पावासवा^३ तथा ।
 संवरो निज्जरा मोक्खो सन्तेए तहिया नव ॥ १४ ॥
 *तहियाणं तु भावाणं सञ्भावे उवएसणं ।
 भावेणं सहहन्तस्स सम्मत्तं तं वियाहियं ॥ १५ ॥

^१ ०वे J.

^२ पङ्ग° A, B^१.

^३ ०वो B^{१,२}, J.

निसग्गुवएसरुई आणरुई¹ सुत्त-वीयरुइमेव ।
 अभिगम-वित्थाररुई किरिया-संखेव-धम्मरुई ॥१६॥
 भूयत्थेणाहिगया जीवाजीवा य पुष्पपावं च ।
 सहसम्मुड्यासवसंवरो य रोएइ उ निसग्गो ॥१७॥
 जो जिणदिट्ठे भावे चउव्विहे सहहाइ² सयमेव ।
 एमेव नन्नह त्तिय स निसग्गरुइ त्ति नायव्वो ॥१८॥
 एए चेव उ भावे उवइट्ठे जो परेण सहहई³ ।
 छउमत्थेण जिणेण व उवएसरुइ त्ति नायव्वो ॥१९॥
 रागो दोसो मोहो अन्नाणं जस्स अवगयं होइ ।
 आणाए रोएंतो⁴ सो खलु आणारुई नामं ॥२०॥
 जो सुत्तमहिज्जन्तो सुएण ओगाहई उ सम्मत्तं ।
 अंगेण बहिरेण व सो सुत्तरुइ त्ति नायव्वो ॥२१॥
 एगेण अणेगाइं पयाइं⁵ जो पसरई उ सम्मत्तं ।
 उदए व तेल्लविन्दू सो वीयरुइ त्ति नायव्वो ॥२२॥
 सो होइ अभिगमरुई सुयनाणं जेण⁶ अत्थओ दिट्ठं ।
 एक्कारस अंगाइं पइस्सगं दिट्ठिवाओ य ॥२३॥
 दव्वाण सबभावा सबपमाणेहि जस्स उवलड्ढा ।
 सव्वाहि नयविहीहिं वित्थाररुइ त्ति नायव्वो ॥२४॥
 दंसणनाणचरित्ते तवविणए सबसमिड्गुत्तीसु ।
 जो किरियाभावरुई सो खलु किरियारुई नाम ॥२५॥

¹ अणा° B^{1,2}.

² °धाइ J.

³ °धई J.

⁴ °यंतो B^{1,2}, J.

⁵ पयाणि J.

⁶ जस्स B¹.

अणभिग्गहियकुदिट्ठी संखेवरुइ त्ति होइ नायव्वो ।
 अविसारओ पवयणे अणभिग्गहिओ¹ य सेसेसु ॥२६॥
 जो अत्थिकायधम्मं सुयधम्मं खलु चरित्तधम्मं च ।
 सहहइ जिणाभिहियं सो धम्मरुइ त्ति नायव्वो ॥२७॥
 परमत्थसंयवो वा सुदिट्ठपरमत्थसेवरं² वा वि ।
 वावन्नकुदंसणवज्जणा य सम्मत्तसहहणा³ ॥२८॥
 नत्थि चरित्तं सम्मत्तविहूणं दंसणे उ भइयव्वं ।
 सम्मत्तचरित्ताइं जुगवं पुव्वं व⁴ सम्मत्तं ॥२९॥
 नादंसणिस्स नाणं नाणेण विणा न हुन्ति चरणगुणा ।
 अगुणिस्स नत्थि मोकखो नत्थि अमोकखस्स निव्वाणं ॥३०॥
 निस्संकिय-निक्कंखि-निव्वित्तिगिच्छा अमूढदिट्ठी य ।
 उववूह-थिरीकरणे वच्छल्ल-पभावणे अट्ठ ॥३१॥
 सामाइयत्थ पढमं छेओवट्ठावरणं भवे बीयं ।
 परिहारविमुद्धीयं सुहुमं तह संपरायं च ॥३२॥
 अकप्पायमहकखायं छउमत्थस्स⁵ जिणस्स वा ।
 एयं चयरित्तकां चारित्तं होइ आहियं ॥३३॥
 तवो य दुविहो वुत्तो बाहिरब्भन्तरो तहा ।
 बाहिरो छव्विहो वुत्तो एभेवब्भन्तरो⁶ तवो ॥३४॥
 नाणेण जाणइ भावे दंसणेण⁷ य सहहे ।
 चरित्तेण निगिणहाइ⁸ तवेण परिसुज्जइ ॥३५॥

¹ अण om. A.

² णा B^{1,2}.

³ णं A.

⁴ च J.

⁵ छउमत्थं A.

⁶ एवम A.

⁷ संमत्तेण B¹.

⁸ य गिणहाइ B^{1,2}, J.

खवेत्ता पुव्वकम्माइं संजमेण तवेण य ।

सव्वदुक्खपहीणट्ठा पक्कमन्ति महेसिणो ॥ ३६ ॥

॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ मोक्खमग्गगई समत्ता ॥

॥ सम्मत्तपरक्कमे एकोनविंशम् अद्ययनम् ॥

सुयं मे आउसं तेण भगवया एवमक्खायं । इह खलु
सम्मत्तपरक्कमे नाम अञ्जयणे समणेण भगवया महावीरेणं
कासवेणं पवेइए^१ जं सम्मं सहहित्ता पत्तियाइत्ता^२ रोयइत्ता
फासित्ता पालइत्ता^३ तीरित्ता कित्तइत्ता सोहइत्ता आराहित्ता
आणाए अणुपालइत्ता बहवे जीवा सिञ्जन्ति वुञ्जन्ति
मुच्चन्ति परिनिव्वायन्ति सव्वदुक्खाणमन्तं करेन्ति । तस्स एं
अयमट्ठे एवमाहिज्जइ तं जहा । संवेगे १ निव्वेए २ धम्म-
सद्धा ३ गुरुसाहम्मियसुरसूसणया ४ आलोयणया ५ निन्द-
णया ६^४ गरिहणया ७ सामाइए ८ चउव्वीसत्थवे ९ वन्दणे^५ १०
पडिक्कमणे ११ काउस्सग्गे १२ पच्चक्खाणे १३ थवथुई-
मंगले १४ कालपडिलेहणया १५ पायच्छित्तकरणे १६ खमा-
वणया^६ १७ सञ्जाए १८ वायणया १९ पडिपुच्छणया २०
पडियट्ठणया २१ अणुप्पेहा २२ धम्मकहा २३ सुयस्स^७

^१ थं J.

^२ पत्तइत्ता B^१, J.

^३ पासं B^१.

^४ गरं J.

^५ णए B^१.

^६ वयणे J.

^७ सुत्तस्स B^१^२, J.

आराहण्या २४ एगग्गमणसंनिवेशण्या २५ संजमे २६
 तवे २७ वोदाणे २८ सुहसाए^१ २९ अप्पडिबड्डया ३० विचि-
 त्तसयणासणसेवण्या ३१ विणियट्टण्या ३२ संभोगपच्च-
 कखाणे ३३ उवहिपच्चकखाणे ३४ आहारपच्चकखाणे ३५
 कसायपच्चकखाणे ३६ जोगपच्चकखाणे ३७ सरीरपच्चकखाणे
 ३८ सहायपच्चकखाणे ३९ भत्तपच्चकखाणे ४० सम्भावपच्च-
 कखाणे ४१ पडिरूवण्या^२ ४२ वेयावच्चे ४३ सव्वगुणसंपुष्ण्या
 ४४ वीयरगया ४५ खन्ती ४६ मुत्ती ४७ महवे ४८ अज्जवे ४९
 भावसच्चे ५० करणसच्चे ५१ जोगसच्चे ५२ मणगुत्तया ५३
 वयगुत्तया ५४ कायगुत्तया ५५ मणसमाधारण्या ५६ वयस-
 माधारण्या ५७ कायसमाधारण्या ५८ नाणसंपन्नया ५९
 दंसणसंपन्नया ६० चरित्तसंपन्नया ६१ सोइन्दियनिग्गहे ६२
 चक्खिन्दियनिग्गहे ६३ घाणिन्दियनिग्गहे ६४ जिब्भिन्दि-
 यनिग्गहे ६५ फासिन्दियनिग्गहे ६६ कोहविजए ६७ माण-
 विजए ६८ मायाविजए ६९ लोहविजए ७० पेज्जदोसमि-
 च्छादंसणविजए ७१ सेलेसी ७२ अकम्मया ७३ ॥

१ संवेगेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ^३ ॥ संवेगेणं अणुत्तरं
 धम्मसङ्गं जणयइ । अणुत्तराए धम्मसङ्गाए संवेगं हव्वमा-
 गच्छइ । अणन्ताणुबन्धिकोहमाणमायालोभे खवेइ । कम्मं न
 बन्धइ । तप्पच्चइयं च णं मिच्छत्तविसोहिं काऊण दंसणाराहए
 भवइ । दंसणविसोहीए य णं विसुद्धाए अत्थेगइए^४ तेणेव

^१ °साइ B^१.

^२ °वया B^१.

^३ जणइ B^१.

^४ °गईए B^२, °गई J.

भवग्गहणेणं सिञ्छेद् । सोहीए य णं विमुञ्जाए तच्चं पुणे
भवग्गहणं नाइक्कमइ ॥ १ ॥

२ निव्वेदेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ^१ ॥ निव्वेदेणं दिव्वमा-
णुसतेरिच्छिएसु कामभोगेसु निव्वेयं हव्वमागच्छइ । सब्वविसएसु
विरज्जइ । सब्वविसएसु विरज्जमाणे आरम्भपरिच्चायं करेइ ।
आरम्भपरिच्चायं करेमाणे संसारमग्गं वोच्छिन्दइ^२ सिद्धिम-
ग्गं पडिवन्ने य भवइ ॥ २ ॥

३ धम्मसङ्गाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ धम्मसङ्गाए
णं सायासोकखेसु रज्जमाणे विरज्जइ । आगारधम्मं^३ च णं^४
चयइ^५ अणगारिए णं जीवे सारीरमाणसाणं दुक्खाणं
हेयणभेयणसंजोगाईणं वोच्छेयं करेइ अवावाहं च सुहं
निव्वत्तेइ ॥ ३ ॥

४ गुरुसाहम्मियसुस्सूसणाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥
गुरुसाहम्मियसुस्सूसणाए णं विणयपडिवत्तिं जणयइ । विण-
यपडिवन्ने^६ य णं जीवे अणच्चासायणसीले नेरइयतिरिक्ख-
जोणियमणुस्सदेवदुग्गईओ निरुम्मइ । वणसंजलणभत्तिवहु-
माणयाए मणुस्सदेवगईओ निबन्धइ सिद्धिं सोग्गइं च वि-
सोहेइ । पसत्थाइं च णं विणयमूलाइं सब्वकज्जाइं साहेइ ।
अन्ने य बहवे जीवे विणइत्ता भवइ ॥ ४ ॥

५ आलीयणाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ आलीय-
णाए णं मायानियाणमिच्छादंसणसल्लाणं^७ मोक्खमग्गवि-

^१ जणइ B^१. ^२ °मग्ग° B^{१,२}, J. ^३ अणगार° B^१. ^४ B^१ om.

^५ वचइ B^१. ^६ °वणयाए A. ^७ °दरिसण° B^{१,२}, J.

ग्धाणं अणन्तसंसारबन्धणाणं उद्धरणं करेइ । उज्जुभावं च जणयइ । उज्जुभावपडिवन्ने य णं जीवे अमाई इत्थीवेयन-पुंसगेवेयं च न बन्धइ । पुव्ववद्धं च णं निज्जरेइ ॥ ५ ॥

६ निन्दणयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ निन्दणयाए णं पच्छाणुतावं जणयइ । पच्छाणुतावेणं विरज्जमाणे करण-गुणसेढिं पडिवज्जइ । करणगुणसेढीपडिवन्ने^१ य णं अणगारे मोहणिज्जं कम्मं उग्घाएइ ॥ ६ ॥

७ गरहणयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ गरहणयाए अपुरेक्कारं जणयइ । अपुरेक्कारगए णं जीवे अप्पसत्थेहिंतो जोगेहिंतो नियत्तेइ पसत्थे^२ य पडिवज्जइ^३ पसत्थजोगपडिवन्ने य णं अणगारे अणन्तघाइपज्जवे खवेइ ॥ ७ ॥

८ सामाइएणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ सामाइएणं सावज्जजोगविरइं जणयइ ॥ ८ ॥

९ चउद्धीसत्थएणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ च० दंसण-विसोहिं जणयइ ॥ ९ ॥

१० वन्दणएणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ व० नीयागोयं कम्मं खवेइ । उच्चागोयं कम्मं निवन्धइ । सोहग्गं च णं अप-डिहयं आणाफलं निव्वत्तेइ दाहिणभावं च णं जणयइ ॥ १० ॥

११ पडिक्कमणेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ प० वयच्छि-द्दाणि^४ पिहेइ । पिहियवयच्छिद्दे^५ पुण जीवे निरुद्धासवे

^१ ०सेढिं B^{१-२}.

^२ ०त्थेहि B^{१-२}.

^३ पवत्तइ B^{१-२}.

^४ ०क्किद्दाइं B^{१-२}.

^५ ०वयं om. B^{१-२}, J.

असवलचरित्ते अट्टसु पवयणमायासु उवउत्ते अपुहत्ते सुप्प-
णिहिंदिए¹ विहरइ ॥ ११ ॥

१२ काउस्सग्गेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ का० तीयप-
डुप्पन्नं पायच्छित्तं विसोहेइ । विमुद्धपायच्छित्ते य जीवे निवु-
यहियए ओहरियभरु व भारवहे पसत्थञ्जाणोवगए² सुहं
सुहेणं विहरइ ॥ १२ ॥

१३ पच्चक्खाणेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ प० आसव-
दाराइं निरुम्मइ³ । पच्चक्खाणेणं इच्छानिरोहं जणयइ । इच्छा-
निरोहं⁴ गए⁵ य⁵ णं⁵ जीवे सब्बद्वेषु⁶ विणीयतरहे सीडभूए⁷
विहरइ ॥ १३ ॥

१४ थवथुडुमंगलेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ थ०
नाणदंसणचरित्तवोहिलाभं जणयइ । नाणदंसणचरित्तवो-
हिलाभसंपन्ने य णं जीवे अन्तकिरियं कप्पविमाणोववत्तिगं
आराहणं आराहेइ ॥ १४ ॥

१५ कालपडिलेहणयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥
का० नाणावरणिज्जं कम्मं खवेइ ॥ १५ ॥

१६ पायच्छित्तकरणेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ पा०
पावविसोहिं जणयइ निरइयारे वावि भवइ । सम्मं च णं
पायच्छित्तं पडिवज्जमाणे मग्गं च मग्गफलं च विसोहेइ
आयारं च आयारफलं च आराहेइ ॥ १६ ॥

¹ ०हिए B^{1,2}, J.

² पसत्थधम्म० B¹.

³ Cetera om. B¹.

⁴ ०रोहएणं B².

⁵ B² om.

⁶ विणय० B².

⁷ सीयल० J.

१७ खमावणयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ ख०
पल्हायणभावं जणयइ । पल्हायणभावमुवगए य सव्वपाण-
भूयजीवसत्तेसु मेत्तीभावमुप्पाएइ । मेत्तीभावमुवगए यावि
जीवे भावविसोहिं काऊण निब्भए भवइ ॥ १७ ॥

१८ सञ्जाएण भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ स० नाणाव-
रणिज्जं कम्मं खवेइ ॥ १८ ॥

१९ वायणाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ वा० निज्जरं
जणयइ । सुयस्स^१ य अणासायणाए वट्टए । सुयस्स
अणासायणाए वट्टमाणे तित्थधम्मं अवलम्बइ । तित्थधम्मं
अवलम्बमाणे महानिज्जरे^२ महापज्जवसाणे^३ भवइ ॥ १९ ॥

२० पडिपुच्छणयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ प०
सुत्तत्थतदुभयाइं विसोहेइ । कंखामोहणिज्जं कम्मं वोच्छि-
न्दइ ॥ २० ॥

२१ परियट्टणाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ प० वंज-
णाइं जणयइ वंजणलद्धिं च उप्पाएइ ॥ २१ ॥

२२ अणुप्पेहाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ अ०
आउयवज्जाओ सत्तकम्मप्पगडीओ घणियबन्धणबद्धाओ सि-
ढिलबन्धणबद्धाओ पकरेइ । दीहकालट्टिइयाओ हस्सकाल-
ट्टिइयाओ पकरेइ । तिद्वाणुभावाओ मन्दाणुभावाओ पकरेइ ।
[बहुपएसग्गाओ अप्पपएसग्गाओ पकरेइ] आउयं च णं

^१ अणुसज्जणाए add. B^१.
महा० om. B^१.

^२ ०निज्जराए B^१.

^३ भवमहा० B^२, J,

कम्मं सिया बन्धइ सिया नो बन्धइ । असायावेयणिज्जं च णं
कम्मं नो भुज्जी भुज्जी उवचिणाइ^१ अणाइयं च णं अणवदग्गं
दीहमइं चाउरन्तं संसारकन्तारं खिप्पामेव वीइवयइ ॥ २२ ॥

२३ धम्मकहाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ ध० निज्जरं
जणयइ । धम्मकहाए णं पवयणं पभावेइ । पवयणपभावेणं
जीवे आगमेसस्स भद्दाए कम्मं निवन्धइ ॥ २३ ॥

२४ सुयस्स आराहणयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥
सु० अन्नाणं खवेइ न य संकिलिस्सइ ॥ २४ ॥

२५ एगग्गमणसंनिवेशणयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥
ए० चित्तनिरोहं करेइ ॥ २५ ॥

२६ संजमएणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ स० अणणहयत्तं
जणयइ ॥ २६ ॥

२७ तवेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ तवेणं वोदाणं
जणयइ ॥ २७ ॥

२८ वोदाणेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ वो० अकिरियं
जणयइ । अकिरियाए भवित्ता तज्जो पच्छा^२ सिञ्छइ बुञ्छइ
मुच्चइ परिनिव्वायइ सब्बदुक्खाणमन्तं करेइ ॥ २८ ॥

२९ सुहसाएणं^३ भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ सु० अणु-
स्सुयत्तं जणयइ । अणुस्सुयाए णं जीवे अणुकम्पए अणुब्भडे
विगयसोगे चरित्तमोहणिज्जं कम्मं खवेइ ॥ २९ ॥

३० अप्पडिबद्धयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ अ०

१ ०चिणाइ B^{1.2}.

२ B^{1.2} om.

३ सुहसायाएणं A.

निस्संगत्तं जणयइ । निस्संगत्तेणं जीवे एगे एगग्गचित्ते¹ दिया
य राओ य असज्जमाणे अप्पडिवड्ढे यावि विहरइ ॥ ३० ॥

३१ विवित्तसयणासणयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥
वि० चरित्तगुत्तिं जणयइ । चरित्तगुत्ते य णं जीवे विवित्ताहारे
दढचरित्ते एगन्तरए मोक्खभावपडिवन्ने अट्टविहकम्मगणिं²
निज्जरेइ ॥ ३१ ॥

३२ विनियट्टयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ वि०
पावकम्माणं अकरणयाए अब्भुट्टेइ । पुव्ववड्ढाण य निज्ज-
रणयाए तं नियत्तेइ तओ पच्छा चाउरन्तं³ संसारकन्तारं
वीडवयइ ॥ ३२ ॥

३३ संभोगपच्चक्खाणेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ सं०
आलम्बणाइं खवेइ । निरालम्बणस्स य आयट्टिया योगा⁴
भवन्ति । सएणं लाभेणं संतुस्सइ परलाभं⁵ नो⁵ आसादेइ⁵
परलाभं नो तक्केइ नो पीहेइ नो पत्थेइ नो अभिलसइ ।
परलाभं अणस्सायमाणे⁶ अतक्केमाणे अपीहमाणे अपत्थे-
माणे अणभिलसमाणे दुच्चं सुहसेज्जं उवसंपज्जित्ता णं
विहरइ ॥ ३३ ॥

३४ ⁷उवहिपच्चक्खाणेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ उ०
अपलिमन्थं जणयइ । निरुवहिए णं जीवे निक्कंखी उवहि-
मन्तरेण य न संकिलिस्सई ॥ ३४ ॥

¹ एगगे B¹.

² °विहं B¹⁻².

³ B¹ om.

⁴ लोगा B¹.

⁵ Om. B¹⁻².

⁶ °स्सोएमाणे B¹⁻².

⁷ °ही० B¹⁻², J.

३५ आहारपच्चक्खाणेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ आ०
जीवियासंसप्पओगं वोच्छिन्दइ । जीवियासंसप्पओगं वोच्छि-
न्दित्ता जीवे आहारमन्तरेणं न संकिलिस्सइ ॥ ३५ ॥

३६ कसायपच्चक्खाणेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ क०
वीयरागभावं जणयइ । वीयरागभावपडिवन्ने वि य णं जीवे
समसुहदुक्खे भवइ ॥ ३६ ॥

¹३७ जोगपच्चक्खाणेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ जो०
अजोगत्तं जणयइ । अजोगी णं जीवे नवं कम्मं न वन्धइ
पुव्वबद्धं निज्जरेइ ॥ ३७ ॥

¹३८ सरीरपच्चक्खाणेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ स०
सिद्धाइसयगुणकित्तणं² निव्वत्तेइ । सिद्धाइसयगुणसंपन्ने य णं
जीवे लोग्गमुवगए परमसुही भवइ ॥ ३८ ॥

३९ सहायपच्चक्खाणेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ स०
एगीभावं जणयइ । एगीभावभूए वि य णं जीवे एगत्तं³
भावेमाणे अप्पभंभे अप्पकलहे अप्पकसाए अप्पतुमंतुमे⁴
संजमवहुले संवरवहुले⁵ समाहिए यावि भवइ ॥ ३९ ॥

४० भत्तपच्चक्खाणेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ भ० अणे-
गाइं भवसयाइं निरुम्मइ ॥ ४० ॥

४१ सञ्भावपच्चक्खाणेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ स०
अनियट्ठिं जणयइ । अनियट्ठिपडिवन्ने य अणगारे चत्तारि

¹ B¹ om.

² ०गुणत्तं B².

³ एगगं B^{1,2}, J.

⁴ ०तुंतुमे J.

⁵ B¹ om.

केवलिकम्मंसे खवेइ तं जहा वेयणिज्जं आउयं नामं गोयं ।
तओ पच्छा सिञ्छइ बुञ्छइ मुच्चइ सब्बदुक्खाणमन्तं करेइ ॥४१॥

४२ पडिह्वयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ प० लाघ-
वियं जणयइ । लघुभूए णं जीवे अप्पमत्ते पागडलिंगे पस-
त्थलिंगे विसुद्धसम्मत्ते सत्तसमिइसमत्ते सब्बपाणभूयजीवसत्तेसु
वीससणिज्जरूवे अप्पडिलेहे जिइन्दिए विउलतवसमिइसम-
न्नागए यावि भवइ ॥४२॥

४३ वेयावच्चेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ वे० तित्थयर-
नामगोत्तं कम्मं निबन्धइ ॥४३॥

४४ सब्बगुणसंपन्नयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ स०
अपुणरावत्तिं जणयइ । अपुणरावत्तिं पत्तए^१ य णं जीवे
सारीरमाणसाणं दुक्खाणं नो भागी भवइ ॥४४॥

४५ वीयरागयाएणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ वी० नेहाणु-
बन्धणाणि तरहाणुबन्धणाणि य वोच्छिन्दइ मणुन्नामणुन्नेसु^२
सहपरिसरूवरसगन्धेसु^३ चेव विरज्जइ ॥४५॥

४६ खन्तीए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ ख० परीसहे
जिणइ ॥४६॥

४७ मुत्तीए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ मु० अकिंचणं
जणयइ अकिंचणे य जीवे अत्थलोलाणं^४ अपत्थणिज्जो
भवइ ॥४७॥

^१ पवत्तए A.

^२ मणुन्नेसु B^१.

^३ सचित्ताचित्तमीसेसु add. B^१.

^४ परिसाणं add. A.

४८ अज्जवयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ अ० काउ-
ज्जुययं भावुज्जुययं भासुज्जुययं अविंसंवायणं जणयइ । अवि-
संवायणसंपन्नयाए णं जीवे धम्मस्स आराहए भवइ ॥४८॥

४९ महवयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ म० अणु-
स्सियत्तं जणयइ । अणुस्सियत्तेण जीवे मिउमहवसंपन्ने अट्ठ
मयट्ठाणाइं निट्ठावेइ ॥४९॥

५० भावसच्चेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ भा० भाववि-
सोहिं जणयइ । भावविसोहीए वट्टमाणे जीवे अरहन्तपन्नत्तस्स
धम्मस्स आराहणयाए अब्भुट्ठेइ । अरहन्तपन्नत्तस्स धम्मस्स
आराहणयाए अब्भुट्ठित्ता परलोगधम्मस्स^१ आराहए भवइ ॥५०॥

५१ करणसच्चेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ क० करणसत्तिं
जणयइ । करणसच्चे वट्टमाणे जीवे जहा वाई तहा कारी
यावि भवइ ॥५१॥

५२ जोगसच्चेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ जो० जोगं
विसोहेइ ॥५२॥

५३ मणगुत्तयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ म० जीवे
एगग्गं जणयइ एगग्गचित्ते णं जीवे मणगुत्ते संजमाराहए
भवइ ॥५३॥

५४ वयगुत्तयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ व० निव्वि-
यारं^२ जणयइ । निव्वियारे णं जीवे वड्ढुत्ते अञ्जप्पजोगसा-
हणजुत्ते यावि विहरइ^३ ॥५४॥

^१ परलोगस्स B'.

^२ ०रत्तं J.

^३ भवइ J.

५५ कायगुत्तयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ का०
संवरं जणयइ । संवरेणं कायगुत्ते पुणो पावासवनिरोहं
करेइ ॥ ५५ ॥

५६ मणसमाहारणयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥
म० एगगं जणयइ । एगगं जणइत्ता नाणपज्जवे जणयइ ।
नाणपज्जवे जणइत्ता सम्मत्तं विसोहेइ मिच्छत्तं च नि-
ज्जरेइ ॥ ५६ ॥

५७ वयसमाहारणयाए भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ व०
वयसाहारणदंसणपज्जवे विसोहेइ । वयसाहारणदंसणपज्जवे
विसोहिता सुलहबोहियत्तं निव्वत्तेइ दुल्लहबोहियत्तं नि-
ज्जरेइ ॥ ५७ ॥

५८ कायसमाहारणयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥
का० चरित्तपज्जवे विसोहेइ । चरित्तपज्जवे विसोहिता अह-
कखायचरित्तं विसोहेइ । अहकखायचरित्तं विसोहेत्ता चत्तारि
केवलिकम्मंसे खवेइ । तत्तो पच्छा सिञ्छइ वुञ्छइ मुच्चइ
परिनिव्वायइ सब्बदुक्खाणमन्तं करेइ ॥ ५८ ॥

५९ नाणसंपन्नयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ ना०
जीवे सहभावाहिगमं^१ जणयइ । नाणसंपन्ने णं जीवे चाउरन्ते
संसारकन्तारे न विणस्सइ^२ । जहा सूई समुत्ता^३ न विणस्सइ^२
तहा जीवे समुत्ते संसारे न विणस्सइ^२ नाणविणयतवचरित्त-

^१ सब्ब० B^{१-२}.

^२ विष्ण० B^{१-२}.

^३ पडियावि add. B^{१-२}.

जोगे¹ संपाउणइ ससमयपरसमयविसारए य असंघायणिज्जे भवइ ॥ ५९ ॥

६० दंसणसंपन्नयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ दं० भवमिच्छत्तछेयणं करेइ परं न विञ्जायइ । परं अविञ्जाए-माणे अणुत्तरेणं नाणदंसणेणं अप्पाणं संजोएमाणे सम्मं भावेमाणे विहरइ ॥ ६० ॥

६१ चरित्तसंपन्नयाए णं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ च० सेलेसीभावं जणयइ । सेलेसिं पडिवन्ने य अणगारे चत्तारि केवलिकम्मंसे खवेइ । तत्रो पच्छा सिञ्छइ बुञ्छइ मुच्चइ सव्वदुक्खाणमन्तं करेइ ॥ ६१ ॥

६२ सोइन्दियनिग्गहेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ सी० मणुन्नामणुन्नेसु सहेसु रागदोसनिग्गहं जणयइ तप्पच्चइयं कम्मं न बन्धइ पुव्वबद्धं च² निज्जरेइ ॥ ६२ ॥

६३ चक्खिन्दियनिग्गहेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ च० मणुन्नामणुन्नेसु रूवेसु³ रागदोसनिग्गहं जणयइ तप्पच्चइयं कम्मं न बन्धइ पुव्वबद्धं च निज्जरेइ ॥ ६३ ॥

६४ घाणिन्दियनिग्गहेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ घा० मणुन्नामणुन्नेसु गन्धेसु राग दोसनिग्गहं जणयइ तप्पच्चइयं कम्मं न बन्धइ पुव्वबद्धं च निज्जरेइ ॥ ६४ ॥

६५ जिब्भिन्दियनिग्गहेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ जि०

¹ °चारित्तं A.

² B^{1,2} om.

³ चक्खिंदिएसु A.

मणुन्नामणुन्नेसु रसेसु रागदोसनिग्गहं जणयइ तप्पच्चइयं
कम्मं न वन्धइ पुव्ववड्ढं च निज्जरेइ ॥ ६५ ॥

६६ फासिन्दियनिग्गहेणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ फा०
मणुन्नामणुन्नेसु फासेसु रागदोसनिग्गहं जणयइ तप्पच्चइयं
कम्मं न वन्धइ पुव्ववड्ढं च निज्जरेइ ॥ ६६ ॥

६७ कोहविजएणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ को० खन्तिं^१
जणयइ कोहवेयणिज्जं कम्मं न वन्धइ पुव्ववड्ढं च नि-
ज्जरेइ ॥ ६७ ॥

६८ माणविजएणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ मा० महवं
जणयइ माणवेयणिज्जं कम्मं न वन्धइ पुव्ववड्ढं च नि-
ज्जरेइ ॥ ६८ ॥

६९ मायाविजएणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ मा०
अज्जवं जणयइ मायावेयणिज्जं कम्मं न वन्धइ पुव्ववड्ढं च
निज्जरेइ ॥ ६९ ॥

७० लोभविजएणं भन्ते जीवे किं जणयइ ॥ लो० संतोसं
जणयइ लोभवेयणिज्जं कम्मं न वन्धइ पुव्ववड्ढं च नि-
ज्जरेइ ॥ ७० ॥

७१ पिज्जदोसमिच्छादंसणविजएणं भन्ते जीवे किं
जणयइ ॥ पि० नाणदंसणचरित्ताराहणयाए अम्भुटेइ । अट्ट-
विहस्स कम्मस्स कम्मगण्ठविमोयणयाए^२ तप्पढमयाए जहा-
णुपुव्वीए अट्टवीसइविहं^३ मोहणिज्जं कम्मं उग्घाएइ पंचविहं

^१ खित्तिं B^१.

^२ गंढिस्सं B^{१.२}.

^३ वीसं B^{१.२}, J.

नाणावरणिज्जं नवविहं दंसणावरणिज्जं पंचविहं अन्तराइयं ।
ए ए तिन्नि वि कम्मंसे जुगवं खवेइ । तओ पच्छा अणुत्तरं
कसिरं पडिपुखं निरावरणं वितिमिरं विमुडं लोपालोग-
प्पभावं केवलवरणाणदंसणं समुप्पाडेइ । जाव सजोगी भवइ
ताव इरियावहियं कम्मं निबन्धइ सुहफरिसं दुसमयट्टियं । तं
पढमसमए बडं विइयसमए वेइयं तइयसमए निज्जिखं तं
बडं पुट्टं उदीरियं वेइयं निज्जिखं सेयाले य अकम्मं चावि
भवइ ॥ ७१ ॥

७२ अह आउयं पालइत्ता अन्तोमुहुत्तद्वावसेसाए जोग-
निरोहं करेमाणे सुहुमकिरियं अप्पडिवाइं सुक्कञ्जाणं भ्णाय-
माणे तप्पढमयाए मणजोगं निरुम्भइ वइजोगं निरुम्भइ काय-
जोगं निरुम्भइ आणपाणुनिरोहं करेइ ईसि पंचरहस्सक्खरुच्चा-
रणट्टाए य णं अणगारे समुच्छिन्नकिरियं अनियट्टिसुक्कञ्जाणं
भ्णियायमाणे वेयणिज्जं आउयं नामं गोत्तं च एए चत्तारि
कम्मंसे जुगवं खवेइ ॥ ७२ ॥

७३ तओ ओरालियतेयकम्माइं सवाहिं विप्पजहणाहिं
विप्पजहिन्ता उज्जुसेट्ठिपत्ते अफुसमाणगई उडुं एगसमएणं
अविग्गहेणं तत्थ गन्ता सागारोवउत्ते सिञ्जइ बुञ्जइ जाव
अन्तं करेइ ॥ ७३ ॥

७४ एस खलु सम्मत्तपरक्कमस्स अञ्जयणस्स अट्टे समणेणं
भगवया महावीरेणं आघविए पन्नविए प्हविए दंसिए
उवदंसिए ॥ ७४ ॥ ॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ सम्मत्तपरक्कमे समत्ते ॥

॥ तवमगं त्रिंशत् अथयनम् ॥

जहा उ पावगं कम्मं रागदोससमज्जियं¹ ।
 खवेइ तवसा भिक्खू तमेगग्गमणो सुण ॥१॥
² पाणिवहमुसावायाअदत्तमेहुणपरिग्गहा³ विरओ ।
 राईभोयणविरओ जीवो भवइ⁴ अणासवो ॥२॥
 पंचसमिओ तिगुत्तो अकसाओ जिइन्दिओ ।
 अगारवो य निस्सल्लो जीवो होइ अणासवो ॥३॥
 एएसिं तु विवच्चासे⁵ रागदोससमज्जियं ।
 खवेइ उ जहा भिक्खू तमेगग्गमणो सुण ॥४॥
 जहा महातलायस्स सन्निरुद्धे जलागमे ।
 उस्सिंचणाए तवणाए कमेणं सोसणा भवे ॥५॥
 एवं तु संजयस्सावि पावकम्मनिरासवे ।
 भवकोडीसंचियं कम्मं तवसा निज्जरिज्जइ ॥६॥
 सो तवो दुविहो वुत्तो बाहिरब्भन्तरो तथा ।
 बाहिरो छुव्विहो वुत्तो एवमब्भन्तरो तवो ॥७॥
 अणसणमूणोयरिया भिक्खायरिया य रसपरिच्चाओ ।
 कायकिलेसो संलीणया य बज्जो तवो होइ ॥८॥
 *इत्तरिय मरणकाला⁶ य अणसणा दुविहा भवे ।
 इत्तरिय सावकंखा निरवकंखा उ विइज्जिया ॥९॥

¹ °दोस° B¹.

² पाण° J.

³ च add. B¹.

⁴ होइ J.

⁵ विच्चासे A, °वज्जासे B¹.

⁶ °कालो A.

जो सो इत्तरियतवो सो समासेण छ्विहो ।
 सेदितवो पयरतवो घणो य तह होइ वग्गो य ॥ १० ॥
 तत्तो य वग्गवग्गो पंचमो छट्ठो पइत्तवो ।
 मणइच्छियचित्तथो नायवो होइ इत्तरिओ ॥ ११ ॥
 जा सा अणसणा मरणे दुविहा सा वियाहिया ।
 सवियारमवियारा कायचिट्ठं पई भवे ॥ १२ ॥
 अहवा सपरिकम्मा अपरिकम्मा य आहिया ।
 नीहारिमनीहारी^१ आहारच्छेओ दोसु वि ॥ १३ ॥
 ओमोयरणं पंचहा समासेण वियाहियं ।
 दव्वओ खेत्तकालेणं भावेणं पज्जवेहि य ॥ १४ ॥
 जो जस्स उ आहारो तत्तो ओमं^२ तु जो करे ।
 जहन्नेणेगसित्थाई एवं दव्वेण ऊ भवे ॥ १५ ॥
 गामे नगरे तह रायहाणिनिगमे य आगरे पल्लो ।
 खेडे कब्बडदोणमुहपट्टणमडम्बसंवाहे ॥ १६ ॥
 आसमपए विहारे सन्निवेसे समायघोसे^३ य ।
 थल्लिसेणाखन्धारे सत्थे संवट्टकोट्टे य ॥ १७ ॥
 वाडेसु व रच्छासु व घरेसु वा एवमित्थियं खेत्तं^४ ।
 कप्पइ उ एवमाई एवं खेत्तेण ऊ भवे ॥ १८ ॥
 पेडा य अइपेडा गोमुत्तिपयंगवीहिया चेव ।
 ससुक्कावट्टाययगन्तुंपच्चागया छट्ठा ॥ १९ ॥

^१ °हारमनीहरे B^१.

^२ अवमं A.

^३ समा° A.

^४ हेत्तं A.

दिवसस्स पोरुसीणं चउएहं पि उ जत्तिओ भवे कालो ।
 एवं चरमाणो खलु कालोमाणं मुणेयव्वं^१ ॥ २० ॥
 अहवा तइयाए पोरिसीए ऊणाइ घासमेसन्तो ।
 चउभागूणाए वा एवं कालेण ऊ भवे ॥ २१ ॥
 इत्थी वा पुरिसो वा अलंकिओ वा नलंकिओ वा वि ।
 अन्नयरवयत्थो वा अन्नयरेणं व वत्थेणं ॥ २२ ॥
 अन्नेण विसेसेणं वसेणं भावमणुमुयन्ते उ ।
 एवं चरमाणो खलु भावोमाणं मुणेयव्वं ॥ २३ ॥
 दवे खेत्ते काले भावम्मि य आहिया उ जे भावा ।
 एएहि ओमचरओ पज्जवचरओ भवे भिक्खू ॥ २४ ॥
 अट्टविहगोयरग्गं तु तहा सत्तेव एसणा ।
 अभिग्गहा य जे अन्ने भिक्खायरियमाहिया ॥ २५ ॥
 खीरदहिसप्पिमाई पणीयं पाणभोयणं ।
 परिवज्जणं रसाणं तु भणियं रसविवज्जणं ॥ २६ ॥
 ठाणा वीरासणाईया जीवस्स उ सुहावहा ।
 उग्गा जहा धरिज्जन्ति कायकिलेसं तमाहियं ॥ २७ ॥
 एगन्तमणावाए इत्थीपसुविवज्जिए ।
 सयणासणसेवणया विवित्तसयणासणं ॥ २८ ॥
 एसो बाहिरगतवो समासेण वियाहिओ ।
 अभिन्तरं^२ तवं^३ एत्तो वुच्छामि अणुपुव्वसो ॥ २९ ॥

^१ °यव्वो A.

^२ °रो J.

^३ तवो J.

पायच्छित्तं विणञ्चो वेयावच्चं तहेव सञ्जाञ्चो ।
 भाणं च विञ्चोसग्गो एसो अञ्चिन्तरो तवो ॥३०॥
 आलोयणारिहाइयं पायच्छित्तं तु दसविहं ।
 जं भिक्खू वहई सम्मं पायच्छित्तं तमाहियं ॥३१॥
 अञ्चुट्टाणं अञ्जलिकरणं तहेवासणदायणं ।
 गुरुभत्तिभावसुस्सूसा विणञ्चो एस वियाहिञ्चो ॥३२॥
 आयरियमाइए वेयावच्चम्मि दसविहे ।
 आसेवणं जहाथामं वेयावच्चं तमाहियं ॥३३॥
 वायणा पुच्छणा चेव तहेव परियट्टणा ।
 अणुप्पेहा धम्मकहा सञ्जाञ्चो पंचहा भवे ॥३४॥
 अट्टरुद्दाणि वज्जिन्ता भाएज्जा सुसमाहिए ।
 धम्मसुक्काइं भाणाइं भाणं तं तु बुहावए¹ ॥३५॥
 सयणासणठाणे वा जे उ भिक्खू न वावरे ।
 कायस्स विउस्सग्गो छट्टो सो परिकित्तिञ्चो ॥३६॥
 एवं तवं तु दुविहं जे सम्मं आयरे मुणी ।
 सो खिप्पं सञ्चसंसारा विप्पमुच्चइ परिडञ्चो ॥३७॥
 ॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ तवमगं समत्तं ॥

॥ चरणविही एकचिंशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

चरणविहिं पवक्खामि जीवस्स उ सुहावहं ।
 जं चरित्ता बहू जीवा तिष्सा संसारसागरं ॥१॥

¹ पु० A.

एगञ्जो विरइं कुज्जा एगञ्जो य पवत्तणं ।

असंजमे नियत्तिं च संजमे य पवत्तणं ॥ २ ॥

*रागदोसे य दो पावे पावकम्मपवत्तणे ।

जे भिक्खू रुम्भई¹ निच्चं से न अच्चइ मण्डले ॥ ३ ॥

दण्डणं गारवाणं च सल्लाणं च तियं तियं ।

जे भिक्खू चयई² निच्चं से न अच्चइ मण्डले ॥ ४ ॥

दिव्वे य जे उवसग्गे तहा तेरिच्चमाणुसे ।

जे भिक्खू सहई³ जयई⁴ से न अच्चइ मण्डले ॥ ५ ॥

विगहाकसायसन्नाणं भ्राणाणं च दुयं⁵ तहा ।

जे भिक्खू वज्जई निच्चं से न अच्चइ मण्डले ॥ ६ ॥

*वएसु इन्दियत्थेसु समिईसु किरियासु य ।

जे भिक्खू जयई निच्चं से न अच्चइ मण्डले ॥ ७ ॥

लेसासु छसु काएसु छक्के आहारकारणे ।

जे भिक्खू जयई निच्चं से न अच्चइ मण्डले ॥ ८ ॥

पिण्डोग्गहपडिमासु भयट्टाणेसु सत्तसु ।

जे भिक्खू जयई निच्चं से न अच्चइ मण्डले ॥ ९ ॥

मदेसु वम्मगुत्तीसु भिक्खुधम्मंमि दसविहे ।

जे भिक्खू जयई निच्चं से न अच्चइ मण्डले ॥ १० ॥

उवासगाणं पडिमासु भिक्खूणं पडिमासु य ।

जे भिक्खू जयई निच्चं से न अच्चइ मण्डले ॥ ११ ॥

¹ ँए J.

² रुम्भए J.

³ जयई B¹.

⁴ सम्मं B², J.

⁵ वज्जयं J.

किरियासु भूयगामेसु परमाहम्मिएसु य ।

जे भिक्खू जयई निच्चं से न अच्छइ मराडले ॥१२॥

गाहासोलसएहिं तथा असंजमम्मि य ।

जे भिक्खू जयई निच्चं से न अच्छइ मराडले ॥१३॥

वम्मम्मि नायञ्जयणेसु ठाणेसु य समाहिए ।

जे भिक्खू जयई निच्चं से न अच्छइ मराडले ॥१४॥

एगवीसाए^१ सबले बावीसाए परीसहे ।

जे भिक्खू जयई निच्चं से न अच्छइ मराडले ॥१५॥

तेवीसाइ सूयगडे रूवाहिएसु सुरेसु अ ।

जे भिक्खू जयई निच्चं से न अच्छइ मराडले ॥१६॥

^२पणुवीसभावणासु^३ उद्देसेसु दसाइणं ।

जे भिक्खू जयई निच्चं से न अच्छइ मराडले ॥१७॥

अणगारगुणेहिं च पगप्पम्मि तहेव य ।

जे भिक्खू जयई निच्चं से न अच्छइ मराडले ॥१८॥

पावसुयपसंगेसु मोहठाणेसु चेव य ।

जे भिक्खू जयई निच्चं से न अच्छइ मराडले ॥१९॥

सिद्धाइगुणजोगेसु तेत्तीसासायणासु य ।

जे भिक्खू जयई निच्चं से न अच्छइ मराडले ॥२०॥

ईइ^४ एएसु ठाणेसु जे भिक्खू जयई सया ।

खिप्पं सो सबसंसारा विप्पमुच्चइ परिडओ ॥२१॥

॥ त्ति बेमि ॥

॥ चरणविही समत्ता ॥

^१ इक्क° B^१.

^२ पण° B^{१,२}, J.

^३ °णाहिं B^{१,२}, °णेहिं J.

^४ इय J.

॥ पमायट्टाणं द्वात्रिंशत् अथयनम् ॥

अच्चन्तकालस्स समूलगस्स

सद्वस्स दुक्खस्स उ जो पमोक्खो¹ ।

तं भासओ मे पडिपुण्णचित्ता

सुणेह एगन्तहियं हियत्थं ॥ १ ॥

नाणस्स सद्वस्स² पगासणाए

अन्नाणमोहस्स विवज्जणाए ।

रागस्स दोसस्स य संखएणं

एगन्तसोक्खं समुवेद् मोकखं ॥ २ ॥

*तस्सेस मग्गो गुरुविद्वसेवा

विवज्जणा बालजणस्स दूरा ।

सञ्जायएगन्तनिसेवणा य

सुत्तत्थसंचिन्तणया धिई य ॥ ३ ॥

*आहारमिच्छे मियमेसणिज्जं

सहायमिच्छे निउणत्थबुद्धिं ।

निकेयमिच्छेज्ज विवेगजोग्गं³

समाहिकामे समणे तवस्सी ॥ ४ ॥

*न य⁴ लभेज्जा निउणं सहायं

गुणाहियं वा गुणओ समं वा ।

¹ उ मोकखो B^{1,2}.

² सद्व° al.

³ विविक्कजोगं B¹.

⁴ वा B^{1,2}, J.

एको¹ वि पावाइ विवज्जयन्तो
विहरेज्ज कामेसु असज्जमाणो ॥५॥

जहा य अण्डप्पभवा बलागा
अण्डं बलागप्पभवं जहा य ।

एमेव मोहाययणं खु तण्हा
मोहं च तण्हाययणं वयन्ति ॥६॥

रागो य दोसो वि य कम्मबीयं
कम्मं च मोहप्पभवं वयन्ति ।

कम्मं च जाइमरणस्स मूलं
दुक्खं च जाइमरणं वयन्ति ॥७॥

*दुक्खं हयं जस्स न होइ मोहो
मोहो हञ्जो जस्स न होइ तण्हा ।

तण्हा हया जस्स न होइ लोहो
लोहो हञ्जो जस्स न किंचणाइं ॥८॥

*रागं च दोसं च तहेव मोहं
उड्ढत्तुकामेण समूलजालं ।

जे जे उवाया पडिवज्जियव्वा
ते कित्तइस्सामि अहाणुपुब्बिं ॥९॥

*रसा पगामं न निसेवियव्वा²
पायं रसा दित्तिकरा नराणं ।

दित्तं च कामा समभिद्वन्ति
दुमं जहा साउफलं व पक्खी ॥१०॥

¹ एगो B^{1,2}, J.

² ऊ सेवि° B¹.

*जहा द्वग्गी पउरिन्धणे वणे
 समारुओ नोवसमं उवेइ ।
 एविन्दियग्गी¹ वि पगामभोइणो
 न बम्मयारिस्स हियाय कस्सई ॥ ११ ॥
 *विवित्तसेज्जासणजन्तियाणं
 ओमासणाणं² दमिइन्दियाणं ।
 न रागसत्तू धरिसेइ चित्तं
 पराइओ वाहिरिवोसहेहिं ॥ १२ ॥
 जहा विरालावसहस्स मूले
 न मूसगाणं वसही पसत्था ।
 एमेव इत्थीनिलयस्स मज्जे
 न बम्मयारिस्स खमो निवासो ॥ १३ ॥
 न रूवलावणविलासहासं
 न जंपियं इंगियपेहियं वा
 इत्थीणं चित्तंसि निवेसइत्ता
 दट्ठं ववस्से समणे तवस्सी ॥ १४ ॥
 अदंसणं चेव अपत्थणं च
 अचिन्तणं चेव अकित्तणं च ।
 इत्थीजणस्सारियभूणजुग्गं
 हियं सया बम्मवए³ रयाणं ॥ १५ ॥
 कामं तु देवीहि विभूसियाहिं
 न चाइया खोभइउं तिगुत्ता ।

¹ एवंदि° A.

² °णाए च B^{1,2}.

³ °चेरे A, J.

तथा वि एगन्तहियं ति नच्चा
 विविक्तवासो मुण्णिणं पसत्थो ॥ १६ ॥
 मोक्खाभिकंखिस्स^१ उ माणवस्स
 संसारभीरुस्स ठियस्स धम्मो ।
 नेयारिसं दुत्तरमत्थि लोए
 जहिन्थिओ वालमणोहराओ ॥ १७ ॥
 एए य संगे समइक्कमित्ता
 सुदुत्तरा^२ चेव भवन्ति सेसा ।
 जहा महासागरमुत्तरित्ता
 नई भवे अवि गंगासमाणा ॥ १८ ॥
 कामाणुगिद्धिप्पभवं खु दुक्खं
 सव्वस्स लोगस्स सदेवगस्स ।
 जं काइयं माणसियं च किंचि
 तस्सन्तगं गच्छइ वीयरागो ॥ १९ ॥
 *जहा य किंपागफला मणोरमा
 रसेण वखेण य भुज्जमाणा ।
 ते खुडुए जीविय पच्चमाणा
 एओवमा कामगुणा विवागे ॥ २० ॥
 जे इन्दियाणं विसया मणुन्ना
 न तेसु भावं निसिरे कयाइ ।
 न यामणुन्नेसु मणं पि^३ कुज्जा
 समाहिकामे समणे तवस्सी ॥ २१ ॥

^१ °कंखस्स B^{1,2}, J.

^२ सुउ० J.

^३ न B^{1,2}, J.

*चकषुस्स रूवं गहणं वयन्ति
 तं रागहेउं तु¹ मणुन्नमाहु ।
 तं दोसहेउं अमणुन्नमाहु
 समो य जो तेसु स वीयरागो ॥२२॥
 रूवस्स चकषुं गहणं वयन्ति
 चकषुस्स रूवं गहणं वयन्ति ।
 रागस्स हेउं समणुन्नमाहु
 दोसस्स हेउं अमणुन्नमाहु ॥२३॥
 रूवेसु जो गेहिमुवेइ² तिब्बं
 अकालियं पावइ से विणासं ।
 रागाउरे से जह वा पयंगे
 आलोयलोले समुवेइ मच्चुं ॥२४॥
 जे यावि दोसं समुवेइ तिब्बं
 तंसि कखणे से उ उवेइ दुक्खं ।
 दुइन्तदोसेण सएण जन्तू
 न किंचि रूवं अवरुञ्जई से ॥२५॥
 एगन्तरत्ते रुइरंसि रूवे
 अतालिसे से कुणई पओसं ।
 दुक्खस्स संपीलमुवेइ बाले
 न लिप्पई तेण मुणी विरागा ॥२६॥
 *रूवाणुगासाणुगए³ य जीवे
 चराचरे हिंसइ णैगरूवे ।

¹ स० A.² गिद्धिम B^{1,2}, J.³ रूवाणुवाया० A.

चित्तेहि ते परितावेइ बाले
 पीलेइ अत्तट्टगुरू किलिट्टे ॥२७॥
 रूवाणुवाएण^१ परिग्गहेण
 उप्पायणे रक्खणसन्निओगे ।
 वए विओगे य कहं सुहं से
 संभोगकाले य अतित्तलाभे ॥२८॥
 रूवे अतित्ते य परिग्गहंमि^२
 सत्तोवसत्तो न उवेइ तुट्ठिं ।
 अत्तुट्ठिदोसेण दुही परस्स
 लोभाविले आययई^३ अदत्तं ॥२९॥
 तएहाभिभूयस्स अदत्तहारिणो
 रूवे अतित्तस्स परिग्गहे य ।
 मायामुसं वडूइ लोभदोसा
 तत्थावि दुक्खा न विमुच्चई^४ से ॥३०॥
 मोसस्स पच्छा य पुरत्थओ य
 पओगकाले य दुही दुरन्ते ।
 एवं अदत्ताणि समाययन्तो
 रूवे अतित्तो दुहिओ अणिस्सो ॥३१॥
 रूवाणुरत्तस्स नरस्स एवं
 कत्तो सुहं होज्ज कयाइ किंचि ।
 तत्थोवभोगे वि किलेसदुक्खं
 निव्वत्तई जस्स कएण दुक्खं ॥३२॥

^१ वाए च A.

^२ हे च J.

^३ आयई A.

^४ वच्चई A.

एमेव ह्रवम्भि गञ्जो पञ्जोसं
 उवेइ दुक्खोहपरंपराञ्जो ।
 पदुट्टच्चित्तो य चिणाइ कम्मं
 जं से पुणो होइ दुहं विवागे ॥ ३३ ॥
 ह्रवे विरत्तो मणुञ्जो विसोगो
 एएण दुक्खोहपरंपरेण ।
 न लिप्पए भवमञ्जे वि सन्तो
 जलेण वा पोक्खरिणीपलासं ॥ ३४ ॥
 *सोयस्स सहं गहणं वयन्ति
 तं रागहेउं तु मणुन्नमाहु ।
 तं दोसहेउं अमणुन्नमाहु
 समो य जो तेसु स वीयरागो ॥ ३५ ॥
 सहस्स सोयं गहणं वयन्ति
 सोयस्स सहं गहणं वयन्ति ।
 रागस्स हेउं समणुन्नमाहु
 दोसस्स हेउं अमणुन्नमाहु ॥ ३६ ॥
 सहेसु^१ जो गेहिमुवेइ तिब्बं
 अकालियं पावइ से विणासं ।
 रागाउरे हरिणमिगे व मुद्धे
 सहे अत्तिहे समुवेइ मच्चुं ॥ ३७ ॥
 जे यावि दोसं समुवेइ तिब्बं
 तंसि क्खणे से उ उवेइ दुक्खं ।

^१ सहस्स A.

दुहन्तदोसेण सएण जन्तू

न किंचि सहं अवरुञ्जई से ॥३८॥

एगन्तरत्ते रुडरंसि सहे

अतालिसे से कुणई पओसं ।

दुक्खस्स संपीलमुवेइ वाले

न लिप्पई तेण मुणी विरागो ॥३९॥

सहाणुगासाणुगए य जीवे

चराचरे हिंसइ ऽयोगरूवे ।

चित्तेहि ते परितावेइ वाले

पीलेइ अतट्ठगुरू किलिट्ठे ॥४०॥

सहाणुवाएण परिग्गहेण

उप्पायणे रक्खगसन्निओगे ।

वए विओगे य कहं सुहं से

संभोगकाले य अतित्तलाभे ॥४१॥

सहे अतित्ते य परिग्गहंमि^१

सत्तोवसत्तो न उवेइ तुट्ठिं ।

अतुट्ठिदोसेण दुही परस्स

लोभाविले आययई^२ अदत्तं ॥४२॥

तएहाभिभूयस्स अदत्तहारिणो

सहे अतित्तस्स परिग्गहे य ।

मायामुसं वडूइ लोभदोसा

तत्थावि दुक्खा न विमुच्चई से ॥४३॥

^१ ०हे य J.

^२ आयई A.

मोसस्स पच्छा य पुरत्थञ्चो य
 पञ्चोगकाले य दुही दुरन्ते ।
 एवं अदत्ताणि समाययन्तो
 सहे अतित्तो दुहिञ्चो अणिस्सो ॥ ४४ ॥
 सहाणुरत्तस्स नरस्स एवं
 कत्तो सुहं होज्ज कयाइ किंचि ।
 तत्थोवभोगे वि किलेसदुक्खं
 निव्वत्तई जस्स कएण दुक्खं ॥ ४५ ॥
 एमेव सहम्मि गञ्चो पञ्चोसं
 उवेइ दुक्खोहपरंपराञ्चो ।
 पदुट्ठचित्तो य चिणाइ कम्मं
 जं से पुणो होइ दुहं विवागे ॥ ४६ ॥
 सहे विरत्तो मणुञ्चो विसोगो
 एएण दुक्खोहपरंपरेण ।
 न लिप्पए भवमज्जे वि सन्तो
 जलेण वा पोक्खरिणीपलासं ॥ ४७ ॥
 *घाणस्स गन्धं गहणं वयन्ति
 तं रागहेउं तु मणुन्नमाहु ।
 तं दोसहेउं अमणुन्नमाहु
 समो य जो तेसु स वीयरगो ॥ ४८ ॥
 गन्धस्स घाणं गहणं वयन्ति
 घाणस्स गन्धं गहणं वयन्ति ।

रागस्स हेउं समणुन्नमाहु

दोसस्स हेउं अमणुन्नमाहु ॥४९॥

*गन्धेसु जो गेहिमुवेइ तिद्धं

अकालियं पावइ से विणासं ।

रागाउरे ओसहगन्धगिद्धे

सप्पे विलाओ विव निक्खमन्ते ॥५०॥

जे यावि दोसं समुवेइ तिद्धं

तंसि क्खणे से उ उवेइ दुक्खं ।

दुहन्तदोसेण सएण जन्तू

न किंचि गन्धं अवरुञ्जई से ॥५१॥

एगन्तरत्ते रुइरंसि गन्धे

अतालिसे से कुणई पओसं ।

दुक्खस्स संपीलमुवेइ वाले

न लिप्पई तेण मुणी विरागो ॥५२॥

गन्धाणुगासाणुगए य जीवे

चराचरे हिंसइ ऽणेगरूवे ।

चित्तेहि ते परितावेइ वाले

पीलेइ अत्तट्टगुरू किलिट्टे ॥५३॥

*गन्धाणुवाएण परिग्गहेण

उप्पायणे रक्खणसन्निओगे ।

वए विओगे य क्हं सुहं से

संभोगकाले य अतित्तलाभे ॥५४॥

गन्धे अतिज्ञे य परिग्गहंमि¹
 सत्तोवसत्तो न उवेइ तुट्ठि ।
 अत्तुट्ठिदोसेण दुही परस्स
 लोभाविले आययई² अदत्तं ॥ ५५ ॥
 तण्हाभिभूयस्स अदत्तहारिणो
 गन्धे अतिज्ञस्स परिग्गहे य ।
 मायामुसं वड्ढइ लोभदोसा
 तत्थावि दुक्खा न विमुच्चई से ॥ ५६ ॥
 मोसस्स पच्छा य पुरत्थओ य
 पओगकाले य दुही दुरन्ते ।
 एवं अदत्ताणि समाययन्तो
 गन्धे अतिज्ञो दुहिओ अणिस्सो ॥ ५७ ॥
 गन्धाणुरत्तस्स नरस्स एवं
 कत्तो सुहं होज्ज कयाइ किंचि ।
 तत्थोवभोगे वि किलेसदुक्खं
 निव्वत्तई जस्स कएण दुक्खं ॥ ५८ ॥
 एमेव गन्धस्मि गओ पओसं
 उवेइ दुक्खोहपरंपराओ ।
 पदुट्ठिचित्तो य चिणाइ कम्मं
 जं से पुणो होइ दुहं विवागे ॥ ५९ ॥
 गन्धे विरत्तो मणुओ विसोगो
 एएण दुक्खोहपरंपरेण ।

¹ ०हे य J.² आयई A.

न लिप्पई भवमञ्जे वि सन्तो ।

जलेण वा पोक्खरिणीपलासं ॥ ६० ॥

*जिब्भाए^१ रसं गहणं वयन्ति

तं रागहेउं तु मणुन्नमाहु ।

तं दोसहेउं अमणुन्नमाहु

समो य जो तेसु स वीयरगो ॥ ६१ ॥

रसस्स जिब्भं^२ गहणं वयन्ति

जिब्भाए^२ रसं गहणं वयन्ति ।

रागस्स हेउं समणुन्नमाहु

दोसस्स हेउं अमणुन्नमाहु ॥ ६२ ॥

रसेसु जो गेहिमुवेइ तिब्बं

अकालियं पावइ से विणासं ।

रागाउरे वडिसविभिन्नकाए

मच्छे जहा आमिसभोगगिञ्जे ॥ ६३ ॥

जे यावि दोसं समुवेइ तिब्बं

तंसि क्खणे से उ उवेइ दुक्खं ।

दुइन्तदोसेण सएण जन्तू

न किंचि रसं अवरुञ्जई से ॥ ६४ ॥

एगन्तरत्ते रुइरंसि रसे

अतालिसे से कुणई पओसं ।

दुक्खस्स संपीलमुवेइ वाले

न लिप्पई तेण मुणी विरागो ॥ ६५ ॥

^१ जीहाए B^{१-२}, J.

^२ जीहं, जीहाए B^{१-२}, J.

रसाणुगासाणुगए य जीवे

चराचरे हिंसइ ऽखेगह्वे ।

चित्तेहि ते परितावेइ बाले

पीलेइ अत्तट्टगुरू किलिट्टे ॥ ६६ ॥

रसाणुवाएण परिग्गहेण

उप्पायणे रक्खणसन्निओगे ।

वए विओगे य कहं सुहं से

संभोगकाले य अत्तिल्लामे ॥ ६७ ॥

रसे अत्तित्ते य परिग्गहंमि^१

सत्तोवसत्तो न उवेइ तुट्ठिं ।

अत्तुट्ठिदोसेण दुही परस्स

लोभाविले आययई^२ अदत्तं ॥ ६८ ॥

तएहाभिभूयस्स अदत्तहारिणे

रसे अत्तित्तस्स परिग्गहे य ।

मायामुसं वडूइ लोभदोसा

तत्थावि दुक्खा न विमुच्चई से ॥ ६९ ॥

मोसस्स पच्छा य पुरत्थओ य

पओगकाले य दुही दुरन्ते ।

एवं अदत्ताणि समाययन्तो

रसे अत्तित्तो दुहिओ अणिस्सो ॥ ७० ॥

रसाणुरत्तस्स नरस्स एवं

कत्तो सुहं होज्ज कयाइ किंचि ।

^१ ०हे च J.

^२ आचई A.

तत्थोवभोगे वि किलेसदुक्खं

निव्वत्तई जस्स कएण दुक्खं ॥ ७१ ॥

एमेव रसम्मि गञ्जो पञ्जोसं

उवेइ दुक्खोहपरंपराञ्जो ।

पदुट्टचित्तो य चिणाइ कम्मं

जं से पुणो होइ दुहं विवागे ॥ ७२ ॥

रसे विरत्तो मणुञ्जो विसोगो

एएण दुक्खोहपरंपरेण ।

न लिप्पई भवमज्जे वि सन्तो

जलेण वा पोक्खरिणीपलासं ॥ ७३ ॥

*कायस्स फासं गहणं वयन्ति

तं रागहेउं तु मणुन्नामाहु ।

तं दोसहेउं अमणुन्नामाहु

समो य जो तेसु स वीयरागो ॥ ७४ ॥

फासस्स कायं गहणं वयन्ति

कायस्स फासं गहणं वयन्ति ।

रागस्स हेउं समणुन्नामाहु

दोसस्स हेउं अमणुन्नामाहु ॥ ७५ ॥

फासेसु जो गेहिमुवेइ तिब्बं

अकालियं पावइ से विणासं ।

रागाउरे सीयजलावसन्ने

गाहग्गहीए महिसे विवन्ने¹ ॥ ७६ ॥

¹ वरुणे A.

जे यावि दोसं समुवेइ तिब्वं
 तंसि कखणे से उ उवेइ दुखं ।
 दुहन्तदोसेण सएण जन्तू
 न किंचि फासं अवरुअई से ॥७७॥
 एगन्तरत्ते रुइरंसि फासे
 अतालिसे से कुणई पओसं ।
 दुखस्स संपीलमुवेइ बाले
 न लिप्पई तेण मुणी विरागो ॥७८॥
 फासाणुगासाणुगए य जीवे
 चराचरे हिंसइ ऽणोरूवे ।
 चित्तेहि ते परितावेइ बाले
 पीलेइ अत्तट्ठगुरू किलिट्ठे ॥७९॥
 फासाणुवाएण परिग्गहेण
 उप्पायणे रक्खणसन्निओगे ।
 वए विओगे य कहां सुहं से
 संभोगकाले य अतित्तलाभे ॥८०॥
 फासे अतित्ते य परिग्गहंमि^१
 सत्तोवसत्तो न उवेइ तुट्ठिं ।
 अतुट्ठिदोसेण दुही परस्स
 लोभाविले आययई^२ अदत्तं ॥८१॥
 तएहाभिभूयस्स अदत्तहारिणो
 फासे अतित्तस्स परिग्गहे य ।

^१ ०हे च J.

^२ आयई A.

मायामुसं वडूड् लीभदोसा

तत्थावि दुक्खा न विमुच्चई से ॥ ८२ ॥

मोसस्स पच्छा य पुरत्थञ्चो य

पञ्चोगकाले य दुही दुरन्ते ।

एवं अदत्ताणि समाययन्तो

फासे अतित्तो दुहिञ्चो अणिस्सो ॥ ८३ ॥

फासाणुरत्तस्स नरस्स एवं

कत्तो मुहं होज्ज कयाड् किंचि ।

तत्थोवभोगे वि किलेसदुक्खं

निच्चत्तई जस्स कएण दुक्खं ॥ ८४ ॥

एमेव फासम्मि गञ्चो पञ्चोसं

उवेड् दुक्खोहपरंपराञ्चो ।

पदुट्टच्चित्तो य चिणाड् कम्मं

जं से पुणो होड् दुहं विवागे ॥ ८५ ॥

फासे विरत्तो मणुञ्चो विसोगो

एएण दुक्खोहपरंपरेण ।

न लिप्पई भवमञ्जे वि सन्तो

जलेण वा पोक्खरिणीपलासं ॥ ८६ ॥

*मणस्स भावं गहणं वयन्ति

तं रागहेउं तु मणुन्नमाहु ।

तं दोसहेउं अमणुन्नमाहु

समी य जो तेसु स वीयरागो ॥ ८७ ॥

भावस्स मणं गहणं वयन्ति
 मणस्स भावं गहणं वयन्ति ।
 रागस्स हेउं समणुन्नमाहु
 दोसस्स हेउं अमणुन्नमाहु ॥ ८८ ॥
 भावेसु जो गेहिमुवेइ तिब्बं
 अकालियं पावइ से विणासं ।
 रागाउरे कामगुणेसु गिद्धे
 करेणुमग्गावहिए गजे वा¹ ॥ ८९ ॥
 जे यावि दोसं समुवेइ तिब्बं
 तंसि कखणे से उ उवेइ दुक्खं ।
 दुहन्तदोसेण सएण जन्तू
 न किंचि भावं अवरुज्जई से ॥ ९० ॥
 एगन्तरत्ते रुइरंसि भावे
 अताल्लिसे से कुणई पञ्चोसं ।
 दुक्खस्स संपीलमुवेइ बाले
 न लिप्पई तेण मुणी विरागो ॥ ९१ ॥
 भावाणुगासाणुगए य जीवे
 चराचरे हिंसइ ऽणोगरूवे ।
 चित्तेहि ते परितावेइ बाले
 पीलेइ अत्तट्ठगुरू किल्लिट्ठे ॥ ९२ ॥
 भावाणुवाएण परिग्गहेण
 उप्पायणे रक्खणसन्निञ्चोगे ।

¹ वृ नागे B^{1,2}, J.

वए विञ्जोगे य कहं सुहं से
 संभोगकाले य अतित्तलाभे ॥९३॥
 भावे अतित्ते य परिग्गहंमि^१
 सत्तोवसत्तो न उवेइ तुट्ठिं ।
 अतुट्ठिदोसेण दुही परस्स
 लोभाविले आययई^२ अदत्तं ॥९४॥
 तएहाभिभूयस्स अदत्तहारिणो
 भावे अतित्तस्स परिग्गहे य ।
 मायामुसं वडुइ लोभदोसा
 तत्थावि दुक्खा न विमुच्चई से ॥९५॥
 मोसस्स पच्छा य पुरत्थञ्जो य
 पञ्जोगकाले य दुही दुरन्ते ।
 एवं अदत्ताणि समाययन्तो
 भावे अतित्तो दुहिञ्जो अणिस्सो ॥९६॥
 भावाणुरत्तस्स नरस्स एवं
 कत्तो सुहं होज्ज कयाइ किंचि ।
 तत्थोवभोगे वि किलेसदुक्खं
 निव्वत्तई जस्स कएण दुक्खं ॥९७॥
 एमेव भावम्मि गञ्जो पञ्जोसं
 उवेइ दुक्खोहपरंपराञ्जो ।
 पदुट्ठचित्तो य चिणाइ कम्मं
 जं से पुणो होइ दुहं विवागे ॥९८॥

^१ ०हे य J.

^२ आयई A.

भावे विरक्तो मणुञ्जो विसोगो
 एएण दुक्खोहपरंपरेण ।
 न लिप्पई भवमञ्जे वि सन्तो
 जलेण वा पोक्खरिणीपलासं ॥९९॥
 एविन्दियत्था य मणुस्स अत्था
 दुक्खस्स हेउं^१ मणुयस्स रागिणो ।
 ते चेव थोवं^२ पि कयाइ दुक्खं
 न वीयरागस्सं कोरेन्ति किञ्चि ॥१००॥
 न कामभोगा समयं उवेन्ति
 न यावि भोगा विगइं उवेन्ति ।
 जे तप्पञ्जोसी य परिग्गही य
 सो तेसु मोहा विगइं उवेइ ॥१०१॥
 कोहं च माणं च तहेव मायं
 लोहं दुगुच्छं अरइं रइं च ।
 हासं भयं सोगपुमित्थिवेयं
 नपुंसवेयं विविहे^३ य भावे ॥१०२॥
 आवज्जई एवमणोगरूवे
 एवंविहे कामगुणेसु सत्तो ।
 अन्ने य एयप्पभवे विसेसे
 कारुखदीणे हिरिमे^४ वइस्से ॥१०३॥
 कप्पं न इच्छिज्ज सहायलिच्छू
 पच्छाणुतावे न तवप्पभावं ।

^१ हेउ B^{१,२}, J.^२ थोवं B^१.^३ तिविहे A.^४ ह० B^{१,२}, J.

एवं वियारे अमियप्पयारे

आवज्जई इन्दियचोरवस्से ॥ १०४ ॥

*तत्रो से जायन्ति पत्रोयणाइं

निमज्जिउं मोहमहण्वम्मि ।

सुहेसिणी दुक्खविणोयणाट्टा¹

तप्पच्चयं उज्जमए य रागी ॥ १०५ ॥

विरज्जमाणस्स य इन्दियत्था

सद्दाइया तावइयप्पगारा ।

न तस्स सव्वे वि मणुन्नयं वा

निव्वत्तयन्ती अमणुन्नयं वा ॥ १०६ ॥

एवं ससंकप्पविकप्पणासुं

संजायई समयमुवट्ठियस्स ।

अत्थे असंकप्पयत्त्रो² तत्रो से

पहीयए कामगुणेसु तण्हा ॥ १०७ ॥

स वीयरगो कयसव्वक्किच्चो

खवेइ नाणावरणं खणेणं ।

तहेव जं दंसणमावरेइ³

जं चन्तरायं पकरेइ कम्मं ॥ १०८ ॥

सव्वं तत्रो जाणइ पासए य

अमोहणे होइ निरन्तराए ।

अणासवे भाणसमाहिजुत्ते

आउक्खए मोक्खमुवेइ सुद्धे ॥ १०९ ॥

¹ विमोयं B¹⁻².

² थ सं० A.

³ दरिसणं B¹⁻².

सो तस्स सबस्स दुहस्स मुक्को
 जं वाहई सययं जन्तुमेयं ।
 दीहामयं विप्पमुक्को पसत्थो
 तो होइ अच्चन्तसुही कयत्थो ॥ ११० ॥

*अणाइकालप्पभवस्स एसो
 सबस्स दुक्खस्स पमोक्खमग्गो ।
 वियाहिञ्चो जं समुविच्च सत्ता
 कमेण अच्चन्तसुही भवन्ति ॥ १११ ॥
 ॥ पमायट्टानं समत्तं ॥

॥ कम्मप्पयडी त्रयस्तिंशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

*अट्ट कम्माइं वोच्छामि आणुपुब्बिं जहाकमं^१ ।
 जेहिं बड्ढो अयं जीवो संसारे परिवट्टई^२ ॥ १ ॥
 नाणस्सावरणिज्जं दंसणावरणं तथा ।
 वेयणिज्जं तथा मोहं आउकम्मं तहेव य ॥ २ ॥
 नामकम्मं च गोयं^३ च अन्तरायं तहेव य ।
 एवमेयाइ कम्माइं अट्टेव उ समासञ्चो ॥ ३ ॥
 नाणावरणं पंचविहं सुयं आभिणिवीहियं ।
 ओहिनाणं च तइयं मणनाणं च केवलं ॥ ४ ॥
 निहा तहेव पयला निहानिहा पयलपयला य ।
 ततो य थीणगिड्ढी उ पंचमा होइ नायवा ॥ ५ ॥

^१ जहक्कमं B^१.2.

^२ ०वट्टए A.

^३ गोत्तं J.

चक्खुमचक्खूओहिस्स दंसणे केवले य आवरणे ।

एवं तु नवविगप्पं नायव्वं दंसणावरणं ॥६॥

वेयणीयं पि य दुविहं सायमसायं च आहियं ।

सायस्स उ^१ वहू भेया एमेव असायस्स वि ॥७॥

मोहणिज्जं पि दुविहं दंसणे चरणे तथा ।

दंसणे तिविहं वुत्तं चरणे दुविहं भवे ॥८॥

*सम्मत्तं चेव मिच्छत्तं सम्मामिच्छत्तमेव य ।

एयाओ तिन्नि पयडीओ मोहणिज्जस्स दंसणे ॥९॥

चरित्तमोहणं कम्मं दुविहं तं वियाहियं ।

कसायमोहणिज्जं^२ तु नोकसायं^३ तहेव य ॥१०॥

सोलसविहभेएणं कम्मं तु कसायजं ।

सत्तविहं नवविहं वा कम्मं च^४ नोकसायजं ॥११॥

*नेरइयतिरिक्खाउं मणुस्साउं तहेव य ।

देवाउयं चउत्थं तु आउं कम्मं चउच्चिहं ॥१२॥

*नामं कम्मं तु^५ दुविहं सुहमसुहं च आहियं ।

सुभस्स उ वहू भेया एमेव असुहस्स वि ॥१३॥

*गोयं कम्मं दुविहं उच्चं नीयं च आहियं ।

उच्चं अट्टविहं होइ एवं नीयं पि आहियं ॥१४॥

दाणे लाभे य भोगे य उवभोगे वीरिए तथा ।

पंचविहमन्तरायं समासेण वियाहियं ॥१५॥

एयाओ मूलपयडीओ उत्तराओ य आहिया ।

पएसगं खेत्तकाले य भावं च उत्तरं सुण ॥१६॥

^१ J. om.

^२ क० वेयणिज्जं A.

^३ अक० J.

^४ J. om.

^५ J. om.

- *सब्वेसिं चैव कम्माणं पएसग्गमणन्तगं ।
 गरिठयसत्ताइयं अन्तो सिद्धाण आहियं ॥ १७ ॥
 सब्वजीवाण कम्मं तु संगहे छद्दिसागयं ।
 सब्वेसु वि पएससेसु सब्वं सब्वेण वड्ढगं ॥ १८ ॥
- *उदहीसरिसनामाण तीसई कोडिकोडीओ ।
 उक्कोसिया ठिई होइ अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥ १९ ॥
- *आवरणिज्जाण दुणहं पि वेयणिज्जे तहेव य ।
 अन्तराए य कम्मस्मि ठिई एसा वियाहिया ॥ २० ॥
- *उदहीसरिसनामाण सत्तरिं कोडिकोडीओ ।
 मोहनिज्जस्स उक्कोसा अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥ २१ ॥
- *तेत्तीस सागरोवमा उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 ठिई उ आउकम्मस्स अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥ २२ ॥
 उदहीसरिसनामाण वीसई कोडिकोडीओ ।
 नामगोत्ताणं उक्कोसा अट्ट मुहुत्ता जहन्निया ॥ २३ ॥
 सिद्धाणणन्तभागो य अणुभागा हवन्ति उ ।
 सब्वेसु वि पएसग्गं सब्वजीवे अइच्छियं^१ ॥ २४ ॥
 तम्हा एएसि कम्माणं अणुभागा वियाणिया ।
 एएसि संवरे चैव खवणे य जए वुहो^२ ॥ २५ ॥
- ॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ कम्मप्पयडी समत्ता ॥

^१ °इच्छियं B^{1.2}, J.

^२ पुहे A.

॥ लेसञ्जयणं चतुस्त्रिंशत् अध्ययनम् ॥

- लेसञ्जयणं पवकखामि आणुपुविं जहक्कमं ।
छएहं पि कम्मलेसाणं अणुभावे सुणेह मे ॥१॥
नामाइं वण्णरसगन्धफासपरिणामलकखणं ।
ठाणं ठिइं^१ गइं^२ चाउं लेसाणं तु सुणेह मे ॥२॥
किण्हा नीला य काऊ य तेऊ पम्हा तहेव य ।
सुक्कलेसा य छट्टा य नामाइं तु जहक्कमं ॥३॥
जीमूयनिड्डसंकासा गवलरिट्टगसन्निभा ।
खंजणनयणनिभा^३ किण्हलेसा उ वण्णओ ॥४॥
नीलासोगसंकासा चासपिच्छसमप्पभा^४ ।
वेरुलियनिड्डसंकासा नीललेसा उ वण्णओ ॥५॥
*अयसीपुप्फसंकासा कोइलच्छदसन्निभा^५ ।
पारेवयगीवनिभा काऊलेसा उ वण्णओ ॥६॥
*हिंगुलधाउसंकासा^६ तरुणाड्चसन्निभा ।
सुयतुण्डपईवनिभा तेऊलेसा उ वण्णओ ॥७॥
हरियालभेयसंकासा हलिहाभेयसमप्पभा^७ ।
सणासणकुसुमनिभा पम्हलेसा उ वण्णओ ॥८॥
*संखंककुन्दसंकासा खीरपूरसमप्पभा^८ ।
रययहारसंकासा सुक्कलेसा उ वण्णओ ॥९॥

^१ ठियं B^१, ठिई B^२, J.

^२ गइं B^{१-२}, J.

^३ खंजणं A.

^४ वासं B^{१-२}.

^५ कोइलच्छविं A.

^६ हिंगुलयं B^१.

^७ सन्निभा B^{१-२}.

^८ खीरधारं B^१.

जह कडुयतुम्बगरसो निम्बरसो कडुयरोहिणिरसो वा ।
 एत्तो वि अणन्तगुणो रसो य किण्हाए नायब्बो ॥ १० ॥
 जह तिगडुयस्स य रसो तिक्खो जह हत्थिपिप्पलीए वा ।
 एत्तो वि अणन्तगुणो रसो उ नीलाए नायब्बो ॥ ११ ॥
 *जह तरुणअम्बगरसो तुवरकविट्ठस्स वावि जारिसओ ।
 एत्तो वि अणन्तगुणो रसो उ काऊए नायब्बो ॥ १२ ॥
 जह परिणियम्बगरसो पक्ककविट्ठस्स वावि जारिसओ ।
 एत्तो वि अणन्तगुणो रसो उ तेऊए नायब्बो ॥ १३ ॥
 वरवारुणीए व रसो विविहाण व आसवाण जारिसओ ।
 महुमेरयस्स व रसो एत्तो पम्हाए परएणं ॥ १४ ॥
 खज्जूरमुद्दियरसो खीररसो खण्डसक्कररसो^१ वा ।
 एत्तो वि अणन्तगुणो रसो उ सुक्काए नायब्बो ॥ १५ ॥
 जह गोमडस्स गन्धो सुणगमडस्स व जहा अहिमडस्स ।
 एत्तो वि अणन्तगुणो लेसाणं अप्पसत्थाणं ॥ १६ ॥
 जह सुरहिकुसुमगन्धो गन्धवासाण पिस्समाणाणं ।
 एत्तो वि अणन्तगुणो पसत्थलेसाण तिण्हं पि ॥ १७ ॥
 जह करगयस्स फासो गोजिब्भाए य सागपत्ताणं ।
 एत्तो वि अणन्तगुणो लेसाणं अप्पसत्थाणं ॥ १८ ॥
 जह वूरस्स^२ व फासो नवणीयस्स व सिरीसकुसुमाणं ।
 एत्तो वि अणन्तगुणो पसत्थलेसाण तिण्हं पि ॥ १९ ॥
 तिविहो व नवविहो वा सत्तावीसड्विहेक्कसीओ वा ।
 दुसओ तेयालो वा लेसाणं होइ परिणामो ॥ २० ॥

^१ °कक्कर° J.

^२ पू° A.

पंचासवप्पवत्तो तीहिं¹ अगुत्तो छसुं अविरओ य ।

तिव्वारम्भपरिणओ खुडु² साहसिओ नरो ॥ २१ ॥

निड्ढन्धसपरिणामो निस्संसो अजिइन्दिओ ।

एयजोगसमाउत्तो क्किणहलेसं तु परिणमे ॥ २२ ॥

*इस्सा³ अमरिस अतवो अविज्जमाया⁴ अहीरिया⁵ ।

गेही⁶ पओसे य सढे पमत्ते रसलोलुए ॥ २३ ॥

सायगवेसए य आरम्भाओ अविरओ खुडु साहसिओ नरो ।

एयजोगसमाउत्तो नीललेसं तु परिणमे ॥ २४ ॥

वंके वंसमायारे नियडिल्ले अणुज्जुए ।

पल्लिउंचगओवहिए मिच्छदिट्ठी अणारिए ॥ २५ ॥

उप्फासगदुट्टुवाई⁷ य तेणे यावि य मच्छरी ।

एयजोगसमाउत्तो काजलेसं तु परिणमे ॥ २६ ॥

नीयावत्ती अचवले अमाई अकुज्जहले ।

विणीयविणए दन्ते जोगवं उवहाणवं ॥ २७ ॥

*पियधम्मे दढधम्मे वज्जभीरू हिएसए ।

एयजोगसमाउत्तो तेज्जलेसं तु परिणमे ॥ २८ ॥

पयणुकोहमाणे य मायालोभे य पयणुए ।

पसन्तचित्ते दन्तप्पा जोगवं उवहाणवं ॥ २९ ॥

तहा पयणुवाई य उवसन्ते जिइन्दिए ।

एयजोगसमाउत्तो पग्गहलेसं तु परिणमे ॥ ३० ॥

¹ ति० J.

² ख० B¹.

³ ईसा B², J.

⁴ ०या om. B¹.

⁵ ०यत्ता B¹.

⁶ गिड्ढो B², J.

⁷ उप्फालग० A, B¹⁻².

अट्टरुहाणि वज्जिता धम्मसुक्काणि¹ भ्नायए² ।

पसन्तच्चित्ते दन्तप्पा समिए गुत्ते य गुत्तिसु ॥ ३१ ॥

*सरागे वीयरगे वा उवसन्ते जिइन्दिए ।

एयजोगसमाउत्तो सुक्कलेसं तु परिणमे ॥ ३२ ॥

*असंखिज्जाणोसप्पिणीण उस्सप्पिणीण जे समयया ।

संखाईया लोगा लेसाण हवन्ति ठाणाइं ॥ ३३ ॥

मुहुत्तइं तु जहन्ना तेत्तीसा सागरा मुहुत्तहिया ।

उक्कोसा होइ ठिई नायव्वा किएहलेसाए ॥ ३४ ॥

मुहुत्तइं तु जहन्ना दस उदही पलियमसंखभागमब्भहिया ।

उक्कोसा होइ ठिई नायव्वा नीललेसाए ॥ ३५ ॥

मुहुत्तइं तु जहन्ना तिष्णुदही पलियमसंखभागमब्भहिया ।

उक्कोसा होइ ठिई नायव्वा काउलेसाए ॥ ३६ ॥

मुहुत्तइं तु जहन्ना दोष्णुदही पलियमसंखभागमब्भहिया ।

उक्कोसा होइ ठिई नायव्वा तेउलेसाए ॥ ३७ ॥

मुहुत्तइं तु जहन्ना दस होन्ति य सागरा मुहुत्तहिया ।

उक्कोसा होइ ठिई नायव्वा पम्हलेसाए ॥ ३८ ॥

मुहुत्तइं तु जहन्ना तेत्तीसं सागरा मुहुत्तहिया ।

उक्कोसा होइ ठिई नायव्वा सुक्कलेसाए ॥ ३९ ॥

एसा खलु लेसाणं ओहेण ठिई वस्सिया होइ ।

चउसु वि गर्इसु एत्तो लेसाण ठिइं तु वोच्छामि ॥ ४० ॥

दस वाससहस्साइं काऊए ठिई जेहन्निया होइ ।

तिष्णुदही पलिओवम^३ असंखभागं च उक्कोसा ॥ ४१ ॥

¹ °क्काइं J.

² साहए A.

³ पलियम B¹⁻².

तिस्रुदही पलिओवम¹ संखभागी जहन्नेण नीलठिई ।
 दसउदही पलिओवम¹ असंखभागं च उक्कोसा ॥४२॥
 दसउदही पलिओवम¹ असंखभागं जहन्निया होइ ।
 तेत्तीससागराइं उक्कोसा होइ किणहाए लेसाए ॥४३॥
 एसा नेरइयाणं लेसाण ठिई उ वस्सिया होइ ।
 तेण परं वोच्छामि तिरियमणुस्साण देवाणं ॥४४॥
 अन्तोमुहुत्तमइं लेसाण जहिं² जहिं² जाउ² ।
 तिरियाण नराणं वा वज्जिता केवलं लेसं ॥४५॥
 मुहुत्तइं तु जहन्ना उक्कोसा होइ पुव्वकोडीओ ।
 नवहि वरिसेहि ऊणा नायवा सुक्कलेसाए ॥४६॥
 एसा तिरियनराणं लेसाण³ ठिई उ वस्सिया होइ ।
 तेण परं वोच्छामि लेसाण ठिईउ देवाणं ॥४७॥
 दस वाससहस्साइं⁴ किणहाए ठिई जहन्निया होइ ।
 पलियमसंखिज्ज इमो उक्कोसो होइ किणहाए ॥४८॥
 जा किणहाए ठिई खलु उक्कोसा सा उ समयमब्भहिया ।
 जहन्नेणं नीलाए पलियमसंखं च उक्कोसा ॥४९॥
 जा नीलाए ठिई खलु उक्कोसा सा उ समयमब्भहिया ।
 जहन्नेणं काऊए पलियमसंखं च उक्कोसा ॥५०॥
 तेण परं वोच्छामि तेऊलेसा जहा सुरंगाणं ।
 भवणवइवाणमन्तरजोइसवेमाणियाणं च ॥५१॥

¹ पलियम B¹⁻².

² ठिई जहन्ना उ B¹.

³ °साए J.

⁴ °सहस्साणं A.

पलिञ्चोवमं जहन्नं उक्कोसा सागराञ्चो दुन्नहिया ।
 पलियमसंखेज्जेणं होइ भागेण तेऊए ॥५२॥
 दस वाससहस्साइं तेऊए ठिई जहन्निया होइ ।
 दुन्दुदहो पलिञ्चोवम असंखभाग च उक्कोसा ॥५३॥
 जा तेऊए ठिई खलु उक्कोसा सा उ समयमब्भहिया ।
 जहन्नेणं पम्हाए दस उ मुहुत्ताहियाइ उक्कोसा ॥५४॥
 जा पम्हाए ठिई खलु उक्कोसा सा उ समयमब्भहिया ।
 जहन्नेणं सुक्काए तेत्तीस मुहुत्तमब्भहिया ॥५५॥
 किएहा नीला काऊ तिन्नि वि एयाञ्चो अहम्मलेसाञ्चो^१ ।
 एयाहि तिहि वि जीवो दुग्गइं उववज्जई ॥५६॥
 तेऊ पम्हा सुक्का तिन्नि वि एयाञ्चो धम्मलेसाञ्चो ।
 एयाहि तिहि वि जीवो सुग्गइं उववज्जई ॥५७॥
 *लेसाहिं सव्वाहिं पढमे समयम्मि परिणयाहिं तु ।
 न हु कस्सइ उववाञ्चो परे^२ भवे अत्थि जीवस्स ॥५८॥
 लेसाहिं सव्वाहिं चरिमे समयम्मि परिणयाहिं तु ।
 न हु कस्सइ उववाञ्चो परे^२ भवे होइ जीवस्स ॥५९॥
 अन्तमुहुत्तम्मि गए अन्तमुहुत्तम्मि सेसए^३ चेव ।
 लेसाहिं परिणयाहिं जीवा गच्छन्ति परलोयं ॥६०॥
 तम्हा एयासि लेसाणं^४ आणुभावे वियाणिया ।
 अप्पसत्थाञ्चो वज्जित्ता पसत्थाञ्चो ऽहिट्टिए मुणि ॥६१॥
 ॥ त्ति बेमि ॥

॥ लेसञ्जयणं समत्तं ॥

^१ अहम° J.

^२ पर° B¹⁻², J.

^३ समए A, J.

^४ लोयाण B^१.

॥ अणगारञ्जयणं पञ्चविंशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

सुरोह मे एगगमणा¹ मग्गं बुद्धेहि² देसियं ।

जमायरन्तो भिक्खू दुक्खाणन्तकरे भवे ॥ १ ॥

गिहवासं परिच्चज्ज पवज्जामस्सिए मुणी ।

इमे संगे वियाणिज्जा जेहिं सज्जन्ति माणवा ॥ २ ॥

तहेव हिंसं अलियं चोज्जं अबम्मसेवणं ।

इच्छाकामं च लोभं च संजञ्चो परिवज्जे ॥ ३ ॥

मणोहरं चित्तघरं³ मल्लधूवेण⁴ वासियं ।

सकवाडं पराडुरुल्लोवं⁵ मणसा वि न पत्थए ॥ ४ ॥

*इन्दियाणि उ भिक्खुस्स तारिसम्मि उवस्सए ।

दुक्कराडं निवारेउं कामरागविवडूणे ॥ ५ ॥

सुसाणे सुन्नगारे वा रुक्खमूले व इक्कञ्चो⁶ ।

पडरिक्के परकडे वा वासं तत्थाभिरोयए ॥ ६ ॥

फासुयम्मि अणावाहे इत्थीहिं अणभिद्दुए ।

तत्थ संकप्पए वासं भिक्खू परमसंजए ॥ ७ ॥

न सयं गिहाडं कुब्बिज्जा रोव⁷ अन्नेहिं कारण ।

गिहकम्मसमारम्भे भूयाणं दिस्सए वहो ॥ ८ ॥

तसाणं थावराणं च सुहुमाणं बादराण य ।

तम्हा गिहसमारम्भं संजञ्चो परिवज्जे ॥ ९ ॥

¹ एगमणा B¹.

² सद्धं तु B¹.

³ °हरं B^{1,2}, J.

⁴ °धूवण° B¹.

⁵ °लोयं B^{1,2}.

⁶ एगञ्चो B², J.

⁷ नो वि J.

तहेव भक्तपाणेषु पयणे पयावणेषु य ।
 पाणभूयदयट्टाए न पये न पयावए ॥१०॥
 जलधन्ननिस्सिया जीवा पुढवीकट्टनिस्सिया^१ ।
 हम्मन्ति भक्तपाणेषु तम्हा भिक्खू न पयावए ॥११॥
 विसप्पे सब्बञ्चो-धारे बहू पाणविणासणे ।
 नत्थि जोइसमे सत्थे तम्हा जोइं न दीवए ॥१२॥
 हिरस्सं जायहूवं च मणसा वि न पत्थए ।
 समलेट्टुकंचणे भिक्खू विरए कयविक्कए ॥१३॥
 क्किणन्तो कइञ्चो होइ विक्किणन्तो य वाणिञ्चो ।
 कयविक्कयम्मि वट्टन्तो भिक्खू न भवइ तारिसो ॥१४॥
 भिक्खियव्वं न केयव्वं भिक्खुणा भिक्खवत्तिणा ।
 कयविक्कञ्चो महादोसो भिक्खवत्ती सुहावहा ॥१५॥
 समुयाणं उंछमेसिज्जा जहामुत्तमणिन्दियं ।
 लाभालाभम्मि संतुट्ठे पिराडवायं चरे मुणी ॥१६॥
 अलोले न रसे गिड्ढे जिब्भादन्ते अमुच्छिए^२ ।
 न रसट्टाए भुंजिज्जा जवणट्टाए^३ महामुणी ॥१७॥
 अच्चणं रयणं चेव वन्दणं पूयणं तथा ।
 इड्ढीसक्कारसम्माणं मणसा वि न पत्थए ॥१८॥
 सुक्कभ्राणं^४ भियाएज्जा अणियाणे अकिंचणे ।
 वोसट्टुकाए विहरेज्जा जाव कालस्स पज्जञ्चो ॥१९॥

^१ °काय° J.

^२ स° B^१.

^३ भव° J.

^४ सुक्क B^{१-२}.

निज्जूहिऊण आहारं कालधम्मे उवट्टिए ।

जहिऊण¹ माणुसं वोट्ठिं पहू दुक्खे विमुच्चइ² ॥ २० ॥

निम्ममे निरहंकारे वीयरगो अणासवो ।

संपत्तो केवलं नाणं सासयं परिणिवुए³ ॥ २१ ॥

॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ अणगारञ्जयणं समत्तं ॥

॥ जीवाजीवविभत्ती षट्त्रिंशम् अध्ययनम् ॥

*जीवाजीवविभत्तिं सुणेह मे⁴ एगमणा इओ ।

जं जाणिएऊण भिक्खू सम्मं जयइ संजमे ॥ १ ॥

जीवा चेव अजीवा य एस लीए वियाहिए ।

अजीवदेसमागासे अलोगे से वियाहिए ॥ २ ॥

दव्वओ खेत्तओ चेव कालओ भावओ तहा⁵ ।

परूवणा तेसि भवे जीवाणमजीवाण य ॥ ३ ॥

*रूविणो चेवरूवी य अजीवा दुविहा भवे ।

अरूवी दसहा वुत्ता रूविणो य⁶ चउव्विहा ॥ ४ ॥

धम्मत्थिकाए तहेसे तप्पएसे य आहिए ।

अहम्मे तस्स देसे य तप्पएसे य आहिए ॥ ५ ॥

आगासे तस्स देसे य तप्पएसे य आहिए ।

अड्ढासमए चेव अरूवी दसहा भवे ॥ ६ ॥

¹ चइऊण B¹.

² पमु⁰ B^{1,2}, J.

³ ंवुडि B^{1,2}.

⁴ Om. B¹.

⁵ दव्वओ खेत्तकालेहि भावओ पञ्जवेहि य A.

⁶ वि B¹.

धम्माधम्मे य^१ दो चेव^२ लोगमिन्ना वियाहिया ।
 लोगालोगे य आगासे समए समयखेत्तिए ॥७॥
 धम्माधम्मागासा तिन्नि वि एए अणाइया ।
 अपज्जवसिया चेव सब्बं तु वियाहिया ॥८॥
 *समए वि^३ सन्तइं पप्प एवमेव वियाहिए^४ ।
 आएसं पप्प साईए सपज्जवसिए वि य ॥९॥
 *खन्धा य खन्धेसा य तप्पएसा तहेव य ।
 परमाणुणो य बोधवा रूविणो य^५ चउव्विहा ॥१०॥
 एगत्तेण पुहत्तेण^६ खन्धा य परमाणुणो ।
 लोएगदेसे लोए य भइयवा ते उ खेत्तओ ॥११॥
 *इत्तो कालविभागं तु तेसिं वुच्छं चउव्विहं ॥१२॥
 संतइं पप्प ते ऽणाई अपज्जवसिया वि य ।
 ठिइं पडुच्च साईया सपज्जवसिया वि य ॥१३॥
 असंखकालमुक्कोसं एक्को समओ जहन्नयं ।
 अजीवाण य रूवीण ठिई एसा वियाहिया ॥१४॥
 अणन्तकालमुक्कोसमेक्को समओ जहन्नयं ।
 अजीवाण य रूवीण अन्तरेयं वियाहियं ॥१५॥
 वसओ गन्धओ चेव रसओ फासओ तहा ।
 संठाणओ य विन्नेओ परिणामो तेसि पंचहा ॥१६॥
 वसओ परिणया जे उ पंचहा ते पक्कित्तिया ।
 किण्हा नीला य^७ लोहिया हलिद्दा मुक्किला तहा ॥१७॥

१ Om. J.

२ चेए A.

३ Om. A.

४ *याहिया A.

५ वि J.

६ पडुत्तेण B^{१,२}.

७ Om. B^{१,२}, J.

गन्धञ्चो परिणया जे उ दुविहा ते वियाहिया ।
 सुब्भिगन्धपरिणामा¹ दुब्भिगन्धा² तहेव य ॥ १८ ॥
 रसञ्चो परिणया जे उ पंचहा ते पक्कित्तिया ।
 तिक्तकडुयकसाया³ अश्विला महुरा तथा ॥ १९ ॥
 फासञ्चो परिणया जे उ अट्टहा ते पक्कित्तिया ।
 ककखडा मउया चेव गरुया लहुया तथा ॥ २० ॥
 सीया उरहा य निड्या य तथा लुक्खा य आहिया ।
 इय फासपरिणया एए पुग्गला समुदाहिया ॥ २१ ॥
 संठाणञ्चो परिणया जे उ पंचहा ते पक्कित्तिया ।
 परिमण्डला य वट्टा य तंसा चउरंसमायया ॥ २२ ॥
 वसञ्चो जे भवे किरहे भइए से उ गन्धञ्चो ।
 रसञ्चो फासञ्चो चेव भइए संठाणञ्चो वि य ॥ २३ ॥
 वसञ्चो जे भवे नीले भइए से उ गन्धञ्चो ।
 रसञ्चो फासञ्चो चेव भइए संठाणञ्चो वि य ॥ २४ ॥
 वसञ्चो लोहिए जे उ⁴ भइए से उ गन्धञ्चो ।
 रसञ्चो फासञ्चो चेव भइए संठाणञ्चो वि य ॥ २५ ॥
 वसञ्चो पीयए जे उ⁵ भइए से उ गन्धञ्चो ।
 रसञ्चो फासञ्चो चेव भइए संठाणञ्चो वि य ॥ २६ ॥
 वसञ्चो सुक्किले जे उ⁶ भइए से उ गन्धञ्चो ।
 रसञ्चो फासञ्चो चेव भइए संठाणञ्चो वि य ॥ २७ ॥

¹ ओ B¹⁻², J.

² गन्धो B¹⁻², J.

³ य add. B¹⁻².

⁴ व० जे भवे लोहिए B¹⁻², J.

⁵ व० जे भवे पीए B¹⁻², J.

⁶ व० जे

भवे सुक्किले B¹⁻², J.

गन्धञ्चो जे भवे सुब्धी¹ भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 रसञ्चो फासञ्चो चेव भइए संटाणञ्चो वि य ॥ २६ ॥
 गन्धञ्चो जे भवे दुब्धी² भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 रसञ्चो फासञ्चो चेव भइए संटाणञ्चो वि य ॥ २७ ॥
 रसञ्चो तित्तए जे उ भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो फासञ्चो चेव भइए संटाणञ्चो वि य ॥ ३० ॥
 रसञ्चो कडुए जे उ भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो फासञ्चो चेव भइए संटाणञ्चो वि य ॥ ३१ ॥
 रसञ्चो कसाए जे उ भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो फासञ्चो चेव भइए संटाणञ्चो वि य ॥ ३२ ॥
 रसञ्चो अश्विले जे उ भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो फासञ्चो चेव भइए संटाणञ्चो वि य ॥ ३३ ॥
 रसञ्चो महुरए जे उ भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो फासञ्चो चेव भइए संटाणञ्चो वि य ॥ ३४ ॥
 फासञ्चो कक्खडे जे उ भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो रसञ्चो चेव भइए संटाणञ्चो वि य ॥ ३५ ॥
 फासञ्चो मउए जे उ भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो रसञ्चो चेव भइए संटाणञ्चो वि य ॥ ३६ ॥
 फासञ्चो गुरए³ जे उ भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो रसञ्चो चेव भइए संटाणञ्चो वि य ॥ ३७ ॥
 फासञ्चो लहुए जे उ भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो रसञ्चो चेव भइए संटाणञ्चो वि य ॥ ३८ ॥

¹ सुरही B¹.² डुरही B¹.³ गुरयए A.

फासञ्चो सीयए जे उ भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो रसञ्चो चेव भइए संठाणञ्चो वि य ॥३९॥
 फासञ्चो उरहए जे उ भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो रसञ्चो चेव भइए संठाणञ्चो वि य ॥४०॥
 फासञ्चो निहए जे उ भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो रसञ्चो चेव भइए संठाणञ्चो वि य ॥४१॥
 फासञ्चो लुकखए जे उ भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो रसञ्चो चेव भइए संठाणञ्चो वि य ॥४२॥¹
 परिमण्डलसंठाणे भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो रसञ्चो चेव भइए से फासञ्चो वि य ॥४३॥
 संठाणञ्चो भवे वट्टे भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो रसञ्चो चेव भइए से फासञ्चो वि य ॥४४॥
 संठाणञ्चो भवे तंसे भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो रसञ्चो चेव भइए से फासञ्चो वि य ॥४५॥
 संठाणञ्चो जे² चउरंसे भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो रसञ्चो चेव भइए से फासञ्चो वि य ॥४६॥
 जे आययसंठाणे भइए से उ वखञ्चो ।
 गन्धञ्चो रसञ्चो चेव भइए से फासञ्चो वि य ॥४७॥
 एसा अजीवविभक्ती समासेण वियाहिया ।
 इत्तो जीवविभक्तिं वुच्छामि अणुपुब्वसो ॥४८॥

¹ A. vv. 41-2 ante vv. 39-40 exh. (cf. autem v. 21 supra).

² भवे B^{1,2}, J.

- *संसारत्या य सिद्धा य दुविहा जीवा वियाहिया ।
 सिद्धाणोगविहा वुत्ता तं मे कित्तयञ्चो सुण ॥४९॥
 इत्थी पुरिससिद्धा य तहेव य नपुंसगा ।
 सलिंगे अन्नलिंगे य गिहिलिंगे तहेव य ॥५०॥
 उक्कोसोगाहणाए य जहन्नमञ्जिमाड^१ य ।
 उडुं अहे य तिरियं च समुद्म्मि जलम्मि य ॥५१॥
 दस य नपुंसएसु वीसं इत्थियासु य ।
 पुरिसेसु य अट्टसयं समएणेगेण सिञ्जई ॥५२॥
- *चत्तारि य गिहिलिंगे अन्नलिंगे दसेव य ।
 सलिंगेण अट्टसयं समएणेगेण सिञ्जई ॥५३॥
- *उक्कोसोगाहणाए य सिञ्जन्ते जुगवं दुवे ।
 चत्तारि जहन्नाए मञ्जे अट्टत्तरं सयं ॥५४॥
- *चउरुडुलोए य दुवे समुद्दे तञ्चो जले वीसमहे तहेव य ।
 सयं च अट्टत्तरं तिरियलोए समएणेगेण सिञ्जई धुवम् ॥५५॥
 कहिं पडिहया सिद्धा कहिं सिद्धा पडिट्टिया ।
 कहिं बोन्दिं चइत्ताणं कत्थ गन्तूण सिञ्जई ॥५६॥
 आलोए पडिहया सिद्धा लीयग्गे य पडिट्टिया ।
 इहं बोन्दिं चइत्ताणं तत्थ गन्तूण सिञ्जई ॥५७॥
 बारसहिं जोयणेहिं सव्वट्टस्सुवरिं भवे ।
 ईसिपम्भारनामा^२ पुढवी छत्तसंठिया ॥५८॥
- *पणयालसयसहस्सा जोयणाणं तु आयया ।
 तावड्यं चेव वित्थिष्णा तिगुणो तस्सेव^३ परिरञ्चो ॥५९॥

^१ °माए B^{१-२}, J.

^२ B^{१-२}, J. add. च.

^३ साहित्य° B^{१-२}, J.

अट्टजोयणवाहुल्ला सा मञ्जुम्मि वियाहिया ।

परिहायन्ती¹ चरिमन्ते मच्छिपत्ताउ तणुयरी ॥ ६० ॥

*अज्जुणमुवस्सगमई सा पुढवी निम्मला² सहावेण ।

उत्ताणगहत्तगसंठिया य भणिया जिणवरेहिं ॥ ६१ ॥

संखंककुन्दसंकासा³ पण्डरा⁴ निम्मला सुहा ।

सीयाए जोयणे तत्तो लोयन्तो उ वियाहिओ ॥ ६२ ॥

*जोयणस्स उ जो तत्थ कोसो उवरिमो भवे ।

तस्स कोसस्स छब्भाए सिद्धाणोगाहणा भवे ॥ ६३ ॥

तत्थ सिद्धा महाभागा लोगग्गम्मि पइट्टिया ।

भवपपंचओ मुक्का सिद्धिं वरगइं गया ॥ ६४ ॥

उस्सेहो जेसि⁵ जो होइ भवम्मि चरिमम्मि उ ।

तिभागहीणो तत्तो य सिद्धाणोगाहणा भवे ॥ ६५ ॥

एगत्तेण साईया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।

पुहत्तेण अणाइया अपज्जवसिया वि य ॥ ६६ ॥

*अरुविणो जीवघणा नाणदंसणसन्निया ।

अउलं सुहं संपन्ना⁶ उवमा जस्स नत्थि उ ॥ ६७ ॥

*लोगेगदेसे ते सब्बे नाणदंसणसन्निया ।

संसारपारनित्थिस्सा⁷ सिद्धिं वरगइं गया ॥ ६८ ॥

संसारत्था उ जे जीवा दुविहा ते वियाहिया ।

तसा य थावरा चेव थावरा तिविहा तहिं ॥ ६९ ॥

¹ °हायई B¹.

² उज्जुला B¹.

³ B¹ om. °amka°.

⁴ पण्डुरा B¹⁻², J.

⁵ जस्स Mss. J.

⁶ संपत्ता A.

⁷ °निद्विस्सा B¹.

पुढवी आउजीवा य तहेव य वणस्सई ।

इच्चै¹ थावरा तिविहा तेसिं भेए सुणेह मे ॥७०॥

*दुविहा पुढवीजीवा य² सुहुमा³ बायरा तथा ।

पज्जत्तमपज्जत्ता एवमेए दुहा पुणो ॥७१॥

बायरा जे उ पज्जत्ता दुविहा ते वियाहिया ।

सण्हा खरा य बोधव्वा सण्हा सत्तविहा तहिं ॥७२॥

किएहा नीला य रुहिरा य हलिहा सुक्किला तथा ।

पण्डुपणगमट्टिया खरा छत्तीसईविहा ॥७३॥

पुढवी य सक्करा वालुया य उवले सिला य लोणूसे ।

अय-तम्ब-तउय-सीसग-रुप्प-सुवणे⁴ य वडरे य ॥७४॥

हरियाले हिंगुलुए⁵ मणोसिला सासगंजण-पवाले ।

अब्भपडलब्भवालय बायरकाए मणिविहाणे ॥७५॥

*गोमेज्जए य रुयगे अंके फलिहे⁶ य लोहियक्खे य ।

मरगय-मसारगल्ले भुयमीयग-इन्दनीले य ॥७६॥

चन्दण-गेरुय-हंसगब्भे पुलए सोगन्धिए य बोधव्वे ।

चन्दप्पहवेरुल्लिए जलकन्ते सूरकन्ते य ॥७७॥

एए खरपुढवीए भेया छत्तीसमाहिया ।

एगविहमणाणत्ता सुहुमा तत्थ वियाहिया ॥७८॥

सुहुमा सब्वलोगम्मि लोिगदेसे य बायरा ।

इत्तो कालविभागं तु वुच्छं तेसिं चउच्चिहं ॥७९॥

¹ इच्चैव B^{1,2}, J.

² Om. B^{1,2}, J.

³ सुहम्मा A.

⁴ A. om. °तउय°.

⁵ °लए B^{1,2}, J.

⁶ फलगे J.

संतद्ं पप्पणार्इया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।
ठिद्ं पडुच्च सार्इया सपज्जवसिया वि य ॥ ८० ॥
वावीससहस्साद्ं वासाणुक्कोसिया भवे ।
आउठिर्इ पुढवीणं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ॥ ८१ ॥
असंखकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
कायठिर्इ पुढवीणं तं कायं तु अमुंचओ ॥ ८२ ॥
अणन्तकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
विजढंमि सए काए पुढविजीवाण अन्तरं ॥ ८३ ॥
एएसिं वस्सओ चेव गन्धओ रसफासओ ।
संठाणदेसओ वावि विहाणाद्ं सहस्ससो ॥ ८४ ॥
दुविहा आऊजीवा उ सुहुमा वायरा तथा ।
पज्जत्तमपज्जत्ता एवमेए दुहा पुणो ॥ ८५ ॥
वायरा जे उ पज्जत्ता पंचहा ते पक्कित्तिया ।
सुद्धोदए य उस्से हरतणू महिया हिमे ॥ ८६ ॥
एगविहमणाणत्ता सुहुमा तत्थ वियाहिया ।
सुहुमा सबलोगस्मि लोगदेसे य वायरा ॥ ८७ ॥
सन्तद्ं पप्पणार्इया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।
ठिद्ं पडुच्च सार्इया सपज्जवसिया वि य ॥ ८८ ॥
सत्तेव सहस्साद्ं वासाणुक्कोसिया भवे ।
आउठिर्इ आऊणं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥ ८९ ॥
असंखकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
कायठिर्इ आऊणं तं कायं तु अमुंचओ ॥ ९० ॥

अणन्तकालमुक्तीसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 विजढंमि सए काए आऊजीवाण अन्तरं ॥९१॥
 एएसिं वण्णओ चेव गन्धओ रसफासओ ।
 संठाणदेसओ वावि विहाणाइं सहस्ससो ॥९२॥
 दुविहा वण्णस्सईजीवा^१ सुहुमा बायरा तहा ।
 पज्जत्तमपज्जत्ता एवमेए दुहा पुणो ॥९३॥
 बायरा जे उ पज्जत्ता दुविहा ते वियाहिया ।
 साहारणसरीरा य पत्तेगा य तहेव य ॥९४॥
 *पत्तेगसरीराओ ऽणोगहा ते पकित्तिया ।
 रुक्खा गुच्छा य गुम्मा य लया वल्ली तणा तहा ॥९५॥
 *वलया पव्वगा कुहुणा^२ जलरुहा ओसही तहा ।
 हरियकाया^३ बोधवा पत्तेगाइ वियाहिया ॥९६॥
 *साहारणसरीराओ ऽणोगहा ते पकित्तिया ।
 आल्लुए^४ मूलए चेव सिंगबेरे तहेव य ॥९७॥
 हरिली सिरिली सस्सरिली जावई केयकन्दली ।
 पलराडुलसणकन्दे य कन्दली य कुडुंवए ॥९८॥
 लोहिणीहू य थोहू य कुहगा य तहेव य ।
 कन्दे^५ य वज्जकन्दे य कन्दे सूरणए तहा ॥९९॥
 अस्सकस्सी य बोधवा सीहकस्सी तहेव य ।
 मुसुण्ढी य हलिद्दा यणोगहा एवमायओ ॥१००॥

^१ वण्णप्फई° B^१.

^२ पव्वयकुङ्गणा B^१, वलयपव्वया कुणहणा B^२.

^३ हरीय° B^१.

^४ आल्लुए A.

^५ कएहे B^{१,२}, J.

एगविहमणाणत्ता सुहुमा तत्थ वियाहिया ।

सुहुमा सबलोगम्मि लोगदेसे य वायरा ॥ १०१ ॥

संतइं पप्पणाईया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।

ठिइं पडुच्च साईया सपज्जवसिया वि य ॥ १०२ ॥

*दस चेव सहस्साइं वासाणुक्कोसिया पणगाणं^१ ।

वणप्फईण आउं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥ १०३ ॥

अणन्तकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।

कायठिई पणगाणं तं कायं तु अमुंचओ ॥ १०४ ॥

असंखकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।

विजढंमि सए काए पणगजीवाण अन्तरं ॥ १०५ ॥

एएसिं वणओ चेव गन्धओ रसफासओ ।

संठाणदेसओ वावि विहाणाइं सहस्ससो ॥ १०६ ॥

इच्चेए थावरा तिविहा समासेण वियाहिया ।

इत्तो उ तसे तिविहे वुच्छामि अणुपुव्वसो ॥ १०७ ॥

तेऊ वाऊ य बोधवा उराला य तसा तहा ।

इच्चेए तसा तिविहा तेसिं भेए सुणेह मे ॥ १०८ ॥

दुविहा तेऊजीवा उ सुहुमा वायरा तहा ।

पज्जत्तमपज्जत्ता एवमेए दुहा पुणो ॥ १०९ ॥

वायरा जे उ पज्जत्ताणेगहा ते वियाहिया ।

इंगाले मुम्मुरे अगणी अच्चिजाला तहेव य ॥ ११० ॥

उक्का^२ विज्जू य बोधवाणेगहा एवमायओ ।

एगविहमणाणत्ता सुहुमा ते^३ वियाहिया ॥ १११ ॥

^१ भवे B^{१,२}.

^२ उक्को J.

^३ तत्थ B^२, J.

सुहुमा सबलोगम्मि लोगदेसे य बायरा¹ ।
 इत्तो कालविभागं तु तेसिं वुच्छं चउच्चिहं ॥११२॥
 संतइं पप्प नाईया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।
 ठिइं पडुच्च साईया सपज्जवसिया वि य ॥११३॥
 तिखेव अहोरत्ता उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 आउठिई तेऊणं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥११४॥
 असंखकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 कायठिई तेऊणं तं कायं तु अमुंचओ ॥११५॥
 अणन्तकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 विजढंमि सए काए तेऊजीवाण अन्तरं ॥११६॥
 एएसिं वणओ चव गन्धओ रसफासओ ।
 संठाणदेसओ वावि विहाणाइं सहस्ससो ॥११७॥
 दुविहा² वाउजीवा उ³ सुहुमा बायरा तथा ।
 पज्जत्तमपज्जत्ता एवमेए दुहा पुणो ॥११८॥
 बायरा जे उ पज्जत्ता पंचहा ते पकित्तिया ।
 उक्कलिया मण्डलिया घणगुंजा सुद्धवाया य ॥११९॥
 संवट्टगवाया यणोगहा एवमायओ ।
 एगविहमणाणत्ता सुहुमा तत्थ वियाहिया ॥१२०॥
 सुहुमा सबलोगम्मि एगदेसे⁴ य बायरा ।
 इत्तो कालविभागं तु तेसिं वुच्छं चउच्चिहं ॥१२१॥
 संतइं पप्पणाइया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।
 ठिइं पडुच्च साईया सपज्जवसिया वि य ॥१२२॥

¹ बहिरा B¹.² A. add. घ.³ A. om.⁴ लोग^० J.

तिखेव सहस्साइं वासाणुक्कोसिया भवे ।
 आउठिई वाऊणं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥ १२३ ॥
 असंखकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 कायठिई वाऊणं तं कायं तु अमुंचओ ॥ १२४ ॥
 अणन्तकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 विजढंमि सए काए वाऊजीवाण अन्तरं ॥ १२५ ॥
 एएसिं वस्सओ चेव गन्धओ रसफासओ ।
 संठाणदेसओ वावि विहाणाइं रुहस्ससो ॥ १२६ ॥
 उराला तसा जे उ चउहा ते पक्कित्तिया ।
 वेइन्दिय-तेइन्दिय-चउरो-पंचिन्दिया चेव ॥ १२७ ॥
 वेइन्दिया उ जे जीवा दुविहा ते पक्कित्तिया ।
 पज्जत्तमपज्जत्ता तेसिं भेए सुणेह मे^१ ॥ १२८ ॥
 किमिणो सोमंगला चेव अलसा माइंवाहया ।
 वासीमुहा य सिप्पिया^२ संख संखणगा तथा ॥ १२९ ॥
^३ घल्लोयाणुल्लया चेव तहेव य वराडगा ।
 जलूगा जालगा चेव चन्दणा य तहेव य ॥ १३० ॥
 इइ वेइन्दिया एए ऽरोगहा एवमायओ ।
 लोगेगेदेसे ते सब्बे न सब्बत्थ वियाहिया ॥ १३१ ॥
 संतइं पप्प नाईया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।
 ठिइं पडुच्च साईया सपज्जवसिया वि य ॥ १३२ ॥
 वासाइं बारसा चेव उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 वेइन्दियआउठिई अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥ १३३ ॥

^१ एवमेए दुहा पुणो B^{१-२}, J.

^२ ंप्पी० B^{१-२}, J.

^३ प० B^२, J.

संखिज्जकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 वेइन्दियकायठिई तं कायं तु अमुंचओ ॥ १३४ ॥
 अणन्तकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 वेइन्दियजीवाणं अन्तरं च वियाहियं ॥ १३५ ॥
 एएसिं वसओ चव गन्धओ रसफासओ ।
 संटाणदेसओ वावि विहाणाइं सहस्ससो ॥ १३६ ॥
 तेइन्दिया उ जे जीवा दुविहा ते पक्कित्तिया ।
 पज्जत्तमपज्जत्ता तेसिं भेए सुणेह मे^१ ॥ १३७ ॥
 कुन्धुपिवील्लिउडुंसा^२ उक्कलुद्देहिया तथा ।
 तणहारकट्टहारा^३ य मालुरा पत्तहारगा ॥ १३८ ॥
 कप्पासट्ठिमि जायन्ति दुगा तउसमिंजगा ।
 सदावरी^४ य गुम्मी य बोधवा इन्दगाइया^५ ॥ १३९ ॥
 इन्दगोवगमाइयाणेगहा एवमायओ ।
 लोगेगदेसे ते सब्बे न सब्बन्थ वियाहिया ॥ १४० ॥
 संतइं पप्पणाइया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।
 ठिइं पडुच्च साइया सपज्जवासया वि य ॥ १४१ ॥
 एगूणपसहोरत्ता^५ उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 तेइन्दियआउठिई अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥ १४२ ॥
 संखिज्जकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 तेइन्दियकायठिई तं कायं तु अमुंचओ ॥ १४३ ॥

^१ Cp. v. 128 supra.

^२ °पिवील्लिया दंसा B^१.

^३ °भार° B^१.

^४ °गोइया B^{१-२}.

^५ °हा° B^१.

अणन्तकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 तेइन्दियजीवाणं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥ १४४ ॥
 एएसिं वस्यओ चव गन्धओ रसफासओ ।
 संठाणदेसओ वावि विहाणाइं सहस्ससो ॥ १४५ ॥
 चउरिन्दिया उ जे जीवा दुविहा ते पक्कित्तिया ।
 पज्जत्तमपज्जत्ता तेसिं भेए सुणेह मे^१ ॥ १४६ ॥
 अन्धिया पोत्तिया चव मच्छिया मसगा तथा ।
 भमरे कीडपयंगे य ढंकुणे^२ उक्कुडो^३ तथा ॥ १४७ ॥
 कुक्कुडे भिंगिरीडी^४ य नन्दावत्ते य विच्छुए^५ ।
 टोले^६ भिंगारी य वियडी^७ अच्छिवेहए ॥ १४८ ॥
 अच्छिले^८ माहए^९ अच्छिरोडए विचित्ते चित्तपत्तए ।
 उहिंजलिया जलकारी य नीया तन्तवयाइया^{१०} ॥ १४९ ॥
 इय चउरिन्दिया एए ऽणोगहा एवमायओ ।
 लोगेगदेसे ते सब्बे न सब्बत्थ वियाहिया ॥ १५० ॥
 संतइं पप्प नाईया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।
 ठिइं पडुच्च साईया सपज्जवसिया वि य ॥ १५१ ॥
 छच्चेव मासाऊ उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 चउरिन्दियआउठिई अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥ १५२ ॥
 संखिज्जकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 चउरिन्दियकायठिई तं कायं तु अमुंचओ ॥ १५३ ॥

^१ Cp. v. 128 supra.

^२ ढिंकुणे B^{१,२}, ढिंक्णे J.

^३ कंकणे B^{१,२}, J.

^४ सिंगं B^{१,२}, J.

^५ विंक्किए B^१.

^६ डाले B^१, डोले B^१, J.

^७ विरली B^{१,२}, J.

^८ अचेहिले J.

^९ सां J.

^{१०} तोतंवगाइया A.

अणन्तकालमुक्त्वासं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 चउरिन्दियजीवाणं अन्तरं च वियाहियं ॥ १५४ ॥
 एएसिं वस्यञ्चो चैव गन्धञ्चो रसफासञ्चो ।
 संठाणदेसञ्चो वावि विहाणाइं सहस्ससो ॥ १५५ ॥
 पंचिन्दिया उ जे जीवा चउविहा ते वियाहिया ।
 नेरइयतिरिक्खा य मणुया देवा य आहिया ॥ १५६ ॥
 नेरइया सत्तविहा पुढवीसु सत्तसू भवे ।
 रयणाभसक्कराभा वालुयाभा य आहिया ॥ १५७ ॥
 पंकाभा धूमाभा तमा तमतमा तथा ।
 इइ नेरइया एए सत्तहा परिकित्तिया ॥ १५८ ॥
 लोगस्स एगदेसम्मि ते सव्वे उ^१ वियाहिया ।
 एत्तो कालविभागं तु वोच्छं तेसिं चडब्बिहं^२ ॥ १५९ ॥^३
 संतइं पप्पणाईया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।
 ठिइं पडुच्च साईया सपज्जवसिया वि य ॥ १६० ॥
 सागरोवममेगं तु उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 पढमाए जहन्नेणं दसवाससहस्सिया ॥ १६१ ॥
 तिस्सेव सागरा ऊ^४ उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 दोच्चाए जहन्नेणं एगं तु सागरोवमं ॥ १६२ ॥
 सत्तेव सागरा ऊ उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 तइयाए जहन्नेणं तिस्सेव सागरोवमा ॥ १६३ ॥

^१ Om. B¹⁻², J.
om. B¹⁻².

^२ चउविहा ते वियाहिया J.
^४ तू A.

^३ V. 159^{c-d}

दस सागरोवमा ऊ उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 चउत्थीए जहन्नेणं सत्तेव सागरोवमा ॥ १६४ ॥
 सत्तरस सागरा ऊ उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 पंचमाए जहन्नेणं दस चेव सागरोवमा ॥ १६५ ॥
 बावीस सागरा ऊ उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 छट्ठीए जहन्नेणं सत्तरस सागरोवमा ॥ १६६ ॥
 तेत्तीस सागरा ऊ उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 सत्तमाए जहन्नेणं बावीसं सागरोवमा ॥ १६७ ॥
 जा चेव य आउठिई नेरइयाणं वियाहिया ।
 सा तेसिं कायठिई जहन्नुक्कोसिया भवे ॥ १६८ ॥
 अणन्तकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 विजढंमि सए काए नेरइयाणं अन्तरं ॥ १६९ ॥
 एएसिं वणञ्चो चेव गन्धञ्चो रसफासञ्चो ।
 संठाणदेसञ्चो वावि विहाणाइं सहस्ससो ॥ १७० ॥
 पंचिन्दियतिरिक्खाञ्चो दुविहा ते वियाहिया ।
 समुच्छिमतिरिक्खाञ्चो गम्भवक्कन्तिया तथा ॥ १७१ ॥
 दुविहा ते भवे तिविहा जलयरा थलयरा तथा ।
 नहयरा^१ य बोधव्वा तेसिं भेए सुणेह मे ॥ १७२ ॥
 मच्छा य कच्छभा य गाहा य मगरा तथा ।
 सुंसुमारा य बोधव्वा पंचहा जलयराहिया ॥ १७३ ॥
 लोएगदेसे ते सब्बे न सन्नथ वियाहिया ।
 एत्तो कालविभागं तु वोच्छं तेसिं चउव्विहं^२ ॥ १७४ ॥

^१ खह° B^१·^२, J.

^२ Cf. v. 159 supra.

संतडं पप्पणार्डिया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।
 ठिडं पडुच्च सार्डिया सपज्जवसिया वि य ॥ १७५ ॥
 एगा य पुव्वकौडी उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 आउठिडं जलयराणं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥ १७६ ॥
 पुव्वकोडिपुहत्तं^१ तु उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 कायठिडं जलयराणं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ॥ १७७ ॥
 अणन्तकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 विजढंमि सए काए जलयराणं अन्तरं ॥ १७८ ॥
 चउप्पया य परिसप्पा दुविहा थलयरा भवे ।
 चउप्पया चउविहा ते मे कित्तयओ सुण ॥ १७९ ॥
 एगखुरा दुखुरा चेव गगडीपयसणहप्पया ।
 हयमाड्गोणमाड्गयमाड्सीहमाड्णो ॥ १८० ॥
 भुओरगपरिसप्पा य परिसप्पा दुविहा^२ भवे ।
 गोहार्डि अहिमाड् य एक्केक्काणेगहा भवे ॥ १८१ ॥
 लोएगदेसे ते सब्बे न सब्बत्थ वियाहिया ।
 एत्तो कालविभागं तु वोच्छं तेसिं चउव्विहं^३ ॥ १८२ ॥
 संतडं पप्पणार्डिया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।
 ठिडं पडुच्च सार्डिया सपज्जवसिया वि य ॥ १८३ ॥
 पलिओवमाडं तिण्णि उ उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 आउठिडं थलयराणं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥ १८४ ॥
 पुव्वकोडिपुहत्तेणं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ।
 कायठिडं थलयराणं अन्तरं तेसिमं भवे ॥ १८५ ॥

^१ °पुहत्तं B^{१,२}, °पुह्ठं J.

^२ दुहा B^१.

^३ Cf. v. 159 supra.

कालमणन्तमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 विजढम्मि सए काए थलयराणं तु अन्तरं ॥१८६॥
 चम्मे उ लोमपक्खी य तइया समुग्गपक्खिया ।
 विययपक्खी य वोधव्वा पक्खिणो य चउव्विहा ॥१८७॥
 लोगेगेदेसे ते सब्बे न सब्बत्थ वियाहिया ।
 इत्तो कालविभागं तु वोच्छं तेसिं चउव्विहं ॥१८८॥
 संतइं पप्पणाइया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।
 ठिइं पडुच्च साइया सपज्जवसिया वि य ॥१८९॥
 पलिओवमस्स भागो असंखेज्जइमो भवे ।
 आउठिई खहराणं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥१९०॥
 असंखभाग पलियस्स उक्कोसेण उ साहिया ।
 पुव्वकोडीपुहत्तेणं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥१९१॥
 ठिई खहराणं अन्तरे तेसिमे भवे ।
 कालं अणन्तमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ॥१९२॥
 एएसिं वणओ चेव गन्धओ रसफासओ ।
 संठाणदेसओ वावि विहाणाइं सहस्ससो ॥१९३॥
 मणुया दुविहभेया उ ते मे कित्तयओ सुण ।
 संमुच्छिमा य मणुया गब्भवक्कन्तिया तहा ॥१९४॥
 *गब्भवक्कन्तिया जे उ तिविहा ते वियाहिया ।
 कम्मअकम्मभूमा¹ य अन्तरहीवया तहा ॥१९५॥
 *पन्नरस तीसविहा भेया अट्टवीसइं ।
 संखा उ कमसो तेसिं इइ एसा वियाहिया ॥१९६॥

¹ अकम्मकम्म° B^{1.2}.

संमुच्छिमाण एसेव भेओ ह्रीड वियाहिओ ।
 लोगस्स एगदेसम्मि ते सब्बे वि वियाहिया ॥ १९७ ॥
 संतइं पप्पणार्इया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।
 ठिइं पडुच्च सार्इया सपज्जवसिया वि य ॥ १९८ ॥
 पलिओवमाउ तिस्सि वि असंखेज्जइमो भवे ।
 आउट्ठिइं मणुयाणं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥ १९९ ॥
 पलिओवमाइं तिस्सि उ उक्कोसेण उ साहिया ।
 पुव्वकोडिपुहत्तेणं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्निया ॥ २०० ॥
 कायठिइं मणुयाणं अन्तरं तेसिमं भवे ।
 अणन्तकालमुक्कोसं^१ अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ॥ २०१ ॥
 एएसिं वणओ चेव गन्धओ रसफासओ ।
 संठाणदेसओ वावि विहाणाइं सहस्ससो ॥ २०२ ॥
 देवा चउव्विहा वुत्ता ते मे कित्तयओ सुण ।
 भोमिज्जवाणमन्तरजोइसवेमाणिया तहा ॥ २०३ ॥
 दसहा उ भवणवासी अट्ठहा वणचारिणो ।
 पंचविहा जोइसिया दुविहा वेमाणिया तहा ॥ २०४ ॥
 असुरा नागसुवणा विज्जू अग्गी वियाहिया ।
 दीवोदहिदिसा वाया धणिया भवणवासिणो ॥ २०५ ॥
 पिसायभूया जक्खा य रक्खसा किन्नरा किंपुरिसा ।
 महोरगा य गन्धवा अट्ठविहा^२ वाणमन्तरा ॥ २०६ ॥
 चन्दा सूरा य नक्खत्ता गहा तारागणा तहा ।
 ठियाविचारिणो^३ चेव पंचहा जोइसालया ॥ २०७ ॥

^१ कालमणन्तमु° B^{१,२}, J.

^२ अट्ठहा A.

^३ दिसा° B^{१,२}, J.

वेमाणिया उ जे देवा दुविहा ते वियाहिया ।
 कप्पोवगा य बोधवा कप्पाईया तहेव य ॥२०८॥
 कप्पोवगा बारसहा सोहम्मीसाणगा तथा ।
 संणकुमारमाहिन्दबम्मलोगा य लन्तगा ॥२०९॥
 महासुक्का सहस्सारा आणया पाणया तथा ।
 आरणा अच्चुया चेव इइ कप्पोवगा सुरा ॥२१०॥
 कप्पाईया उ जे देवा दुविहा ते वियाहिया ।
 गेविज्जाणुत्तरा चेव गेविज्जा नवविहा तहिं ॥२११॥
 हेट्टिमा हेट्टिमा चेव हेट्टिमा मज्झिमा तथा ।
 हेट्टिमा उवरिमा चेव मज्झिमा हेट्टिमा तथा ॥२१२॥
 मज्झिमा मज्झिमा चेव मज्झिमा उवरिमा तथा ।
 उवरिमा हेट्टिमा चेव उवरिमा मज्झिमा तथा ॥२१३॥
 उवरिमा उवरिमा चेव इय गेविज्जगा सुरा ।
 विजया वेजयन्ता य जयन्ता अपराजिया ॥२१४॥
 सब्बत्थसिद्धगा चेव पंचहाणुत्तरा सुरा ।
 इय वेमाणिया एए ऽणोगहा एवमायञ्चो ॥२१५॥
 लोगस्स एगदेसम्मि ते सब्बे वि वियाहिया ।
 इत्तो कालविभागं तु वुच्छं तेसिं चउच्चिहं ॥२१६॥
 संतइं पप्पणईया अपज्जवसिया वि य ।
 ठिइं पडुच्च सार्इया सपज्जवसिया वि य ॥२१७॥
 साहीयं सागरं एक्कं उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।
 भोमेज्जाणं जहन्नेणं दसवाससहस्सिया ॥२१८॥

पलिञ्चोवममेगं तु उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।
 वन्तराणं जहन्नेणं दसवाससहस्सिया ॥ २१९ ॥
 पलिञ्चोवममेगं तु वासलक्खेण साहियं ।
 पलिञ्चोवमट्टभागो जोइसेसु जहन्निया ॥ २२० ॥
 दो चेव सागराइं उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 सोहम्मंमि जहन्नेणं एगं च पलिञ्चोवमं ॥ २२१ ॥
 सागरा साहिया दुन्नि उक्कोसेण वियाहिया ।
 ईसाणम्मि जहन्नेणं साहियं पलिञ्चोवमं ॥ २२२ ॥
 सागराणि य सत्तेव उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।
 सणंकुमारे जहन्नेणं दुन्नि ऊ सागरोवमा ॥ २२३ ॥
 साहिया सागरा सत्त उक्कोसेणं ठिई भवे ।
 माहिन्दम्मि जहन्नेणं साहिया दुन्नि सागरा ॥ २२४ ॥
 दस चेव सागराइं उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।
 वम्मल्लोए जहन्नेणं सत्त ऊ सागरोवमा ॥ २२५ ॥
 चउदस सागराइं उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।
 लन्तगम्मि जहन्नेणं दस उ सागरोवमा ॥ २२६ ॥
 सत्तरस सागराइं उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।
 महासुक्के जहन्नेणं चोदस सागरोवमा ॥ २२७ ॥
 अट्टारस सागराइं उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।
 सहस्सारम्मि जहन्नेणं सत्तरस सागरोवमा ॥ २२८ ॥
 सागरा अउणवीसं तु उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।
 आणयम्मि जहन्नेणं अट्टारस सागरोवमा ॥ २२९ ॥

वीसं तु सागराद् उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।

पाणयम्मि जहन्नेणं सागरा अउणवीसई ॥ २३० ॥

सागरा इक्कवीसं तु उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।

आरणम्मि जहन्नेणं वीसई सागरोवमा ॥ २३१ ॥

बावीसं सागराद् उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।

अच्चुयम्मि जहन्नेणं सागरा इक्कवीसई ॥ २३२ ॥

तेवीस सागराद् उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।

पढमम्मि जहन्नेणं बावीसं सागरोवमा ॥ २३३ ॥

चउवीस सागराद् उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।

विइयम्मि जहन्नेणं तेवीसं सागरोवमा ॥ २३४ ॥

पणवीस सागराद् उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।

तइयम्मि जहन्नेणं चउवीसं सागरोवमा ॥ २३५ ॥

छवीस सागराद् उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।

चउत्थम्मि जहन्नेणं सागरा पणुवीसई ॥ २३६ ॥

सागरा सत्तवीसं तु उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।

पंचमम्मि जहन्नेणं सागरा उ छवीसई ॥ २३७ ॥

सागरा अट्टवीसं तु उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।

छट्टम्मि जहन्नेणं सागरा सत्तवीसई ॥ २३८ ॥

सागरा अउणतीसं तु उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।

सत्तमम्मि जहन्नेणं सागरा अट्टवीसई ॥ २३९ ॥

तीसं तु सागराद् उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।

अट्टमम्मि जहन्नेणं सागरा अउणतीसई ॥ २४० ॥

सागरा इक्कीतीसं तु उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।
 नवमम्मि जहन्नेणं तीसई सागरोवमा ॥ २४१ ॥
 तेत्तीसा सागराइं उक्कोसेण ठिई भवे ।
 चउसुं पि विजयाईसु जहन्नेणेक्कीतीसई¹ ॥ २४२ ॥
 अजहन्नमणुक्कोसा तेत्तीसं सागरोवमा ।
 महाविमाणे सब्बट्ठे ठिई एसा वियाहिया ॥ २४३ ॥
 जा चेव उ आउठिई देवाणं तु वियाहिया ।
 सा तेसिं कायठिई जहन्नमुक्कोसिया भवे ॥ २४४ ॥
 अणन्तकालमुक्कोसं अन्तोमुहुत्तं जहन्नयं ।
 विजडंमि सए काए देवाणं हुज्ज अन्तरं ॥ २४५ ॥
 एएसिं वस्सओ चेव गन्धओ रसफासओ ।
 संठाणदेसओ वापि विहाणाइं सहस्ससो ॥ २४६ ॥
 संसारत्था य सिद्धा य² इय जीवा वियाहिया ।
 रूविणो चेवरूवी य अजीवा दुविहा वि य ॥ २४७ ॥
 इय जीवमजीवे य सोच्चा सहहिज्जण य ।
 सब्बनयाणमणुमए रमेज्ज संजमे मुणी ॥ २४८ ॥
 तओ बहूणि वासाणि³ सामस्समणुपालिय ।
 इमेण कम्मजोगेण अप्पाणं संलिहे मुणी ॥ २४९ ॥
 *बारसेव उ वासाइं संलेहुक्कोसिया भवे ।
 संवच्छरमज्झिमिया छम्मासा य जहन्निया ॥ २५० ॥
 पढमे वासचउक्कंमि विगई-निज्जूहणं करे ।
 विईए वासचउक्कंमि विचित्तं तु तवं चरे ॥ २५१ ॥

¹ जहसा ए० A.

² Om. B^{1,2}, J.

³ वासाइं J.

एगन्तरमायामं कट्टु संवच्छरे दुवे ।

तओ संवच्छरडं तु नाडविगिट्टं तवं चरे ॥ २५२ ॥

*तओ संवच्छरडं तु विगिट्टं तु तवं चरे ।

परिमियं चेव आयामं तंमि संवच्छरे करे ॥ २५३ ॥

*कोडीसहियमायामं कट्टु संवच्छरे मुणी ।

मासडमासिएणं तु आहारेण तवं चरे ॥ २५४ ॥

*कन्दप्पमाभिओगं च किड्विसियं मोहमासुरुत्तं^१ च ।

एयाउ दुग्गईओ मरणम्मि विराहिया^२ होन्ति ॥ २५५ ॥

*मिच्छादंसणरत्ता सनियाणा उ हिंसगा ।

इय जे मरन्ति जीवा तेसिं पुण दुल्लहा वोही ॥ २५६ ॥

सम्महंसणरत्ता अनियाणा सुक्कलेसमोगाढा ।

इय जे मरन्ति जीवा तेसिं सुलहा भवे वोही ॥ २५७ ॥

मिच्छादंसणरत्ता सनियाणा कणहलेसमोगाढा ।

इय जे मरन्ति जीवा तेसिं पुण दुल्लहा वोही ॥ २५८ ॥

*जिणवयणे अणुरत्ता जिणवयणं करेन्ति भावेण ।

अमला^३ असंकिलिट्ठा ते होन्ति परित्तसंसारी ॥ २५९ ॥

वालमरणाणि बहुसो अकाममरणाणि चेव य वहुणि^४ ।

मरिहन्ति ते वराया जिणवयणं जे न जाणन्ति ॥ २६० ॥

बहुआगमविन्नाणा समाहिउप्पायगा य गुणगाही ।

एएणं कारणेणं अरिहा आलोयणं सोउं ॥ २६१ ॥

^१ ०रत्तं B^१·^२, J.

^२ ०राहणे B^१.

^३ असबला B^१.

^४ ब०णि व०सो वडुयाणि अकामगाणि मरणाणि । B^१.

कन्दप्पकुक्कुयाइं तह सीलसहावहसणविगहाइं ।
 विम्हावेन्तो वि परं कन्दप्पं भावणं कुणइ ॥ २६२ ॥
 मन्ताजोगं काउं भूईकम्मं च जे पउंजन्ति ।
 साय-रस-इड्ढि-हेउं अभिओगं भावणं कुणइ ॥ २६३ ॥
 नाणस्स केवलीणं धम्मायरियस्स संघसाहूणं ।
 माई अवण्णवाई किब्बिसियं भावणं कुणइ ॥ २६४ ॥
 अणुबड्ढरोसपसरो तह य निमित्तंमि होइ पडिसेवी ।
 एएहि कारणेहिं आसुरियं भावणं कुणइ ॥ २६५ ॥
 सत्थगहणं विसभक्खणं च जलणं च जलपवेसो य ।
 अणायारभण्डसेवा जम्मणमरणाणि बन्धन्ति ॥ २६६ ॥
 इय पाउकरे बुद्धे नायए परिनिबुए ।
 छत्तीसं उत्तरज्जाए भवसिद्धीयसंवुडे^१ ॥ २६७ ॥

॥ त्ति वेमि ॥

॥ जीवाजीवविभत्ती समत्ता ॥

॥ उत्तराध्ययनसूत्रं समाप्तम् ॥

^१ सम्मए B^{१-२}, J.

Commentary.

Chapter 1.

1. Cp. XI, 1. *āṇṇupuvvīṃ* is = *āṇṇupūrvīṃ* or *āṇṇupūrvyāṃ*, cp. Pischel § 103, D. explains *saṃjogū* thus: *saṃjogāt sambandhād bāhyābhyantarabhedabhinnāt tatra mātrādiviṣayād bāhyāt kaṣāyādiviṣayād antarāt*. He also cites the verse:

*koho ya māṇo ya aṇiggahīyā
māyā ya lobho ya pavattumāṇā |
cattāri ee kaṣiṇo kaṣāyā
siṃcanti mūlāni puṇṇabbhavassa ||*

i. e. 'unchecked anger and pride and active fraud and greed — these four passions are the cultivators who sprinkle the roots of transmigration'.

2. *āṇāniddesa^o* is explained by D. as *ājñā sūmyu idaṃ cedaṃ ca mā kāṛṣīr itī guruvacanam tasya nirdeśa ittham eva karomīti niścayabhīdhānam ājñānirdeśaḥ*. Ś. thinks that the reading might just as well be *āṇāniddesatare*, but the explanation of this word is not clear. D. explains *īṅgita* thus: *pravṛttinivṛttisūcakam iśadbhrūsi-rahkampādī sthūladhīsaṃvedī*, and *ākāra* thus: *prasthānādībhāvasūcako digavalokanādīḥ*. He then cites the verse:

*avaloyaṇaṃ disāṇaṃ viyaṃbhaṇaṃ sūḍagussa saṃvaraṇaṃ |
āsaṇasiḍḍhītikaraṇaṃ paṭṭhiyalīṅgāim eyāim ||*

i. e. 'looking at the quarters, yawning, covering with the garment and abandoning the seat are the signs of going forth (?)'.

3. To illustrate the character of an *avīṇita* D. tells a short story concerning the siege of Vāiśālī by king Kūṇjika (Ajātaśatru) of Magadha, and narrates how the city was captured with the help of the bad disciple. The reading *puḍaṇṇe* (instead of *paḍḍi^o*)

has been adopted from A as being more congruent with skt. *pratyanīka* by which is interpreted by Devendra.

4. *pūikamṇī*, cp. *pūtikarṇa-* m. 'a disease of the ear accompanied with a discharge of putrid matter' Suśr. I, 260, 14; 2, 361, 3. 363, 5.

5. *kaṇakuṇḍaga-*, cp. *kaṇakuṇḍaka-* Kāuṭ. p. 131, 11. P. *kuṇḍaka-* is 'the red powder which adheres to the rice under the husk' (Childers), cp. *ācāmakūṇḍaka-* Jāt. 254, gg. 1—2 (*ācāma-* is 'scum of boiling rice', cp. AMg. *āyāma-* 'a thin rice porridge', Leumann Āup. S. s. v.). Ś. evidently reads *jahittāṇam*; and he mentions *caittāṇam* as a *pāṭhāntara*.

6. Devendra cites in illustration of this verse the following stanza:

*viṇayāo nāṇam nāṇāo daṃsaṇam daṃsaṇāo caraṇam ca |
caraṇāhimto mokkho mokkhe sokkham nirāvāham||*

i. e. 'from discipline (arises) knowledge, from knowledge faith, and from faith good behaviour; from good behaviour final liberation, and in this undisturbed happiness'.

7. Here as well as in v. 20 the Berlin Mss. have *niyāgattḥī* instead of *nioga°*, which is found in A and also in D.: *niyogārthī mokṣārthī*. But there is absolutely no reason for thinking that *niyoga-* 'appointment, order' (cp. Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 2 n. 2) did ever mean *mokṣa*. As for *niyāga-*, it occurs in Āyār. I, 1, 3, 1; II, 2, 3, 1 and Sū. I, 1, 2, 20; II, 1, 60. 2, 81, and is everywhere explained as equivalent to *mokṣamārga* or *mokṣā* (Pischel § 254; Schubring Āyār. s. v.); the Avacūri to B¹ has also *niyāgo mokṣah*. Pischel and Schubring explain the word as being = *nyāya*, but I am far from convinced of the correctness of this etymology. That *niyāga°* is the correct reading is corroborated by the *pāṭhāntara* quoted by Ś.; his own reading is uncertain but seems to be something like *buddhavuttanīyayatḥī*, as the equivalent is given as *buddhoktanījakārthī*.

8. D. explains *nirātḥāṇī* as equivalent to *vāśīkavātsyāyanādīni strīkathādīni vā*.

10. For *caṇḍāliya-* cp. Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 2 n. 3.

11. *āhacca* is explained by Devendra as equivalent to *kadā cit*; but the word must be the same as in Āyār. I, 1, 4, 6; 7, 4; 8, 2, 4, where it is explained by Pischel § 591 as being = *āhatya* (cp. Schubring Āyār. I s. v.). There seems to be no

direct obstacle to translating the word by *kadā cit* even in the Āyār., but I am unable to make out how it came to have this meaning. Deśīn. 1, 62 gives *āhaccam atyartham*, but this throws no light on our passage. As for p. *āhacca-* cp. Childers s. v.

12. *galyaśva . . avinūtaturāṅgumaha* D. (cp. Nirya. v. 71: *gaṇḍī galī mārālī āse goṇe ya honti egatthā | āṇṇe ya viṇṇe ya bhaddae ya egatthā*). I have dealt with this and connected words in an article on the Rummindei inscription, IA. 42, 17 ff. *āṇṇa-* is explained by D. as *ākīrṇa (iva) vinūtāsvaḥ*. It would be better to take it as *ājāneya* 'a noble horse, a thoroughbred', but this is scarcely possible¹.

13. Ś. mentions a reading *uṇāsuyā* (for *°savā*). To illustrate the verse D. tells a story concerning Caṇḍarudra in Ujjayinī, a very bad-tempered teacher, and his pupils.

14. *vāgare* is explained by D. as *vyāgrṇṇiyāt*, but it must be from *vy-ā-kur-* (cp. *vāgarījjā* in v. 23 infra where D. has *vyāgr-ṇṇiyād vyākuryāt*). To illustrate the second half-verse D. tells two short stories, one concerning the subduing of anger (a man who pardons the murderer of his brother), and another concerning a certain person's indifference to agreeable and disagreeable things. He also cites the following śloka:

*lābhālābhe sukhe duḥkhe jīvite maraṇe tuthā |
stutāu nindāvidhāne ca sālharuḥ samacetasuḥ ||*

15. Ś. quotes *appā ceva damejarvo* as a *pāṭhāntara*; he himself seems to have read *appāṇam eva damejjā*. D. quotes the following verses:

*itaś cetaś ca dhāvantaṃ manomattamataṃ gajaṃ |
jñānāṅkuśavaśaṃ kṛtvā punaḥ panthānam ānayet ||*

and 'savvam appe jie jiyam' i. e. 'everything is conquered by conquering self' (= IX, 36^a), and:

*sāddeṇa mau rūveṇa payaṅgo mahujaro ya gandheṇaṃ |
āhāreṇa maccho bajjhaṃ phariseṇa ya gaṇḍo ||*

i. e. 'the antelope is caught by sound, by light the moth and by smell the bee, by food the fish and by contact the elephant', and tells a story concerning the perils of not subduing greed.

¹ I find afterwards that Leumann (v. Hüttemann Jñāta-Erzählungen p. 11 n.) compares it with the Buddhist *ājanya* = *ājāneya*, which seems to be very probable; moreover it has a close parallel in *rājāna* = *rājanya* Āup. S. § 23.

16. *vari* (instead of *varaṃ*). I have put into the text on the authority of A and of the *pratīka*'s in the old MSS. of Ś. and D. Nominatives ending in *-i* are quoted from the Māgadhī by Vr. 11, 10 and Mk. fol. 75 (Pischel § 364). Thus it is quite possible that in v. 11 (supra) we ought to read *kaḍi* instead of *kaḍe*, but I have not ventured to insert it in the text in opposition to the reading of the old MSS. Further examples of nom. ending in *-i* are afforded by v. 36 (infra). — D. tells the following story: In a forest there lived a herd of elephants. The leader (*yūthapati*) used to kill all new-born elephant-calves. Once a female elephant being pregnant fled to the hermitage of some holy men, and bore her calf there. The little calf was named by the young anchorites *Secanaka* ('sprinkler'); when he was grown up, he killed the *yūthapati* and made himself leader of the herd. Some time afterwards he destroyed the hermitage. The anchorites fled to king *Śreṇika* (in *Rājagṛha*), and told him of the big elephant; consequently he had the animal captured and tied up in his stable. The anchorites scoffed at it, and in anger it broke the stake, ran to the forest and destroyed the hermitage a second time. The king again set out to capture it; foreseeing by supernatural knowledge that he was to be captured, the elephant spoke the verse »*vari me*», and returned to the stable.

18. *kiccāṇa*: D. gives *ḥṛtyānām ḥṛtikarmārḥāṇāṃ gurūṇām*.

19. *palhatthiyā* is explained by Devendra as *pariyastikā jānujāṅghoparivāstrapariveṣṭanarūpā*, and the same etymology is given by all grammarians, commentators and modern scholars, except Pischel § 285 who explains *palhattha-* as **prahlasta- : pra-hras-*. But this is clearly an error, for *pra-hras-* exists in *pra-hrāsu* 'shortening' and can have no meaning that would fit in with *palhattha-* and *palhatthiyā*. Moreover Suśr. 2, 145, 1 says: *nā pāryastikāvaṣṭambhapādāprasārāṇāni gurusaṃnidhāu kuryāt* 'he may not in presence of the teacher sit on his hams, lean against anything or stretch out his legs', a passage offering a striking parallel to this verse. In Pāli also *pallatthikā* is 'sitting on the hams, squatting' (Childers). — Ś. has the same reading as the text, but mentions another one: *pāyappasārie vāvi*.

20. *vāhitto vyāhṛtaḥ śabditaḥ* D. The word is explained in the same way by Hc. I, 128; II, 99 and in other places; but

Pischel § 286 thinks it more likely that *vāhitta-* is = *vyākṣiptu-*, although derivation from *vyāhṛta-* is also possible (§ 194).

21. *jattaṃ ti prākṛtatvād bindulepe takārusya ca dritve yud gurava ālīsanti tat* (D.). Thus *jattaṃ* is = *yut tat* (cp. AMg. *jad atthi*, Pischel § 427) with *jad(t)* for common *jam* in Prakrt.

22. *ukkuḍuo muktāsanah karuṇataḥ pādapūṇchanādīgataḥ* (cp. SBE. XLV, 4 n. 3); other explanations are quoted by Leumann Āup. S. s. v.; cp. Böhtlingk s. v. *utkuṭaka* and Childers s. v. *ukkuṭika-* (e. g. Mahāvagga I, 38, 2 *ukkuṭikum nisīdūpetvā* 'sitting down in a squatting position').

23. Regarding *attha* cp. Pischel § 290.

24. D. quotes the following verses:

*dharmahānir aviśvāso dehārthuryasanaṃ tathā |
asatyabhāṣiṇāṃ nindā durgatiś copajāyate ||*

and: *annaha pariṇītiḥkai kujjaṃ pariṇumai annaha ceva |
vihivasayāṇa jṇjāṇaṃ muhuttamettaṃ pi bahuvigghaṃ ||*

i. e. 'a plan is devised in one way, but the result comes out otherwise; even the shortest time is full of obstacles to the living beings subdued by fate'.

25. To illustrate *nirurtha*, D. gives the verse quoted by Jacobi SBE. XLV, 4 n. 4, and to illustrate *marmaja* the following verses:

*taheva kūṇaṃ kūṇa tti paṇḍugaṃ paṇḍaga tti vā |
vāhiyaṃ vāvi rogi tti teṇaṃ cora tti no vae ||*

i. e. 'therefore one should not call a one-eyed man 'one-eye' or a sexually impotent man 'eunuch'; nor should one call a sick man 'sick' or a thief 'burglar'; and

*mammaṃ jammaṃ kammaṃ tinni vi eyāiṇṇ puriharijḅāhi |
mā mammāisu vidldho māreḅja paraṃ mareḅḅā vā ||*

i. e. 'one should avoid these three: a weak point, birth and action so that one may not hit anyone at a weak point etc. and thus kill another person or die oneself'.

26. D.: *samaresu kharakuṭisu | tathā ca cūrṇikṛt | samaruṇ nāma jattha lohārā hetthākammaṃ karenti | nīcāspudānāṃ upalakṣaṇaṃ etat*. The word must be identical with skt. *samarā-* 'coming together, battle', and clearly denotes a place where people come together, forgather. — *egatthie* contains the form *thī* = *strī* (Pischel § 147) and is an Instr. Sg. in *-īe* (instead of *-īe*), cp. *khantie* III, 13 (infra); such forms are quoted only from the Apabhraṃśa by Pischel § 385. D. quotes the following verse:

*mātrū svasrū duhitrū vā na viviktāsano bhavet |
balavān indriyagrāmaḥ paṇḍīto 'py atra muhyati ||*

27. To be read *vuddhā* (not *buddhā*); Ś. and D. have *vṛddhāḥ*. *sīleṇa* is a *pāṭh.* mentioned by Ś. (for *sīeṇa*). *payao* is *prayatāḥ*, *prayatnavān* or *padatāḥ*.

28. *besa-* (also in v. 29) is = *dveṣya-*, cp. *vesattaṇa-* and *vesakkhijjaṇ dveṣyatvam* Deśin. 7, 79 (*be^o* is to be written for *ve^o*, cp. Pischel § 300).

29. D. quotes the following *sārdūlavikrīdita*:
*sadbodhaṃ vidadhāti hanti kumatiṃ mithyādṛṣam bād hate |
dhatte dharmamatiṃ tanoti satatam¹ samveganirvedane |
rāgādīn vinihanti nītim amalāṃ puṣṇāti hantya utpatham |
yaḍ vā kiṃ na karoti sadgurumukhād abhyudgatū bhārati ||*

30. D.: *anucece dravyato nīce bhāvatas to alpamūlyādāu.* — *akue* is explained thus: *akueca aspandamāne na tu tinīśaphalaka-
vat kiṃ cie chalatī*. There seems to be no sanskrit word *akueca-*, but the meaning is clear nevertheless. *appakukkue alpaspandanāḥ
karādībhīr alpam eva calan*: the word *kukkuya-* occurs e. g. Uvās. I, § 52 and in the compound form *akue^o* in II, 20 (infra) and Āyār. I, 9, 4, 14 (= *nīścala*), further in *kukkuiya-* Āup. S., *kokkuiya-* Āup. S. KS. Schubring 6, 13 &c. In the comm. to Uvās. and Āup. S. it is stated to be = *kāutkueika-*, a word that does not exist. But according to Leumann Āup. S. p. 165 and Hoernle Uvās. II, 30 n. it is more likely = *kāukṛta* or *kāukṛtika-*, which seems to be formally correct. Cp. also p. *kukkueca-*, *kukkuecaka-* 'misconduct, remorse, restlessness' (Childers) and the northern Buddhist form *kuṭkuṇcaka-* 'remorseful' Divyāv. pp. 8, 3. 302, 3.

31. D. quotes the following verse:

*kālaṃmi kīramāṇaṃ kisikammaṃ bahuphalāṃ jahā hoi |
iya sava cēiya kiriyū niyaṇiyakālaṃmi viṇeyā ||*

i. e. 'as ploughing being made in right time gives plenty of fruit, so every action is to be done in its proper time'.

32. *parivādīe*: *paripātyām pāṅktyām bhoktum upaviṣṭapurū-
ṣasambandhīnyām D.*

33. I have put *laṅghiyā* in the text instead of *laṅghittā*, on the authority of Ś. D. who give *laṅghīya tti ullaṅghīya*.

34. *phāsuyā*: *prāsukaḥ sahasaṃsaktijanturahitāḥ D.* This

¹ *parame* al.

is always explained as 'free from living beings' (SBE. XLV, 6 n. 1), and is said to be skt. *prūsuka-*, a word that only seems to exist in Jainist sanskrit e. g. Hem. Par. 1, 308, 311; 12, 61, 178, *aprūsuka-* Śīlāṅka 2, 4 &c. The word is denominated as obscure by Leumann Āp. S. p. 140, but Hoernle Uvās. s. v., Pischel § 208 and J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 57 n. 4 derive it from **sparsuka-*; cp. p. *phāsu-*, *phāsuka-* 'pleasant, agreeable' (Childers) from **sparsū(kā)-*.

35. *samayaṃ : samakam anyāiḥ saha* D.

36. The terms in this verse are somewhat unintelligible notwithstanding the following explanations by Ś. and D. : *sukṛtaṃ suṣṭhu nirvarttitam annādi | supakvaṃ gḥṛtapūrṇādi | itir ubhaya- atra pradarśane | suechinnaṃ śākapatrādi | suhṛtaṃ sūpavilepanā- dinūmatrakāder gḥṛtādi | sumṛtaṃ gḥṛtālyeva śaktusūpādāu | suni- ṣṭhitaṃ suṣṭhu niṣṭhāṃ rasaprakarṣātmikāṃ gatam | sulabdhaṃ śo- bhanamodanādi akhaṇḍojjvalaṃ susvādāṃ ikṣvādīnā | ity evaṃpra- kāraṃ anyad api sāvadyaṃ varjayaṃ munih || yad vā | suṣṭhu kṛtaṃ yad anenūrāteḥ pratikṛtaṃ | supakvaṃ pūrvaṃ | suechinno 'yaṃ nyagrodhadrumādiḥ | suhṛtaṃ kadaryasya dhanāṃ cāurū- dibhīḥ | sumṛto 'yaṃ pratyanīko dhigvarṇādiḥ | suniṣṭhito 'yaṃ prāsādādiḥ | sulabdho 'yaṃ karituragādiḥ | itih sūmānye nāiva sā- vadyaṃ varjayaṃ munih ||* The Avacūri in B¹ gives the follow- ing explanations : *supakvaṃ gḥṛtapūrṇādi, suechinnaṃ nyagrodhādi*¹ and *sulīṭṭhi tti* (for *sulabdhaṃ*) *modakādi*. Of all these words I can only find *supakva-*, that does apparently mean the same thing as modern *pukka* 'food prepared with ghee'. As a matter of fact the two different explanations given by Ś. and D. seem to show that they did not fully understand the verse.

37. Ś. reads: *khadḍuyūhiṃ cavedchiṃ akkoschi vahehi ya*, and mentions the reading of the text as a *pāṭhāntara*. *khadḍuya-* 'knock' apparently belongs to *khad-* 'break asunder, tear' Dhātup. 32, 14 and *khadḍai = mṛdnāti* Hc. IV, 126. *anusāsanto* according to D. is = *anusāsyaṃnāḥ*.

38. *kallāṇa = kalyāṇam* is the crude form used as accusative; cp. *buddhaputta* (nom.) in v. 7 supra and several other forms quoted by Pischel § 364. The grammatical construction of this verse is hopelessly confused, and there is no doubt some mis-

¹ But in B² *śākapatrādi*.

understanding on D's part in his explanation of this and the foregoing verses. According to D. v. 38 ought to run in the following way (translated into sanskrit): *khaḍḍukā (?) me capetā me ākrośās ca vadhās ca me | kalyāṇam anusīṣyamānaḥ pāpadṛṣṭir iti manyate*, and this must be rendered: 'I get knocks and boxes on the ear and invectives and blows — when being nicely taught he¹ thinks him² a man of evil faith'. This is possibly right, although the construction is rather a clumsy one. It would suit the meaning better to read *anusāsantaṃ* with A and translate this by *anusāsantam*, but I dare not do that in the face of D's authority. But v. 39 must be rendered thus: *putro me bhrātā jñātir iti sādhuḥ kalyāṇam manyate, pāpadṛṣṭim tv ātmānam śāsyam dāsam iti manyate*, i. e. 'he is my son, my brother, my relative, so thinks the good (pupil) of the good (teacher); he thinks himself a man of evil faith, a slave who ought to be punished'. D. renders *sāsam* by *śāsyamānam*, but this is quite impossible, it must be *śāsyam*.

40. *tottagavesae : tudyate vyathyate 'neneti tottram dravyataḥ prājanako bhāvatas tu doṣāvīrbhāvakaṃ vacanam eva | tadgaveśakaḥ kim aham amīṣam jātyādidūṣaṇam vucmīti mārgakaḥ* D.; he cites the following verse:

*māso pavāsanirato 'stu tanotu satyaṃ
dhyānaṃ karotu vidadhātu bahir nivāsam |
brahmavrataṃ dharatu bhāikṣarato 'stu nityaṃ
roṣaṃ karoti yadi sarvam anarthakaṃ tat ||*

and tells a short story illustrating the word *buddhopaghātī*.

41. *pattieṇa : prītyā priyavacobhāṣaṇādīnā* D.; *pattiya-* 'kindness' Sch. KS. 5, 5, *appattiya-* Āyār. I, 9, 2, 12 &c. is derived from *pratīta-* by Schubring and others (but cp. Pischel §§ 281, 487).

43. Ś. mentions a different reading: *maṇorūim vakkarūim* &c.

44. Ś. mentions a different reading: *vitte acoie khippaṃ pasanne havai thāmavaṃ. vitte : vitto vintavinayatayāiva sakalaguṇāśrayatayā pratitaḥ* D. For *kiccūṇam* cp. v. 18 supra.

46. Ś. mentions *sampannā* for *pasannā*. *aṭṭhiyaṃ : artho mokṣaḥ sa prayojanam asyety arthikam* D.

47. Ś. mentions *maṇorūim* and *kammampayaṃ*, and adds: *Nāgārjunīyās tu paṭhanti | maṇicchiyaṃ saṃpayamattim āgae (?)*.

48. *malapaṅkāu raktaśukre* D.

¹ The bad pupil.

² The teacher.

Chapter 2.

D. *vyākhyātaṃ vinayaśrutākhyam prathamam adhyayanam idānīm dvitīyam ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandhaḥ | ihānanta-rādhyajane vinayaḥ saprapaṅca uktaḥ sa ca kiṃ svasthāvasthāir eva samācaritavya uta parīśahamahāsūinjavyūkulitamanobhir api | ubhayāvasthāir apiti brūmaḥ ||*

According to the Niry. v. 76 and Ś. this chapter is extracted (*uddhṛta*) from the eighth *pūrva* (*karmapravāda*), *prābhṛta* (*pāhuda*) 17. Niry. vv. 81 ff. and Ś. tell us that the *parīśaha*'s 20 and 21 arise from *jñānāvaranīyakarman*, 15 from *antarāya*, 7. 8. 6. 10. 14. 12 and 19 from *cāritramohanīya*, and 22 from *darśanamohanīya*; the remaining eleven arise from the *vedanīya*. These alone belong to a *kevalin*. More detailed accounts are given by Umāsvāti Tattvārthas. IX, 9 ff.

ūusaṃ : ūyusmann iti śiṣyāmantraṇam | iduṃ ca Sudharma-svāmī Jambusvāmīnaṃ pratyāhu D. — D. gives the verse quoted by Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 8 n. 4 in order to show that Mahāvīra's sermon was intelligible to every living creature. *parīśaha*- 'trouble' occurs e. g. Āyār. I, 6, 2, 1. 8, 3, 2. 6, 5. 7, 5. 8, 21; Sū. I, 16, 4; KS. 108, 114. Āup. S. &c.; cp. *parīśahū* 'patient endurance of troubles'. *digimchā* is = *jighatsā* 'hunger', cp. Pischel § 74. *nisīhiyā* : *nāīśedhikī śmaśānādāu svādhyāyabhūmih* D.; but a sanskrit-word *nāīśedhikī* from *ni-śulh-* 'to drive away' could not have this meaning. Hc. I, 216 gives *nisītha* and *nisīḥa* as equivalents of skt. *nisītha* 'midnight, time of sleep' (Pischel § 221), and I suppose that *nisīhiyā* means 'place of rest, place for sitting down in'¹. Cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 256 sq. 452 sq. who thinks *nisītha* to be a false etymology for *nisīhu*.

1. *bhe* = *bhavatām* D. According to Pischel § 422 it is derived from *tubhe* in an unaccentuated position (but Weber Bhag. 1, 404 n. 3 and Leumann Āup. S. s. v. consider it to be = *bhol*). *ūyupuvvīm suṇeha me* = I, 1 d.

2. Ś. gives *digimchāpariyatte* = *°tapte*, and does not mention the reading *oparigae*.

¹ This is apparently correct; *nisīhiyā* stands for **nisīdhiyā*, and is an aspirated form of *nisīdiyā* (from *ni-śīd-*), which Khāravēla in his inscription uses of the resting-place of Jain ascetics, cp. WZKM. XXIX, 230 n. 2.

3. *kālīpavvaṃgasamkāsī tti* | *prākṛtatvāt kālīparvasamkāsāṅgaḥ* | *tapahkarsitatayā kākajaṅghāparvasadr̥śo bāhujāṅghādyaṅgaḥ* D.; *kālī* is skt. *kālikā* 'blackbird' and also 'crow', cp. Barnett Antagaḍadasāo p. 115 n. 7. As for *kise dhamaṇisaṇṭae* cp. Dh. p. 39 5: *kisaṇṭ dhamaṇisaṇṭhatam*, and J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 111 n. 3. D. here tells a short story of the ascetic Hastimitra from Ujjayinī and his son Hastibhūti, in order to illustrate the endurance of the *kṣut-parīṣaha*. This story is said by Ś. to originate from the *niryuktikāra*.

4. *doguṃchī* A, *jugupsī* D. (cp. Pischel § 74). Ś. reads *lad-dhasaṃjame*, but mentions the variant readings *lajjasamjame* and *°samjae*. *viyaḍassa : vikṛtasya vahnyādīnā vikāraṃ prāpitasya* D.

5. According to Ś. there exists another reading : *savvaoya pavvaie*, instead of *taṃ titikkhe parisaḥam*. D. tells a short story of Dhaṇamitta the merchant and his son Dhaṇasamma from Ujjayinī who became ascetics; the son died from thirst rather than drink cold water, and was reborn a god as a reward for his good deed.

6. Ś. seems to have read: *nāvelaṃ vihaṇṇejjā pāpadiṭṭhī vihaṇṇā* (the words not all quite certain).

7. *nivāraṇ* (Jacobi) spoils the metre; the MSS. and Ś. D. have *nivāraṇam*. *ahe* (from A) is apparently an old Māgadhi form of *aham*, cp. *hage* &c. (Pischel § 415 sq.). D. tells the story of the four pupils of Bhadrabāhu, given by Jacobi Hem. Par. App. p. 1. As in that work there is no translation I give one here:

In the town of Rājagṛha four friends who were merchants grew up together. They heard the law from Bhadrabāhu and became ascetics. They studied the sacred lore eagerly and set up a standard for their solitary life. Roaming about in calmness of spirit they again reached the town of Rājagṛha; and at that time it was winter. And that is of such a nature: 'during it the poor people play the lute with their teeth and the waters of the pools turn into ice during the nights; birds &c. die killed by the icy winds, and the trees abundant in flowers, fruits and twigs suddenly become withered'.

When they had finished their tour of alms they returned in the third *pāuruṣī* (of the day¹).

And there at the entrance of a mountain-cave the first one entered his last *pāuruṣī* (of the day), where he stood. The sec-

¹ Cp. Utt. XXVI, 32 sq.

ond one (likewise) remained in the townpark, the third one near the park, and the fourth one in the neighbourhood of the town. They remained standing there. They had the following rule: at the place where they were when the last *pāuruṣī* (of the day) began there they had to remain during the performance of their religious exercises. The one in the neighbourhood of the cave suffered an intense (ṛ) cold. With a body shivering with the mountain-wind but a mind firm as Mt. Mandara he endured it, and died during the first quarter of the night. The one in the park (died) during the second, and the one in the neighbourhood of the park during the third quarter. But the one standing near the town did not suffer such cold on account of the warmth of the town, and died in the fourth quarter. All of them were reborn in the *devaloka*. And so other people ought to endure completely what those men endured.

8. *ghīṃsu vā : grīṣme vāsabdāc charudī vā* D. According to D. and J. *ghīṃsu* is = *grīṣme* which seems impossible; according to Pischel §§ 101. 105 it is = ved. *ghraṃsá-*, which is likewise impossible, as the accent of Prākṛit is not the Vedic one. I think that *ghīṃsu* is a loc. pl. **ghīṃsū* from ved. *ghraṃs-*, cp. *puṃsū-* AV. XII, 1, 25 and *māsū* TS. VII, 5, 2, 2 (cp. *massū* PBr. IV, 4, 1). Cp. Lanman Noun-infl. 497; Macdonell Vedic Gr. p. 221 n. 9.

9. Ś. reads *no 'bhīpatthae*, but mentions also our reading. D. tells a story of the young son of a merchant who could not endure the heat and thirst during his tours of alms, and so went into a house and lived with the wife of another man. But his mother rescued him, and he became a severe ascetic. As he was of very delicate health he was scorched to death when meditating on a desolate rock in the blazing sunshine. In this story the following verse is quoted:

varam praveṣṭuṃ jalitaṃ hutāsanaṃ na cāpi bhugnaṃ ciraśameitāṃ
vratam |
varam hi mṛtyuḥ suvisuddhakarmaṇo na cāpi ślaskhalitusya
jīvitam ||

10. *ayam abhīprāyah | yathā śūrah kari śarāis tudyamāno*
'pi tadagaṇanayā raṇaśīrasi śatruṃ jayati evam ayam api daṃ-
śādibhir abhidrūyamāṇo 'pi bhāvaśatruṃ krodhādihikaṃ jayet | D.
sama-r-eva is analogous to the examples from AMg. given by Pischel § 353; D. says: *prākṛītalakṣaṇatvād visarjanīyasya rephaḥ.*

11. *uvehe : upekṣeta udāsmyena paśyeta* D. — *bhūṃjante maṃ-*

sasonīyaṃ = Āyār. I, 8, 9 c. D. tells a short story of Śramaṇabhadrā, son of king Jitaśatru of Campā, who turned monk and was devoured by flies and gnats during the performance of his religious exercises. In this story are quoted the following verses (taken from a description of the hells):

śyālavṛkarūpāiśca citrakākārudhārakāiḥ |
ākṣepatrotītasnāyu bhakṣyante rudhīroksītāḥ ||
śvarūpāiḥ kolavṛpāiśca nārakā bhayavihvalāḥ |
khaṇḍasāḥ pratilūpyante krandantaḥ śabalādibhiḥ ||
kākāgṛdhrādīrūpāiśca lohātuṇḍair balānvitāiḥ |
vinīkṣṭākṣījihvāntṛa viceṣtante mahītale ||
prāṇopakramaṇair ghorair duḥkhair evaṃvidhāir api |
āyuṣyākṣīpitenāiva mrīyante duḥkhabhāgināḥ ||

12. *hokkhāmi* (also in V, 7 infra) is thought by Pischel § 521 (cp. § 265) to be a false form derived from **bhoṣya-* = *bhaviṣya-*. But this is certainly incorrect, as *hokkhāmi* arose no doubt in analogy with *bhokkhāmi* (Āyār. II, 1, 5, 5. 9, 6. 11, 1; KS. § 18) = *bhokṣyāmi* (cp. Pischel § 532). *i bhikkhū na cintae* = v. 7 d (supra).

13. Ś. mentions another reading: *acelae sayam hoī sacce āvi eyayā*. To illustrate this verse D. tells a story of Āryarākṣita from Daśapura, son of Somadeva and Bhaddasammā¹, brother of Phalgurākṣita and pupil of Tosaliṭṭa, from whom he learnt nine *pūrva*'s and part of the tenth. He was the successor of Vajrasvāmin (A. V. 584)².

14. *taṃ titikkhe parīsahaṃ* = v. 5 d (supra).

15. D. tells a story concerning the son of king Jitaśatru in Acalapura, who turned monk (regarding the endurance of *arati*).

16. I have put *maṇūsāṇaṃ* into the text on the authority of A, this form being the common one in AMg. (Pischel § 63). As to *jāo logaṇṇi itthio*, cp. Āyār. I, 5, 4, 4. Ś. gives the *pāṭh. sukaraṃ* for *°kadam*. — D. quotes the following verses:

vibhūsā itthisaṃsaggi paṇīyaṃ rasabhogaṇaṃ |
narassattagavesissa viṣaṃ tālauḍaṃ jāhā ||

i. e. 'ornaments, intercourse with women, and eating of well-

¹ In the Niry. v. 102 and in Āvaś. Niry. VIII, 50 sq. she is called Rudrasomā, cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVII, 63.

² This story has been edited by Jacobi Hem. Par. App. p. 21 ff.

dressed food are like a deadly poison to a man who is searching for the self', and:

mahilā ālakulaharaṃ mahilā duccariyakhettaṃ |
mahilā doggaidāraṃ mahilā jōṇī amatthāṇaṃ ||

i. e. 'woman is a house of scorpions, woman is a field for bad behaviour, woman is the door of hell, woman is the origin of all evil'.

17. *ādāya : buddhiyā gṛhītvā* D. (but Ś. has *aṇāya = ājñāya*, and mentions a *pāṭhāntara*, which however is not quite clear). I have written *paṅkabhūyā u* according to (Ś. and) D. the latter of whom gives: *paṅkaḥ kardamas tadbhūta eva muktīpathapravṛttānāṃ prabandhakatvena mālinyuhetutvena ca tadupamā eva | tur avadhāraṇe ||* In AMg. the passive of *han-* is generally *hammai* (Pischel § 540). D. here tells the story of Śakataḷa and Sthūlabhadra, given by Jacobi Hem. Par. App. p. 2 ff.

18. Ś. gives also the reading: *ega ege care lāḍhe. lāḍhe : yatyātmanam prāsukāṣarūyenāhāreṇa ṃpāyatitī* D. The word also occurs in XV, 2 (infra), where it is explained as = *sadun-ṣṭhānatayā pradhānaḥ* (cp. SBE. XLV, p. 70 n. 1) and in Āyār. II, 3, 1, 8 &c. Pischel § 564 explains it as being = *lattho anyāsakto manoharaḥ priyaṃvadaś ceti (tryarthuḥ)* Deśin. 7, 26 and skt. **laṣṭa-* = *laṣita-*.

19. *asamāno : gṛhībhir āśrayīmurchitatvenānyatīrthikāś cāniyatavihārādīnāsadiśaḥ* D. — D. tells a story of some *sthavira*'s and their pupil Datta in the town of Kollayara.

20. *susāṇe . . . egao = XXXV, 6 a—b* (infra) and cp. Āyār. I, 9, 2, 3 c—d: *susāṇe sunnagare vā rukkhānūle vi egaya vāso ||*

21. *acchamāṇassa* is mentioned as a *pāṭhāntara* by Ś.; according to him there seems also to have been a reading *uvasagabhuyāṃ bhavci*. D. tells a short story: Kurudattasuta, son of a rich man in Hastināpura, is an ascetic, and endures with patience abuse from some wanderers whilst standing in a meditative position without altering his place.

22. I have put *vihammejjā* and *vihammā* into the text in spite of all the MSS., cp. note on v. 17 supra.

23. All the MSS. have *pairikkuvassayaṃ*; it is *pairikkaṃ = *pra-vi-rikṣam* (from *vic-* Pischel § 566) and *upāśrayam*. D. here narrates a brief story of the two brothers Somadatta and Somadeva, sons of Jannadatta from Kosambī, who remained during a great inundation at the place where they had formerly lived.

25. *gāmakantagā : grāma indriyagrāmas tasya kaṇṭakā iva kaṇṭakāḥ | atiduhkhotpādakatvena ||* D. — D. here tells a story of a man called Arjuna (or rather, according to Ś., Durjana(ka)), from Rājagrha, who was transformed into a *yakṣa* Mudgarapāṇi, and committed terrible murders and manslaughter; but Mahāvira approached him and made him turn from his evil ways.

26. *titikkhaṃ paramaṃ naccā* cp. Āyār. I, 8, 25 c; Sū. I, 8, 26. D. explains *maṇaṃ* as = *manas' cittaṃ*; but this is no doubt a mistake, as *maṇaṃ pi na paosae* seems to render a *manāg api na pradūṣayet* 'he may not abuse even in the slightest degree'.

27. *natthi jīvassa nāsu tti* is translated by Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 13 'I have not lost my life', but according to D. it ought to be : 'there is no death for the soul'. The reading of Ś. is uncertain but probably *na taṃ pehe asāhujam*; he mentions our reading as a *pāṭhāntara*. D. here tells the story of King Daṇḍaki in Kumbhakāranagara¹ and of his cruel behaviour towards holy men. Cp. Kāuṭ. p. 11; Vāts. Kāmas. p. 24; Rām. II, 79—81; Kām. Nīti. I, 58; Jātaka vol. V, pp. 29. 143. 267 &c. Cp. Charpentier WZKM. XXVIII, 224 ff.

29. *goyaraggapavittḥassa : gocaraṃ bhikṣācaryā | tasyā agram gocarāgram eṣaṇā sudhagrāhitayā | pradhānagocara ity arthaḥ ||* D. To illustrate this verse D. tells the story of the destruction of Dvāravatī; it has been edited by Jacobi ZDMG. 42, 493 sq. (cp. J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 299; Charpentier ZDMG. 67, 675 sq.).

30. *ghāsa* (also Āyār. I, 9, 4, 9. 10. 12; Āup. S. &c.) is said by D. to be *grāsa-*, but in reality it represents skt. *ghāsá-* 'food', cp. Leumann Āup. S. p. 117.

31. D. tells a *lūkikam udāharaṇam* (which is not in the Niryukti) to illustrate this verse : Vāsudeva, Baladeva, Saccaga and Dāruga rest during the night under a *nyagrodha*-tree. Each of them keeps watch for a quarter of the night. But 'Anger' in the shape of a *piśāca* comes and engages one after another in combat. Saccaga, Dāruga and Baladeva are all conquered, because they get angry when the combat lasts too long, but Vāsudeva conquers him, being glad to meet a good fighter. — After that he tells another story of the ascetic Dhaṇḍha, a son of Vāsudeva, who was taught by the prophet Ariṣṭanemi how to endure the *alābhaparīṣaha*.

¹ Elsewhere called Kumbhavatī.

32. *tattha* : *tatra prajñāsthāpane* D. *puttho tatthahiyāsae* = Āyār. I, 8, 8, 8 b; Sū. I, 9, 30.

33. Here as in v. 35 Ś. gives *eyam* for *evam*. D. tells a short story of the monk Kālavāśīka, son of King Jitaśatru in Mathurā, who endured pains without using drugs.

35. According to Ś. there is also a reading *tantayam*. D. tells a story of the monk Bhadra, son of King Jitaśatru in Śrāvasti, who was captured by some men and wrapt up in a bundle of *durvha*-grass. It tore his skin and flesh to pieces but he suffered the pains meditating over the following verses:

pradiptaṅgarapūrṇeṣu vajrakūṇḍeṣv asundhiṣu |
kūjantuk karuṇaṃ kecid dahyante narakāgninā ||
agnibhitāḥ pradhāvanto gatvā Vāitarāṇiṃ nadim |
śītatoyāṃ imāṃ jñātvā kṣārāmbhasi patanti te ||
kṣāradaḍḍhaśarīrās ca mṛgavegotthitāḥ punaḥ |
Asipattravanam yānti chāyāyāṃ kṛtabuddhayaḥ ||
śaktyaṣṭapāśakuntāis̄ eu khadḡatomurapattiśāḥ ||
chidyante kṛpaṇās tatra patadbhir vātakampitāḥ ||

These verses also seem to be a quotation from a description of the hells, cp. note to v. 11 supra.

36. Ś. gives another reading *kilīṭtha*^o. *sūyam no paridevae* = 8 d (supra).

37. Ś. mentions the *variae lectt. veento* for *veeja* and *urvatte* for *dhārae. nijjarāpehī* : *nirjarāpekṣī ātyantikakarmakṣayābhilāṣī* D. — D. quotes the following verse:

na śakyam nirmalikartuṃ gātraṃ snānuśatūir api |
asrāntam eva śrotobhir udgiran navabhir mulam ||

and tells a short story of the merchant Sunanda from Campā who turned monk and endured the *jallaparīṣaha*.

38. The commentary runs: *abhivādanam śironamanacaraṇa-sparśanādipūrvam abhivādaye ity ādi vācanam | abhyutthānam susambhramāsanamocanam | svāmī rājādīḥ | kuryād vidadhīta | nimantranam atru bhavadbhir madīyagṛhe gṛhītariyetyādīrūpam | ya iti svayūthyāḥ paratīrthikā vā tāny abhivādanālini pratiserante āgamanīṣiddhāny api bhajante na tebhyaḥ spṛhayed yathā sulabdhajannmāno 'mī ya evamvidhāir abhivādanādibhiḥ satkriyanta iti munir anagāra iti sūtrārthaḥ ||*. This shows that the last half-verse should be translated thus: 'a monk should not envy those who go after these (marks of respect)'.

39. *anukkasāī* seems to be *anu-kaṣāyī*, but it is also rendered by *anutkaṣāyī*. Ś. mentions the variæ lectt. *rasiesu* and *na tesim pīhae muṇī* (end of the verse). D. tells a short story of the *pu-rohīta* Indradatta in Mathurā concerning the endurance of the *satkārapuraskārapariṣaha*.

40. *seśabdo 'thaśabdārtha upanyāse* | D.; cp. Pischel § 423. D. quotes the following verse:

śubhāśubhāni karmāni svayam kurvanti dehinaḥ |
svayam evopabhujyante duḥkhāni ca sukhāni ca ||
kena cit svayam ajānatā jānatā vā kaṇhuitti kasmimścij jīvādāu
vastuni sugame 'pi | D., cp. SBE. XLV, 14 n. 2.

41. There is an *arthāntara* for *ahapacehā*; it should be *athā-pathyāni* (viz. *karmāni*). *udīryante vipacyante* | D. About *assāsi āśvāsaya svasthīkuru* | D., cp. Pischel § 421. D. quotes this verse:

pūrvapurusaśimhānām vijñānātiśayasāgarānantyaṃ |
śrutvā sāmpratapurusaḥ katham svabuddhyā mudam yānti ||

and tells a story of the teacher Kālaga from Ujjayinī and his pupils concerning the *prajñāpariṣaha*.

43. *paḍivajjīyū* is the reading of Ś. *chaumaṃ : chadma jñānāvāraṇādi karma* | D. — D. tells the following story: two brothers lived as ascetics on the shore of Gaṅgā, one of them a learned teacher, the other one an idle fellow who only ate and slept. The teacher finally became tired, and in his thoughts he envied his brother. He was reborn a god. Afterwards he was again reborn an Abhīra and now had a very beautiful daughter. As a number of young men driving their carts along the road gazed at her and so broke their wheels and upset their carts, she was called 'Aśakaṭā' ('Cartless') and her father 'Aśakaṭapitā'. Afterwards he became an ascetic, and having studied the first four chapters of the Uttarādhyayana he reached the *kevalajñāna*.

45. *atthi : vidyante jinā mahāvidheṣu* D. To illustrate this verse the Nirukti v. 128 ff. quotes, and Ś. comments upon, a series of verses relating how a misfortune arose from some lucky thing or event; they all end with the words: *jūyama saranao bhayam* 'from the refuge there has arisen danger', and form a close parallel to the Jāt. 432 (Padakusalamāṇavajātaka), a parallel which has been dealt with by S. d'Oldenburg in an article in the Russian language translated by Dr. Wenzel in JRAS. 1893, 301 ff. (for this special point cp. p. 341 ff.).

Chapter 3.

D. *uktam parīṣadhādhyayanam samprati caturaṅgīyam āra-
bhyate | asya cūyam abhisambandhaḥ || ihānantarādhyayane parī-
śahasahanam uktam tac ca kim ālambanam urarīkr̥tya kartavyam
iti praśnasambhava mūnuṣatvādicaturāṅgadurlabhatvam ālambanam
anenocyate ||*

1. Ś. mentions *dehiṇo* as a *pāṭhāntara* for *jantuṇo*. D. quotes the following verse:

*jammajarāmarañajale nāṇāvihavāhijalayurāṇiṇe |
bhavasāyare apāre dullabhaṇṇi khalu māṇuṣam jammaṇṇ ||*

i. e. 'in the shoreless ocean of existence, where birth, old age and death are the water, and which is full of different diseases as fishes, birth as a human being is really difficult to obtain'.

After the verbal commentary he adds: *mānuṣatvūlīnām ca dur-
labhatvam upadarśayatū collakādayo dṛṣṭāntāḥ sūcītās | te cāmī |
collagapūsagadhaṇṇe jūe rayuṇe ya sumiṇacakke ya |
cammajuge parimāṇū dasā dīṭṭhantū maṇuyalambhe ||¹*

and he tells ten stories, of which the second (*pūsaga*) is the story of Candragupta and Cāṇakya given by Jacobi Hem. Par. App. p. 13 ff., and the sixth one (*sumiṇa*) is that of Mūladeva which has been edited by Jacobi Ausg. Erz. p. 56 ff. (it has been also translated into German and dealt with by me in Paccekabuddha-gesch. pp. 57—83. Cp. also Pavolini GSAI. IX, 175 ff.; J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 191 ff.; Bloomfield Proc. American Phil. Soc. vol. 52, p. 616 ff.).

2. *vissaṃbhiyā : prākṛtatvūd anuvārah | viśvabhṛto jagutpū-
rakāḥ | D.*

4. *tao tatas tadantaram tako vā prūṇī Ś. — caṇḍūlo mā-
tuṇḡaḥ | yadi vā sūdreṇa brāhmaṇyā jātās cāṇḍūlo vokkaso varṇūn-
turujanmā || tathā ca vṛddhāḥ || bambhaṇṇeṇa suddie jāo nisāo |
bambhaṇṇeṇa vesīe jāo ambattho tti vuccai | tattha nisācṇam am-
batthīe | jāo jo so vokkaso bhaṇṇai || iha ca kṣatriyagrahaṇṇād utta-
mājātayaḥ | cāṇḍālagrahaṇṇūn nīcujātuyo | vokkalagrahaṇṇūt saṃ-
kīrṇajātaya upalakṣitāḥ || D. I do not know what authority De-
vendra relies on (*vṛddhāḥ*), but cp. Kāuṭ p 164 sq.; Manu X, 8
sq.; elsewhere a Pulkasa (Pukkasa) is said to be the son of a*

¹ Quotation from Niry. 166.

Niṣāda and an Ugrī (Kāuṣ. p. 165, 9) or of a Niṣāda and a Śūdrī, Manu X, 18.

5. *āvattajonīsū : āvarttaḥ parivarttas tatpradhānā yonayas caturaśītīlakṣapramāṇāni jīvotpattisthānāni āvarttayonayah || D.* — Ś. mentions a varia lectio *savvatṭha iva khattiyo*.

6. *vinihanyante viśeṣeṇa nipātyante | D.*

7. Ś. mentions a varia lectio *ājāyante maṇussayan*.

8. *vigraham āudārikaśarīram¹ | D.* — D. quotes the following verse to give the etymology of the word *dharma*:

durgatiprasṛtān jīvān yasmād dhārayate tataḥ |

dhatte cāitān śubhe sthāne tasmād dharma iti smṛtaḥ || ,

and in the following a verse to scorn the Buddhists:

*mṛdvī śayyā prātar utthāya peyā bhaktam madhye pānakam eā-
parāhṇe |
drakṣākhuṇḍam śarkarā cārddharātre mokṣas cānte Śākyaputreṇa
dṛṣṭaḥ ||*

The last verse is quoted from the commentary to Sthān. VIII and translated into German by Leumann WZKM. III, 332 n. 2. It seems to be rather a commonplace quotation, for I have met with it in some other passages in Ś. and D.

9. *neūyū* (also in IV, 5; VII, 25; X, 31 &c.) is said to be *nāiyāyiku* by D. and other commentators, and also by modern scholars, cp. e. g. Leumann Āup. S. 130; Pischel §§ 60. 118. — D.: *bahavo 'neka eva paribhassai tti paribhraśyanti cyavante prakramān nāiyāyikamārgād eva | yathā Jamālīprabhṛtayah |* Here is told the story of the seven schisms in the Jain church; the story also occurs in Āvaś. Niry. VIII, 56 ff.; Ś. to Niry. 173 ff. These stories have been treated in an excellent way by Leumann Ind. Stud. XVII, pp. 91—135; cp. further the well-known treatise on the origin of Śvetāmbaras and Digambaras by Jacobi ZDMG. XXXVIII, 1 ff. (and XL, 92 ff.).

12. According to Ś. the *Nāgārjunīyāḥ* recite this sūtra in a totally different way: *cauldhā sampayam laddhuṃ iheva tāva bhāyate | teyae teyasumpanne ghayasitti rva pāvae || bhāyate = bhrājate*, but the sense of the whole is not quite clear to me; the verseend: *ghṛtasikta iva pāvakaḥ* is not uncommon in Buddhist literature. — *ujjuyabhūyassa : rjubbhūtasya caturaṅgaprāptyā muktīm prati praguṇībhūtasya | D.*; he quotes the following verse:

¹ Cp. Cūrṇi and Tīkā to Āyār. I, 5, 2, 1 (Schubring s. v.).

*tuṅsaṃthāranivīṇṇo vi maṇivaro bhaṭṭharāyamayamoho |
jam pūvai muttisuham kutto taṃ cakkavaṭṭi vi |*

i. e. 'the bliss of final liberation which the best sage, loathing the grass-bed and relinquishing lust, pride and illusion, attains — how could even a universal monarch reach that?'

13. *vigīṃca* : *vivigdhi pṛthakkuru* | D.; according to the commentators and Schubring Āyār. s. v. from *vic-* 'to divide, separate'. Pischel § 485 is mistaken in thinking it a derivation from *vi-kr-* 'to cut off'. About *saṃciṇṇ*. cp. Pischel § 502. *khantī* = *kṣāntīyā*; forms in *-ie* (for *-īe*) are only quoted from Apabhraṃśa by Pischel § 385 (cp. note on I, 26 supra).

14. *visālischīṇ* : *mūgadhudeśībhāṣayā visadrśāh* | D.; cp. Pischel § 245.

15. Concerning *puvva* cp. Jacobi SBE. XLV, 16 n.

17. *dāsuporusam* : *dāsās ca preṣṣurūpāh porusam ti prākṛta-
tvāt pāuruṣyam ca padātisamūho dāsupāuruṣyam* | D. — *kāma-
khandhāṇi* : *ete kāmū manojñaśābdādajayas tuddhetavaḥ skhandhās
tattatpudgalasunūhāh kāmaskhandhāh* | D.

19. *ahūyam* : *yathāyur āyuso 'natikrameṇa* | D.

20. D. quotes the following verse :

*dagdhābīje yathātyantam prādurbharati nāṅkuraḥ |
karmabīje tathā dagdhe na rohati bhavūnkuraḥ ||*

which I have certainly met with elsewhere, although I cannot point out the exact passage.

Chapter 4.

D. : *uktam tṛtīyam adhyayanam adhmā caturthāśaras tasya
cāyam abhisambandhaḥ | ihānantarādhyayane catvāri mānuṣatvū-
dīny aūyāni durlabhānīty uktam | ihu tu tatprāptāv api mahate
doṣāya pramūdo mahate ca guṇāyūpramūda iti manjamūnaḥ pra-
mūdāpramūdāu heyopadeyatayāha ||*

1. *asaṃkхайam* : *asaṃskṛtam asaṃskaraṇīyam jivitam prāṇa-
dhāraṇam | yan na śatāir api sato vardhayitum trṇītasya vū
karṇapūśavad asya sandhātum aśakyatvāt* | D.; he quotes the following verses :

*vāsūm̐ do va tin̐i va vāhijjai jaragharam̐ pi sedh̐e |
sā kāvi natthi nū sīdijjai jīviyaṃ jīe ||*

and: *maṅgalāiḥ kātutukāir yogāir vidyāmantrāis tathāuśadhāiḥ |
na śaktū maraṇāt trātum sendrā devagaṇū api ||;*

and to the following he quotes:

*jayā ya rūvalāvaṇṇaṃ sohaggaṃ ca viṇāsae |
jarā vidāmbac dehaṃ tayā ko saraṇaṃ bhavē ||
rasāyaṇaṃ nisevanti maṃsaṃ majjarasaṃ tahā |
bhūṃjanti sarasāhāraṃ jarū tahavi na nassae ||*

i. e. 'when old age destroys beauty and charmingness and transforms the body, who will then bring help? They devote themselves to elixirs, flesh and liquors, and eat seasoned food, but old age does not perish nevertheless'. To illustrate this verse a story is told of the wrestler Atṭapa from Ujjayinī who, after having vanquished all his opponents, was overcome by fear of old age, and took the vows.

2. There is a varia lectio *amayaṃ gahāya* (Ś.), but the sense seems to be the same. *pāpakarmabhīḥ kṛṣivāṇijyādibhir amuṣṭhānāiḥ | D. — pāsā iva pāsāḥ | bandhanahetuvāt stryādayaḥ | . . . payattīya tti āśatvāt pravṛttāḥ | D.* The following verse is quoted:

*vārigayāṇa jālaṃ timiṇa hariṇāṇa vaggurū ceva |
pāsā ya saṇṇayāṇaṃ narāṇa bandhanaṃ itthiō ||*

i. e. 'the net is the bond of the great fishes living in the water, and the trap that of the antelope; the snare is that of the birds, but that of men are women'.

3. Ś. reads *pecca* which he explains by *prekṣadhvam*, but this seems to be scarcely possible. However, he mentions *pecca* as var. lect., and also gives the following half-verse: *evaṃ payā pecca ihaṃ ca loe | ṇa kammuno pīhai ṇo kayāi*, but it is not quite clear if this is meant to be a *pāthāntara* or a quotation. According to D. *kṛtyante* (cp. *kiccai* = *kṛtyate* in b) is to be supplied after *payā* (: *prajāḥ*). D. quotes this verse:

*yaḥ iha kṛiyate karma tat paratropabhujyate |
mūlasikṭeṣu vṛkṣeṣu phalaṃ śākhāsu jāyate ||*

and tells two stories of burglars, one of which is also briefly related by Jacobi SBE. XLV, 18 n. 2, and the other one is a story of a burglar who went in the day time to look at the hole he had broken in a wall, and not being able to restrain his joy when people expressed their surprise at the cleverness of the

thief, was taken by the police. One is reminded here of *Mṛcch.* act III, v. 13, where Śarvilaka boasts of his cleverness: the townspeople will admire the next day the hole that he has broken in the wall.

4. D. takes *te* as *tava*, which seems to be rather suspicious; I think it belongs to *bandhavā*. He quotes the following verses:

bandhavā suhiṇo savve piimāiputtabhāriyā |
piivaṇāo niyattanti dāṇu salilamjalim ||
abbhukkanti vi taṃ gehaṃ piyaṃmi vi mae jaṇe |
hiṭṭhā teṇajjiyaṃ duvvaṃ tuheva vilasanti ya ||
atthovajjaṇaheūhim pāvakammehim perio |
ekkao ceva so jāi doggaṃ duhabhāyaṇaṃ ||

i. e. 'all relatives and friends, father and mother, son and wife go back from the churchyard, having given a handful of water; they besprinkle the house when a dear (friend) is dead, and after that they enjoy the wealth he had collected; but he himself goes alone, sent forth by bad actions, caused by storing up wealth, to hell, the place of sufferings'.

5. *divapaṇatthe* is a composition of which the two parts have a wrong position one to the other; the word ought to be *praṇastadīpaḥ*. But Ś. also thinks it possible to explain *dīva*^o by *dvīpa-*. I think that would give a rather bad sense.

6. *supteṣu dravyataḥ śayāneṣu bhāvatas tu dharmam praty ajāgratsu |* D. The *bhāruṇḍa* has two heads and three legs and is used as a standard of watchfulness. In KS. § 118 it is said of Mahāvīra that he was *bhāruṇḍapakkhīva appamatte*, and D. here quotes a verse:

ekodarāḥ pṛthaggrīvā anyonyaphalabhakṣiṇaḥ |
pramattā hi vīnaśyanti bhāruṇḍā iva pakṣiṇaḥ ||

which occurs with a slight alteration (*asaṃhatū* for *pramattū hi*) in Pūrṇabhadra's Pañc. ed. Hertel II, v. 6 (p. 127, 16—17) and in Pañc. ed. Bühler & Kielhorn V, 101. The story told to illustrate this verse is that of Agaḍadatta, which was edited by Jacobi in his *Ausg. Erz.* p. 73, 16 ff.

7. *jaṃ kiṃci : yat kiṃcid duścintitādy api pramādayadam pāśam iva pāśam bandhahetutayā manyamāno janānaḥ |* D. — *lābhāntare apūrvaprāptiviśeṣe sati kim uktam bhavati | yāvad viśiṣṭa-tarasamyagdarśanāvāptir ataḥ sambhavati tāvad idaṃ jīvitam prūnadhāraṇarūpaṃ vṛmhayitvā akālopakramarakṣaṇena annapāno-payogādibhiś ca vṛddhim nītvā |* D. AMg. *vūhai* is = *vṛmhayati*

(cp. Pischel § 76) 'to cause to increase'. The story told to illustrate this verse is that of Maṇḍiḍya, edited by Jacobi in *Ausg. Erz.* p. 65 ff.

8. *chandaṇṇiroheṇa* is the reading in all the Mss.; it is = skt. *chandonirodhena*, and ought rather to be *chanda*^o, the form *chandas-* having been altered into an *-a-noun chanda-*; but it seems as if we had here the nominative *chandaṇṇ* instead of the crude form in composition. — D. tells a very short parable of a broken-in horse and an unbroken-in one, describing their respective behaviour during the battle.

9. *śāśvatavādināṃ nirupakramāyusāṇi | ye nirupakramāyus-katayā śāśvatam ivātmānam manyante | teṣāṃ iyam (: upamā) yuj-yeṭāpi na tu jalabudbudasamānāyusām |* D. About *kālopanīe* &c. cp. *Āyār.* I, 6, 5, 6.

10. *vivekaṃ dravyato bahiḥsaṅgaparityāgarūpaṃ bhūvataḥ kaśā-yaparihārātmacam |* D. — *samayā : samatayā samaśatrumitratayā |* D.

12. *tathāprakāreṣv api bahulobhanīyeṣv api mīdusparśamadhu-rarasūdiṣu |* D. — *lohaṃ : D. has rakṣeṇ nivārayet krodham.* The reading: *māyaṃ nu seve payahejja lohaṃ* is given by Ś. A.; *payahejja* is = *prajāhyūt*, and occurs also in *Sū.* (cp. Pischel § 500).

13. *parapravādināḥ paratīrthikāḥ |* D. — *ahamme : ete adhamahetuvād adharna ity amunollekhena jugupsamāno unmārga-yāyino 'mā iti tatsvarūpam aradhārajan | na tu nīndan nīndāyāḥ sarvatra niśedhāt |* D.

Chapter 5.

D.: *uktaṃ caturtham adhyayanāṃ sāmpratam ukāmamaraṇī-yūkhyam pañcamam ārabhyate | tasya cāyam abhisambandhaḥ | an-antarādhyayane 'kāṅkṣed guṇān yāvac charīrabhedo' ity abhid-dhatū maraṇaṃ yāvac upramūdo varṇitas tato maraṇakāle 'py apra-mādo vidheyaḥ sa ca maraṇavibhāgaparijñānato eva bhavati | tato hi bālamaraṇādi heyaṃ hīyate pañcītamaraṇādi copādeyam upādīyate tathā cāpramattatū jāyata ity anena sambandhenāyātām idam ity ato 'sya prārambhe maraṇavibhāgaṃ niriyuktikṛtābhīhitaṃ sam-kṣepatas tāvad ucyate ||*

There are seventeen different sorts of death enumerated in the *Niryukti* vv. 220 ff. They are exhaustively dealt with by Śāntisūri and shortly stated by D., thus:

1. *uvīcīmarāṇam* : *vīcīr vicchedas tadabhāvād uvīcīr nāraka-
tiryugnarāmāṇām utpattisamayāt prabhṛti nījanījāyuhkarmadalī-
kānām unusamayam anubhavanād vicāṇam* ||

2. *avadhīmarāṇam* : *maryādāmarāṇam* | *yāni nārakādibhava-
nībanulhanatayāyuhkarmadalikūny anubhūya mriyate* | *mṛto vā yadi
punas tāny evānubhūya marīṣyati* | *tadā taddravyāvadhīmarāṇam*
| *sambhavati hi gṛhītojjhitūnām api karmadalīkānām grahaṇam*
pariṇāmavāicitryāt | *evaṃ kṣetrādīṣv api bhāvanīyam* ||

3. *antikamarāṇam* : *yāni nārakūdyāyuskatayā karmadalīkūny
anubhūya mriyate* | *mṛto vū na punas tūn anubhūya marīṣyati* |
tad dravyāntikamarāṇam | *evaṃ kṣetrādīṣv api vūcyam* ||

4. *balanmarāṇam*¹ : *saṃjamajogavisāṇṇā maranti je taṃ ba-
lāyamaraṇam tu*² | *bhagnavrataparīṇatīnām vratīnām evāitat* ||

5. *vasārttamaraṇam* : *īndiyavisayavasagayā maranti je taṃ
vasatṃ tu*³ | *dīpaśikhāvalokanākūlitapataṅgavat* ||

6. *antaḥśalyamarāṇam* : *lajjāe gūravēṇa ya bahusuyamaeṇa
vūvi duccariyam*⁴ | *je na kahenti gurūṇam na hu te arūhagā honti* |
*gūravapamkanībuddā*⁵ | *aiyārū je parassa na kahenti* | *daṃṣaṇa-
nānacaritte sasallamarāṇam bhavē tesim* || *punar gūravābhīdhānam
asyāvīvatīduṣṭutūkyāpanārtham parasīyety ācūryāder etasyāiva pha-
lam āha* || *evaṃ sasallamarāṇam marīṇa mahabbhae taha durante*⁶ |
svīram bhāmantī jīvā dihe saṃsārakantīre ||⁷

7. *tadbhavamaraṇam* : *mottum akammabhūmayanaravīre sura-
gūṇe ya nerūe* | *sesāṇam jīvāṇam tabbhavamaraṇam tu kesim pi* ||⁸

8. *bālamaraṇam*

9. *paṇḍitamaraṇam*

10. *mīśramaraṇam*

| *avīrayamarāṇam bālamaraṇam ti
vīrayāṇu paṇḍīyam benti* | *jāṇāhi
bālapaṇḍīyamaraṇam tu desavira-
yāṇam* ||⁹

11. *chadmusthamaraṇam*

12. *kevalīmaraṇam*

| *maṇapajjarohiṇāṇī suyamaīṇāṇī
maranti je samāṇū* | *chaumattha-
maraṇam eyam kevalīmaraṇam tu
kevalīno* ||¹⁰

¹ This is the reading of the Mss.; but according to the Niry. it ought apparently to be rendered *balākamaraṇam*.

² Niry. 226 a.

³ Niry. 228 b.

⁴ *puvaveyam* Ms. Berlin 706, fol. 408^a. ⁵ Hc. IV, 101.

⁶ *mahābhāe durantammi* Ms. Berlin 706, fol. 408^b.

⁷ These three verses are from the Niry. 229—231.

⁸ Niry. 232.

⁹ Niry. 234.

¹⁰ Niry. 235.

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|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 13. <i>vāihāyasamarāṇam</i> | } <i>giddhāibhakkhaṇam giddhapatthao</i>
<i>bandhaṇāi vehāsam ee donni vi</i> | |
| 14. <i>gṛdhraprṣṭhamarāṇam</i> | | } <i>marāṇā kāraṇajāe anuṇṇāyā </i> ¹ |
| 15. <i>bhaktaparijñā</i> ² | } <i>bhattapariṇṇā imḡinīpāvogama-</i>
<i>ṇam ea tinṇi maraṇāim kannā-</i> | |
| 16. <i>iṅginī</i> | | } <i>samajjhimajetthā ñi saṅghayaṇeṇa</i> |
| 17. <i>pāvogamaṇam</i> | | } <i>wasitthā </i> |

Concerning *pāvogamaṇa* cp. Leumann Āup. S. 137; Jacobi SBE. XXII, 77 n. who explains the word as = *prāyopagamana*: it is 'the motionless waiting for death'. The three last modes of death are fully described in Āyār. I, 8, 8, 1 ff. (SBE. XXII, p. 74 sq.), cp. J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 101 n. 1. The commentary of Ś. on the Nirukti gives exhaustive information upon these subjects, but it is of too great an extent to be quoted here — that is the reason why I have confined myself to the short quotations given above.

1. *duruttaraṇ* : *vibhaktivyatjayād duruttare* | D. Ś. gives also a varia lect. *duruttare*. Concerning *udāhare* cp. Pischel § 466.

2. According to Ś. there is another reading *santi-m-ee* instead of *santime ya*. — *akkhāyā* : *ākhyāte purātanatīrthakṛdbbhīr apī kathite* | D.

3. Concerning *ukkosa-* cp. Pischel § 112; cp. also *akkusai*. *ukkusai* = *gacchati* Hc. IV, 162 (Deśin. I, 37. 117).

5. *kūḍāya gacchai* : *kūṭaṇ dravyato mṛgādibandhanam bhāvato mithyābhāṣaṇādi* | *tasmīn gacchaty anekārthatvāt pravarttate* | *sa hi māṃsādīlolupatayā mṛgādibandhanāny ārabhate mithyābhāṣaṇādīni vā sevate* || D.

6. *kāliyā* : *kālikā anīścitakālāntaraprāptayo ye 'nāgatabhāvījanmasambandhinah* | D.

7. Cp. SBE. XLV, 21 n. 2 and Āyār. I, 6, 1, 4: *itī bāle pakuvvai* (Schubring). *kesa-* is = *kleśa-* (generally *kilesa* in Prakrit), cp. Pischel § 296.

D. tells a short story of a certain shepherd who, during his midday-rest, pierced all the leaves of a *nyagrodha*-tree with his arrows and afterwards on the command of a prince shot through the eyes of the king, brother of the prince. He did the first thing *anarthāya*, the second *arthāya*.

¹ Niriy. 236.

² or better °*pratyākhyāna*.

9. *māilla : māyī paravañceanopāyaeittatvāt* | D; cp. Pischel § 595. *saḍhe : tattannepathyādikaraṇato 'nyathābhūtam ātmānam anyathā darśayati Maṇḍikacāuravat*¹ || It is, of course, skt. *ṣaṭha-* 'wicked, cunning, deceitful'.

10. D. quotes the following verse:

satyaṃ vaemi hitaṃ vaemi sāraṃ vaemi punaḥ punaḥ |
asminn asāre saṃsāre sāraṃ sārāṅgalocanā ||

I have retained *duhao* in the text, it being the most common form (Pischel § 436); but D. has *dvivho ti dvīdhā* (cp. Pischel § 451). *dvīdhā dvābhyām rāgadveṣātmakābhyām bahirantahpravṛttātmakābhyām vā prakārābhyām malam aṣṭaparakāraṃ karma sameinoti badhnāti* || D.

11. *āyaṃkeṇa : ātankenāsughātenu śūlavīsūcīkādirogeṇa* | D.

12. *ṭhānū : sthānāni kumbhivāitaranyasipattravanādīni* | D. — *vedanāḥ śitoṣṇasālmulyāśleṣanādayaḥ* | D.

14. *jānaṃ ti jānam avabudhyamānaḥ* | D. Ś. records another reading *ogādho* for *oiṇṇo*; he himself further reads *akkhabhaṅgami = akṣabhaṅge*, but mentions also the reading of our text.

16. *dhūrta* is explained by *dyūtakara*.

18. Ś. mentions the reading of our text *vippasannaṃ aṇīghāyaṃ* as a *pāthāntara*, and even mentions another one, viz. *suppasannehim akkhāyaṃ*. His own reading seems to be something like *suppasannaṃ ato khāyaṃ* (?), which is not quite intelligible. *vasīmao : āṛsatvād vaśyavatāṃ vaśyāny āyattāni prakramād indriyāni vidyante yeṣāṃ te vaśyavantāḥ* || D. As for the grammatical construction cp. Jacobi SBE. XLV, 22 n. 1. The word occurs also in v. 29 infra, and I consider it extremely doubtful whether it is really = *vaśyavant-*, but I can offer no other plausible explanation².

20. D. gives the following story: *ego sāvago sāhuṃ pucchai | sāvagānaṃ sāhūnaṃ kim antaraṃ | sāhūnā bhāṇṇai | sarisava-Mandarantaraṃ | tao so āulihūo pucchai | kulimṅgasāvugāna ya kim antaraṃ | teṇa bhāṇṇai | tam eva sarisava-Mandarantaraṃ | tao samāsāsio | jao bhāṇṇiyaṃ ||*

desikkadesavirayā samaññaṃ sāvagā suvihiyāyaṃ |

tesiṃ parapāsundā ekkam pi kulaṃ nagghanti ||

i. e. 'A layman asked a monk: What is the difference between

¹ Cp. note to Chap. IV, 7 supra.

² There is at least a slight possibility that *vasīmant-* might be = *vyavasāyavant* 'resolute, energetic, painstaking'.

pious laymen and monks? The monk answered: The (same) difference (as) between a mustard-seed and (mount) Mandara. Then he became perplexed and asked: And what is the difference between false ascetics and pious laymen? He answered: That is also the (same) difference (as) between a mustard-seed and (mount) Mandara. Then he took courage. And it is said: Pious laymen, practising the partial abstinence¹ are not worth one single sixteenth part² of duly composed monks, nor are heretics (worth one single part) of these (pious laymen)'.

21. *saṃghāḍī*^o (*saṃghāḍī vastrasaṃhatījanitā* D. and Avacūri to B¹) is not translated by Jacobi SBE. XLV, 23. It is, of course, the Buddhist *saṃghāḍī* 'one of the three robes of a Buddhist monk' (Childers, BR.), and denotes here the Buddhist monks as being false ascetics as well as the Brahminical ones. The word *pariyāyagayan* seems to be *pariyāyagulam* (*pariyāya-* means 'the reiteration at regular intervals of a formula or else periodic circumambulation at the Atirātra').

22. *piṇḍolaya-* is explained by Ś., Dev. and Av. B¹ as *piṇḍāralaya(ka)-* and *parudattopajīvin-*. Of course, pkt. *piṇḍolaya-* might be *piṇḍāralaya-*, but such a word does not exist in Sanskrit. *piṇḍoli* is explained as 'remnants of food' in H. 427. I assume that *piṇḍola(ka)-* was originally a nickname for certain mendicant friars, bestowed upon them by those who opposed their ways of life and doctrines, cp. the Buddhist monk *Piṇḍola-Bhūradvāja* (CV. V, 8; Divyāv. p. 399 &c.) who may have got this name from his Brahminical or heterodox adversaries. D. gives the following example: In the town of Rājagṛha a certain mendicant friar (*piṇḍolao*) did not receive any alms. Being angry he climbed up a high mountain in order to throw himself down upon the people, but fell on a rock, was crushed to pieces, and went to hell. *bhikkhū* (also in v. 28 infra) is explained by Ś. and D. as being = *bhikkṣādo*, but I think it possible that we have here a formation with prolonged suffix-vowel of the type *khudḍāgu*, *°eḷiyāga* (Ind. Stud. XVI, 254, 280) &c., cp. Pischel § 70. D. quotes the following verse:

avivāhiyasāmaṇassa sāhuṇṇo sāvagassa ya jahamṇao |
uvavāṇo Suhamme bhayāto telokkadamaṣīhim ||

¹ On *deśavirata* cp. Umāsvāti IX, 35 sq.

² Cp. IX, 44 (infra) *na . . . kalam uggahai soḷasam* and Dh. 70.

i. e. 'a monk who has not broken his vows and a pious layman are said by those who know the three worlds to be reborn at least in the Sudharma (-heaven)'.¹

23. *agārisāmāyamaṅgāṇi : agāriṇo gṛhṇaḥ sāmāyikaṃ samyak-tvaśrutadeśaviratirūpaṃ | tasyāṅgīni nīḥśaṅkitākālādhyayanānūvratādirūpāṇi agārisāmāyikāṅgāni ||* D. But the word may also mean the same as the technical term *sāmāyika-m-āyāim (ekkārasa) aṅgāim* (cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 245 and passim) or perhaps the *aṅga's* specially apt for laymen (*agāriṇi*) viz. *aṅga* 7 ff. *duhao* is here said by D. to be = *dvayoh*, which is quite possible, it being formed in analogy with *ubhayoh*.

24. *jakkhasalogayaṃ* is, of course, *yakṣasalogatām*. The reading of B¹ *jakkheso* would give *yakṣesalogatām*, but *lokata* = *salokatā* does not seem to exist (in MBh. VII, 6519 the Ed. Bomb. reads *gantū salokatām* for *gantūsmi lokatām* in Ed. Calc.).

27. *kāmurūpinaḥ | abhītāṣāṅgurūparūpavidhāyinaḥ || — adhunopapūmasaṅkāśāḥ | prathamotpannadevatulyāḥ ||* D.

29. *tesim* &c. : *tesām anantarābhīḥitasvarūpāṅgāṃ yatīnām śrutvākarmaṅyoktarūpāṃ sthānāvūptīm iti śeṣaḥ ||* D. This is a very elliptical construction, and the sentence is rendered otherwise in SBE. XLV, 23. D. quotes the following verse:

*sugahiyatavaparvayaṅgā visuddhasaṅmattanāṅucāritā |
maraṇam āsarabhūyaṃ maṅṅanti samāhīyapraṇo ||*

i. e. 'those who have hold themselves firmly to penance and renunciation, who have pure faith, knowledge and behaviour and possess a concentrated mind think of death as of a festival'.

32. The words *āghāyāya samussuyaṃ* are translated by Jacobi SBE. XLV, 24: '(the time) for quitting one's body', and must be skt. *āghātāya samuechrayam : samussaya-* is = *dcha-* in Āyār. I, 4, 4, 2, and in Buddhist texts *samuechraya-* also means *dcha-* (cp. e. g. Burnouf Lotus p. 355)¹, and *āghāyāya* stands for the common form *āghāyā-* in verse, cp. Pischel §§ 363, 364. About *tiṅhaṃ* : viz. the *bhaktuparijñā* (or *pratyakhyānu*), *iṅgīni* and *pālapopagamana* (i. e. *prāyopagamana*), cp. Jacobi SBE. XLV, 24 n. 1.

¹ Cp. also Mahāvastu III, p. 369, 5: *sphulīṅgajālā va tato samuechrayāḥ*, which I have misunderstood in WZKM. XXVIII, 228; *samuechraya* here means the same as *kāya* in the corresponding Pāli-verse (Jāt. 522, g. 21), i. e. 'body'.

Chapter 6.

D.: *uktam pañcamam adhyayanam sāmpratam ksullakanirgran-
thīyākhyam ṣaṣṭham ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhīsambandho 'nan-
tarādhyayane maraṇavibhaktir uktā tatrāpi cānanturam pañḍita-
maraṇam tuc ca 'virayānam pañḍiyam benti tti 'vacanād viratā-
nām eva na cāite vidyācaraṇavikalā iti | tatsvarūpam anenocyate |
ity anena sambandhenāyātam idaṃ ca vidyācaraṇe nirgranthagu-
ṇāv iti nirgranthasvarūpam tāvat kiṃ cid ucyate ||*

pulāgarakusakuṣilā niyayāṣaṇāyagā ya nāyavā |

cesim pañcaṇha vi hoi vibhāsā imā kamaso¹ ||

There follows a long quotation from the Niryukti concerning the different sorts of false and true ascetics, which is explained in Śāntisūri's *ṭikā* fol. 135^b ff. Cp. Umāsvāti Tattvārthas. IX, 48 (Jacobi ZDMG. LX, 541).

1. I have written *jāvantavijjā^o* on the authority of Ś. A B¹⁻²; Jacobi has *jāvanti 'vijjā^o*, which is also found in the *pratiku* to D. From the collections made by Pischel § 173 it seems as if the second vowel was generally conserved; but the detailed rules for elision of vowels in Prākṛit and Pāli have been discussed by Jacobi in Indog. Forsch. XXXI, 211 ff. (cp. also Johansson Indog. Forsch. XXV, 219). Ś. mentions that the *Nāgārjunīyāh* read as follows: *jāvantavijjāpurisā sarve te dukkha-m-ajjijā*.

2. Cp. SBE. XLV, 24 n. 3. Ś. records a varia lectio: *tamhā samikkha medhāvī*.

3. Cp. Āyār. I, 2, 1, 2; Sū. I, 9, 5.

4. Concerning *sapēhāe* cp. SBE. XLV, 25 n. 2; Pischel § 593 (the latter has clearly gone too far in thinking only *sampchāe* — in verse *sāpēhāe* — to be allowable; here it is evident that we have to read *sapēhāe* = *svaprekṣayā*). *chinda* is, of course, an imperative, not = *chindyāt* (D.).

5. After this verse the MSS. insert the following one:

*thāvaraṃ jaṃgamaṃ eva dhaṇaṃ dhannaṃ uvakkharaṃ |
paccamāṇassa kammchīm nālaṃ dukkhāo mojaṇe ||*

translated in SBE. XLV, 25 n. 3; but as it is not mentioned by Ś. and only mentioned, but not explained, by D., I have not put it into the text.

¹ Niry. 251.

6. The construction of the first half-verse in the commentary seems to give no sense at all. Jacobi has not followed it at all through in his translation (SBE. XLV, 25). D. explains *piyāyae* as Acc. plur. from *piyāuyā-*, *piyāyaya-* = *prīyātman-*¹, which gives sense, but absolutely no construction. I think the word is to be explained in quite a different way: we have in Pāli a denominative verb *piyāyati* 'to be fond of, to be devoted to, to honour' (Childers). of which I cannot produce any examples from the AMg. or Jaina Mahārāṣṭrī; but there is nothing at all that argues against its existence there. From a form **piyāyai* or **piyāci* this *piyāyae* would, of course, be the optative, and we should then get a tolerably clear sense from the first half-verse: *adhyātmaṃ sarvataḥ sarvaṃ dṛṣṭvā prāṇān pṛṇayet* 'seeing that everything that happens to somebody concerns him personally one should be friendly towards (all) beings'.

7. *dogamchī*²: *jugupsate ātmānam āhāram autareṇa dharmadhurādharāṇākṣamam ity evaṃśīlo jugupsī* || D. — D. points to the necessity of eating out of one's own bowl, not out of one belonging to the *gṛhastha*'s, cp. e. g. Sū. I, 9, 20 (and also Mhv. I, 70, 4). Ś. here quotes a verse in Prākṛit which he says is taken from *Svāyambhuvācārya*, a name that does not occur elsewhere, as far as I know.

8. For the wrong explanation of this verse in the commentary cp. SBE. XLV, 25 n. 5. Ś. quotes a varia lectio *āyāriyaṃ* = *ācārikam*.

9. *vāyāvīriyametteṇa*: *vāgvīryaṃ vacanaśaktir vācūlateti yāvāt tad evānuṣṭhānaśūnyaṃ vāgvīryamātram* || D.

10. According to Ś. there also exists a reading *pāvakicechiṃ*.

11. *manasā kathaṃ vāyam upacītasārīrā varṇādīmantas ca bhaviṣyamaḥ | kāyena rasāyanādīyupayogena | vākyena vacasā rasāyanādīprastāvanātmukena* || D. — Ś. reads *maṇasā vayasā ceva* and mentions the reading above as a *pāṭhāntara*.

12. Concerning *dīham addhānaṃ saṃsāraṃmi* cp. *saṃsāraṃ dīgham addhānaṃ*, an expression common amongst the Buddhists, e. g. Saṃy. IV, 2, 4 &c.

¹ Cp. Āyār. I, 2, 3, 4: *sabbe pāṇā piyāuyā*.

² Pischel § 74 has *dogamchī* for this passage, but I have found no such form in the Mss. here.

14. Ś. reads *viṅgeu*, and gives *viṅṁeu* as a varia lectio. About *kālakamkhī parivrac* cp. Āyār. I, 3, 2, 1. — *piṅḍasyodanūdeḥ pānasya cāyāmādeḥ* | D.

15. *sannidhim anyadinabhajanārtham bhaktūdisthāpanam* | D. — For *pakkhīpattam* cp. SBE. XLV, 26 n. 2; but there also existed ascetics who used feathers for their dress, cp. WZKM. XXIV, 401 n.

In the last passage *Vesālic* is, of course, *Vāśālikah*; but D. says: *viśātāḥ śiṣyaḥ* | *yaśaḥprabhṛtayo vū guṇā vidyante yasya sa viśātikah.* ||

Chapter 7.

D.: *vyākhyātam ksullakanirgranthīyam śaṣṭham adhyayanam sāmpratam āurabhīyam sapṭamam ārabhyate* | *asya cāyam abhisambandhaḥ* | *ihānantarādhyayane nirgranthatvam uktam tac ca rasagṛddhīparihārād eva jāyate* | *sa ca vipakṣe apāyadarsanāt tattvadṛṣṭāntopanyāsadvareṇāiva pariṣphuṭam bhavatīti rasagṛddhidoṣadarśakorabhrādīdṛṣṭāntapratipādakam idam ārabhyate* | *ity anena sambandhenāyātam idam adhyayanam atra corabhrādīdṛṣṭāntapañcakam abhidheyam* | *yad āha nirṇuktīkṛt:*

urabbhe kāgiṇī umbae ya varahāre sāyare eva |
pañce dīṭhantā urabhījṇāmi ajjhayaṇe || ¹

Of these examples the first one is treated in vv. 1—10, the second and third in vv. 11—13, the fourth in vv. 14—22, and the fifth, which has got the rather ill-suited name *sāgara* (comparison between the dew-drop and the ocean), in vv. 23 ff.

1. *āesaṃ* : *ādiśyate ajñāpyate vivīdhavyāpāreṣu pariṇano* 'smīnī āyāta ity ādeśo 'bhyaṛhītaḥ prāhuṇaḥ | D. But this is a false etymology, for *ādeśa-* could certainly never have that meaning; *āesa-* is rather *āveśa-*, which is explained by the commentary to Āyār. I, 2, 5, 1 (Sū. II, 1, 56) as = *pāhuṇaya*, *prāghūrṇaka* (Schubring Āyār. s. v.; cp. Leumann Āup. S. s. v. *āesaṇa-*)². About *yavasa* cp. SBE. XLV, 27 n. 3. D. tells a short story of a ram who was well fed as his

¹ Niry. 290.

² However, Edgerton JAOS. XXXVIII, 206 f. has found *ādeśa-* in the Vikramacar. in the sense of Hindī *ādes* 'salutation, greeting'.

owner expected a guest to arrive; a calf envied him but was told by his mother that he had better be content with his dry grass as the other one ate 'the food of death' (the verse is from Niry. v. 292). Cp. Jātaka n:o 30, with which there certainly exists a close connection, for the verse of the Jātaka runs thus: *mā muṇi-kassa pihāyi āturannāni bhuiṇjati | appossukko bhussaṇ khāda etaṃ dighāyulakkhaṇaṃ ||* while Niry. v. 292 runs: *āturaciṇṇāṃ eyūṃ jāṃ carai nandī | sukkhatiṇehi lāḍhāhi (?)¹ eyaṃ dīhāulakkhaṇaṃ ||*

2. Ś. reads *paḍikamkhae* instead of *pari*^o.

3. D. here tells the end of the story quoted in the comm. on v. 1: when the guest arrived the ram was miserably slaughtered and eaten, and the calf now saw his mistake and repented of it.

5. Ś. records *kohī* (: *krodhin*) as a *pāṭhāntara* for *bāle*, and seems also to have known *bāle* as a variant of *teṇe*. — *kaṃ nu hare: kaṃ nu kasyārthaṃ nu iti vitarke harṣyamīty avyavasāyī |* D.

7. *ajakakkarabho* = *ajakarkarabhogī* : *karkarāyate tae echa prastāvād atipakvaṃ māṃsaṃ |* D. Skt. *karkara* has no such meaning, as far as I am aware — *tunḍilo jātabṛhajjatharaḥ* (as for *tunḍilla* instead of *tunḍila*, *tundila* cp. Pischel § 595 n. 6).

8. D. quotes the following verses:

arthānām arjane duḥkham arjitasya ca rakṣaṇe |
nāse duḥkhaṃ vyaye duḥkhaṃ dhig artho duḥkhabhūjanam ||
and

dyūtena madyena paṇāṅganābhis toyena bhūpena hutāsānena |
malimlucenāṃśahareṇa nāsaṃ nīyeta vittaṃ kva dhane sthīratvam |

10. *dehā* is the reading in A; D. has *dehāc churīrād*.

11. Cp. *koḍiṇ vārāḍiāc vva hārinti abuhā jaṇā* ZDMG. LXIV, 401. The common form in Skt. is *kākiṇī*; but A has *kāgaṇīe*, and D. explains it as = *kākanyāḥ*. *apacchaṃ* = *apathyam*. D. gives two short *dyṣṭānta*'s: one of a man who lost 1,000 *kārṣāpaṇa*'s on account of a single one, and another of a king who died from eating too many mangoes.

13. *hārinti* is a *pāṭhāntara* for *ḥiyanti* according to Ś. Concerning the duration of a *nayuta* vide SBE. XLV, 29 n. 1.

14—15. To illustrate these verses D. tells a story of a rich merchant who had three sons; in order to get to know their cha-

¹ One might read *sukkhatiṇe hi khādāhi* (cp. *khāda* in the Jātaka) or something like that.

acters he gave each one of them a large sum of money, and sent them out to trade. They behaved exactly like the three men mentioned in the text. Cp. SBE. XLV, 29 n. 2 (the treatise by Dr. Hüttemann mentioned there has never appeared to my knowledge).

17. *rahamūliyā* : *radhas tādānaṃ mūlam ādir asyāḥ sā tathā* | D.; the following verses are quoted here:

chijjanti tikksatthehiṃ dajjhanti paramaggiṇā |
sīṃphēhi vilijjanti nipālijjanti jantae ||
nārayā narue ghore pāvukammāṇa kārayā |
acchīmūlaṇummettiṃ pi jattha sokkhaṃ na vijjue ||
chindaṇaṃ bhindaṇaṃ ghorāṃ bhamaṇaṇaṃ bhūrāvāhaṇaṃ |
damaṇaṃkaṇaṃ [ca] dāhaṃ ca paropparavighāyaṇaṃ ||
sīṃphakkhuppiṇāsāo tādāṇā rahuṇāṇi ya |
sahante pāvukammāo tirikkhā veyāṇā bahū ||

i. e. 'Torn asunder by sharp weapons, burnt by the hottest fire, melted by cold and heat, crushed to pieces in a press are the denizens of the dreadful hell, the doers of evil actions — there where happiness is not found for one single moment. Dreadful tearing and cutting, breaking and bearing of burdens, subduing, stigmatizing, burning and hurting each other, cold, heat, hunger and thirst, thrashing and killing — these are all pains which the animals have to endure as a result of evil actions'.

18. *ummuggā* < **ummagnā* : *mujj-*, cp. Pischel § 104.

20. *kammusuttā* (= **saktāḥ*) or **satthā* (= **svrthāḥ*) seem to be *pāthāntaras* here according to Ś. — D.: *caūhiṃ thāṇehiṃ jīvā maṇuyānyāṃ bandhanti* | *taṃ jahū* | *paḡaibhaddayūe paḡaivīṇiyayūe sāṇukkosaḡyūe amacchariyayūe* || Cp. SBE. XLV, 30 n. 2. D. quotes the following verse:

vipady uccāiḥ stheyāṃ padam anuvīdheyāṃ ca mahatām |
prīyā nyāyāṇā vṛttir malīnam asubhaṅge 'pi asukaram |
asanto nābhyaṛthjāḥ suhṛd apī na yācyas tanudhanāḥ |
satām kenoddīṣṭam viṣamam asidhārāvratam idam ||

21. Besides *uicchiyā* Ś. mentions two other readings, viz. *tiuttiyā* and *uittiṇyā*, words that are unknown to me.

22. Although Ś. does not expressly mention them as *pāthāntarā's* there seem to have been the readings *jīyaṃ* and *jīya-maṇo* instead of *jiccaṃ*, *jiccamaṇo*.

23. *patto* is a *pāṭhāntara* for *soccā* (Ś.).

27. A gives *jutti*, which is Skt. *yuktiḥ*; but D. has *dyutiḥ*, and this shews that *jū* must be the correct reading.

28. The correctness of the reading *paḍivajjīyā* in A is proved by *pratipadya* in Ś.¹, D. — I should prefer to read *naraes'uvavajjāi* with A, as the following verse has *devesu uvavajjāi*; but D. gives *narake*.

Chapter 8.

D.: *vyākhyātam urabhrīyaṃ saptamam adhyayanam samprati Kapilamunipraṇītataiyā Kāpilīyākhyam aṣṭamam ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandho 'nantarādhyayane rasagrddher apājabahulatram abhidhāya tattiyāga uktaḥ sa ca nirlobhasyāiva bhavatiha nirlobhavam ucyata ity anena sambandhenāyātasyāsyaādhyayanasya prastāvanāya Kapilarṣicaritam ucyate* || The main contents of the story of Kapila as given in the commentary are to be found in Jacobi SBE. XLV, 31 n. 1. The text of this chapter is the speech of Kapila for the conversion of the robbers, as D. remarks in the commentary to verse:

1. Ś. mentions a varia lectio *jeṇāhaṃ doggūo mucecchā*, and adds afterwards *Nāgārjunīyās tu padam evam paṭhanti | adhvanaṃmi mohaggahaṇāe* — no continuation! — *sa hi bhagavān Kapilanāmā svayambuddhaś cāurasamghātubodhanāyāinaṃ dhruvakam samgītavān* || The following verse is quoted here:

*raṅgabhmīr na sū kācic chuddhā jagati vidyate |
vicitrūiḥ karmunepathyāir yatra sattvāir na nātītam* ||

2. *asiṅcha* must be a nominative without any case-ending (Pischel § 364), according to Ś. and D.: *asnehaḥ pratibandharahitah | prakṛtatvād visarjanīyalopah* || Ś. reads *doṣupadūiḥ*, i. e. *doṣupachīm*, but mentions *opaosehim* as a *pāṭhāntara*.

4. There is another reading *tahārihe* according to Ś. — *tāi : trāyate rakṣaty ātmānaṃ durgater iti trāyī* | Ś. D. (also in v. 9). But I feel very uncertain as to the correctness of this explanation. I prefer to regard *tāi* as identical with p. *tādīn-* = *tādīś-* 'like that,

¹ Who mentions *paḍivajjīno* as a *pāṭhāntara*.

such', a word that developed the meaning 'like him' i. e. the Buddha, and then 'sanctified, holy', cp. Childers s. v. and the exhaustive remarks made by Franke in his *Dīghanikāya* p. 88 n. 2.

5. *voceattha* is explained by *vīpariyasta* in the comm. (cp. *Deśīn.* 7, 58); it is = **ucea-stha-* according to Pischel § 337. *khela* is = skt. *kṣveṭa-*, *kṣveḍa-* (cp. *Hc.* II, 6), vide *Indog. Forsch.* XXVIII, 178 ff.

6. Ś. says: *paṭhanti ea | je taranti vaṇṇiyā va samuddam.* — D. quotes the following verse:

*viṣayagaṇaḥ kāpuruṣaṃ karoti vaśavartinam na satpuruṣam |
badhṇāti maśakam eva hi lūtātantur na mātāṅgam ||*

7. The Mss. have *samaṇā mu*, and D. explains: *śramaṇāḥ sādhave mu ity ātmanirdeśārthatvād vayam*; also the Avacūri in B¹ has *mu iti vayam*. The form is not mentioned by Pischel. Another reading according to Ś. is *narayam*. D. says: *pāpikābhīḥ pāpahetubhīr dṛṣṭībhīr darśanābhīprāyarūpābhīr 'brahmaṇe brāhmaṇam ālabheta indrāya kṣatram marudbhīyo vāśyaṃ tapase sūdrām' | tathā | yasya buddhīr na lipyeta hatvā sarvam idaṃ jagat | ākāśam iva pañkena nāsau pāpena lipyate || ity ādikābhīr dayādama bahiḥkṛtābhīḥ tadbahiḥkṛtānām ea vivīdhavalkalaveṣādi-dhāriṇām api na kena cit pāparitṛāṇam | tathā ca vācakaḥ | eamavalkalacivāṇi kūrca muṇḍaśikhājatāḥ | na vyapohanti pāpāni śo-dhakāu tu dayādamaū ||* The words: *brahmaṇe brāhmaṇam ālabheta* &c. certainly remind us of the enumerations of sacrifices at the *Puruṣamedha* ŚBr. XIII, 6, 1, 1 ff. I think they are taken from a list of that sort, and that the whole passage is meant to pronounce censure upon the sacrificial rites of the Brahmans.

9. According to Ś. it is also possible to read *niṇṇāi* (= *nir-nayati*), instead of *nijjāi*.

10. Ś. himself reads *joganissiesu bhūesu tusaṇāmesu thāvaresu ya* | but mentions the var. lectt. *jaganissiyāna* &c. and *jaganissiehiṃ* &c. D. quotes the following verses:

*sarve vi duhabhīrū sarve vi suhābhilāsīṇo sattā |
sarve vi jīvaṇapīyū sarve maraṇāu bhīhenti ||
varam annabhogadānaṃ dhaṇadhamaṇḥahiramaṇḍānaṃ vā |
na kuṇai taṃ maṇaharisaṃ jāyai jo abhayadāṇāo ||
ehu dhammu paramatthu kaḥijjai appaṇu jeṇa pīḍa taṃ paraha
na kiṇjai |
jo parapīḍa karai niceintau so bhavi bhamaḥi dukkhasaṃtattau ||*

i. e. 'all creatures are afraid of distress, and long for joy; all are glad of life and fear death. The gift of food or the gift of wealth, crops and gold are a good thing, but they do not gladden the soul as much as the gift of security. This is the best law: that by which pain comes to one's self is not to be inflicted on others; whosoever causes pain to another will roam about in the world afflicted by misery'.

12. *pantāṇi* : *prāntāni nīrasāni* D. *kulmāṣa* is explained by *rājamāṣa* (Dolichos Catjang, cp. Nayavānanda in ŚKDr.), or else it is 'sour gruel of the juice of fruits or of boiled rice'. Ś. reads *javaṇattham vā sevae maṅghum*, but mentions our reading as a *pāṭhāntara*; *maṅghu* is *badarādīcūrṇam* — Cp. Āyār. I, 9, 4, 13.

13. *lakṣaṇam śubhāśubhapuruṣalakṣaṇādi* D.; he quotes the following verses:

asthiṣv arthāḥ sukham māṃse tvaci bhogāḥ striyo 'kṣiṣu |
gatāu yānam svare cājñā sarvaṃ sattve pratiṣṭhitam ||¹
padmavajrāṅkuśacchattraśaṅkhamatsyādayas tula |
pāṇipādeṣu drśyante yasyāsāu śrīpatih pumān ||
utuṅgāḥ pṛthulās tāmrāḥ snigdhdārdarpaṇasannibhāḥ |
nakhā bhavanti dhanyānām dhanabhogamukhapradāḥ ||
sitāḥ śramaṇatā jñeyā rūkṣapuṣpitakāḥ punaḥ |
jyāyate khalu duḥśīlo nakhāir loke 'tra māṇavaḥ ||
śuddhāḥ samāḥ śikharīṇo dantāḥ snigdthaghanāḥ śubhāḥ |
viparītāḥ punar jñeyā narāṇām duḥkhaḥetavaḥ ||
dvātriṃśaddaśano rājā bhogī syād ekahīnakaḥ |
triṃśatā madhyamo jñeyas tato 'dhastān na sundaraḥ ||
stokadantātidantā ye śyāmadantās ca ye narāḥ |
mūṣikāḥ samadantās ca te pāpāḥ parikīrtitāḥ ||
anguṣṭhayavāir āḍhyāḥ sutavanto 'ṅuṣṭhamūlajñīs ca yavāḥ |
ūrdhvākārā rekhā pāṇitule bhavati dhanahetuḥ ||
vāmāvartto bhaved yasya vāmāyām diśi mastake |
nīlakṣaṇaḥ kṣudhāksāmo bhikṣām adyāt sa rūkṣikām ||
dakṣiṇo dakṣiṇe bhāge yasyāvarttas tu mastake |
tasya nityam prajāyeta kamalākaravartinī ||
yadi syād dakṣiṇe vāmo dakṣiṇo vāmapārśvake |
pāśētkāle tatas tasya bhogā nāstyatra saṃśayah ||
uromukhalalāṭāni pṛthūni sukhabhāginām |

¹ This verse is the only one quoted by Ś.

gambhīrāṇi tatas trīṇi nābhīḥ sattvaṃ svaras tathā ||
keśadantanakhāḥ sūkṣmā bhavanti sukhahetavaḥ |
kanthāḥ pṛsthāṃ tathā jaṅghe hrusvaṃ līṅgaṃ ca pūjitam ||
raktā jihvā bhaved dhanyā pāṇipādatalāni ca |
pṛthulāḥ pāṇipādās ca dhanyānām dīrghajīvinām ||
snigdhadantaḥ śubhāhārah subhogaḥ snigdhalocanaḥ |
navo 'tīhrasvadīrghās ca sthūlāḥ kṛṣṇās ca ninditāḥ ||
pañcabhīḥ śatan uddiṣṭam caturbhir navatis tathā |
tribhīḥ ṣaṣṭīḥ samuddiṣṭā lekḥāṅkāir lābhavartinaḥ ||
eatvāriṃśat puṇaḥ proktaṃ varṣāṇi narajīvitam |
tābhyāṃ dvābhyāṃ tathāikena trīṃśad varṣāṇi jāyate ||
kuśilā śyāmalolākṣī romajāṅghā ca bhartṛhū |
māhilonnatottaroṣṭhī nityaṃ ca kalahapriyā ||

Concerning the interpretation of dreams the following verses are quoted:¹

paḍhamāṃmi vāsaphalayā bīe jāmaṃmi honti chammāsā |
taiyaṃmi timāsaphatā carimae sajjaphatā honti || 1 ||
ārohaṇaṃ govisakuṃjaresu pāsāyaseleggamaḥādumesu |
vūṭṭhāṇulevo rūiyuṃ mayāṃ ca agammagammam suviṇṇesu dhaṇṇaṃ || 2 ||
uragārūhaṇe pantho karabhakhare scribhe harai maccū |
siracheyāṃmi ya rajjaṃ sirappahāre dhaṇaṃ lahai || 3 ||
dahicchattasumaṇacāmaravatthāṇaphaluṃ ca dīvatambolaṃ |
saṃkhasuvaṇṇaṃ mantujjhaṃ ya ladḍho dhaṇaṃ dei || 4 ||
gayavasabhaṭṭamaṇṣāna daṃsaṇe hoi sokkhadhaṇalābho |
dattapatakhavāṇayāṇaṃ maraṇaṃ puṇa daṃsaṇe hoi || 5 ||
karahaturāṅge ricchāṃmi vāyase deruhasiyakampe ya |
marāṇaṃ mahābhayaṃ vā suviṇṇe dīṭṭhe viyāṇāhi || 6 ||
gūyantaṃ naccantaṃ hasamāṇaṃ cappaḍaṃ ca appāṇaṃ |
kuṃkumalittaṃ dattḥḥuṃ cintesu vattḥḥiyāṃ asuḥaṃ || 7 ||
dāhiṇakaraṃmi seyāhi bhakkhaṇe hoi rajjudhaṇalābho |
nūisaratarāṇaṃ suvakhīrapāṇayaṃ hoi suhaḥeū || 8 ||
sire sayasahassaṃ tu sahassaṃ bāhubbakkhaṇe |
pāe paṇcasao lābho māṇṇusāṃisabhakkhaṇe || 9 ||

¹ Instead of these verses Ś. quotes only two, viz. the following
alaṃkṛtānāṃ dravyānāṃ vājivāraṇayos tathā | vṛṣabhasya ca śukla-
śya darśaṇe prapṇuyād yaśāḥ || and:

mūtraṃ vā kurute svapne purīsaṃ vāpi lohitaṃ | pratibuddhyet
tadā kaścīl labhate so 'rthanāśatam ||

dāraggalasejjasālabhaṃjaṇe bhārīyā viṇasejjā |
pīmāiputtanaraṇam aṃgachee viyāṇejjā || 10 ||
siṃgīṇam dāthīṇam upaddavo kuṇai tūṇarāyabhayaṃ |
puttovapattīhā vā niyalaḥuyā pāsabandhesu || 11 ||
āsane sayāṇe jāṇe sarīre vāhaṇe gihe |
jalamāṇe vibujjhejjā sirī tassa samantaḥ || 12 ||
ārogaṃ dhaṇalābho vā candasūrāṇa daṃsaṇe |
rajjam samuddapīyaṇe sūrassa gahaṇe taḥ || 13 ||

Although these verses are as a whole fairly simple, there are some points in them which are not clear to me, and hence I have not ventured upon a translation of them. I have consulted Dr. J. v. Negelein, the learned editor of Jagaddeva's Svapnacintāmaṇi, who has kindly given me the following parallels to the verses from his work: v. 1. cp. 1, 15 ff.; v. 2 cp. 1, 79; v. 3 cp. 1, 150 (cp. p. 87); 1, 81; 1, 94. 114 (?); 1, 27; v. 4 cp. 2, 139. 1, 121; 2, 59; 1, 73; 1, 114; 1, 147; v. 5 cp. 1, 150; 2, 15 (p. 426 s. v. 90); 2, 27. 51. 69. 104; v. 6 cp. 1, 97—98; 2, 19; 2, 94. 56; v. 7 cp. 2, 61; 1, 73; 2, 43; 2, 33; v. 8—9 cp. 1, 26; 1, 33. 90. 36. 96. 32; v. 10 cp. 2, 14; 2, 6; v. 11 cp. 2, 151; v. 12 cp. 1, 74 (cp. p. 80); v. 13 cp. 1, 79. It would undoubtedly be possible to find several more parallels from the other dream-books quoted by Dr. v. Negelein, but this would be to no purpose here. Our passage shows that such works were also composed in Prākṛit, for it seems certain that D. has only quoted from an existing text, not composed them himself.

Also from the *aṅgavidyā* some verses are quoted, viz. the following:

*sirapphuraṇe kira rajjam piyamelo hoi bāhuphuraṇaṃmi |*¹
aecchiphuraṇaṃmi ya piyaahare piyasaṅgamo hoi ||
gaṇdesu thilābho kaṇṇesu ya sohaṇaṇṇ suṇai saddaṇ |
nettaṇte dhaṇalābho otthe vijayaṃ viyāṇāhi ||
paṭṭhe parājao vi hu bhogo aṇse taheva kuṇṭhe ya |
hatthe lābho vijao vacche nāsāi pī ya ||
lābho thaṇe suhiyapahāṇi antāsu kosaparivaḍḍhī |
nābhīe thāṇabhaṃso liṅge puṇa itthilābho u ||
kullesu suyappattī ūrūhiṃ bandhuṇo aṇittamaṇti |
pāsesu vallahattam vāhaṇalābho phije bhūṇio ||

¹ Ś. only says: *sirapphuraṇe kira rajjam ity ādi.*

*pāyātale phuraṇeṇaṃ havai salābhaṃ narassa aṭṭhāṇaṃ |
 uvaṇiṃ ca ṭṭhāṇalābho jaṃghāhiṃ thovam aṭṭhāṇaṃ ||
 purisassa ya mahilāe purisassa ya dāhiṇā jahuttaphalā |
 mahilaṃsapurisaṃmahilāṇaṃ hoi vūmā jahuttaphalā ||*

15. There is another reading *aṇuparicaranti* according to Ś. and also *jattha* for *hoi*.

16. D. quotes the following verses:

*na vahnis tṛṇakāṣṭheṣu nadibhir vā mahodadhiḥ |
 na cāivātmārthasāreṇa śakyas tarpayituṃ kvacit ||
 yadi syād ratnapūrṇo 'pi Jambudvīpaḥ kathaṃcena |
 uparyāptaḥ praharṣāya lobhārttasya jināiḥ smṛtaḥ ||*

17. This verse is identical with Niry. v. 299; it is doubtful whether *paraḍḍhai* is to be read, or *paratṭai* according to Ś.

18. D. quotes the following verses:

*vātoddhuto dahati hutabhug deham ekaṃ narāṇāṃ
 matto nāgaḥ kupitabhujagaś cāikadehaṃ nihanti |
 jñānaṃ śīlaṃ vibhavaṇinayāudāryavijñānadehān
 sarvān arthān duhati vanitāmuṣmikān āhikāṃś ca, ||*

and

*hṛdy anyad vācy anyat kāye 'py anyat puro 'tha pṛṣṭhe 'nyat |
 anyat tava mama cānyat sarvaṃ strīṇāṃ kim apy anyat ||*

20. Ś. confirms the reading *tarihinti*.

Chapter 9.

D.: *uktam aṣṭamam adhyayanaṃ sāmprataṃ Namivaktavyatā-
 nibaddham Namipravrajyākhyāṃ navamam ārabhyate | asya cāyam
 abhisambandho 'nantarādhyayane nirlobhatvam uktam iha tu tad-
 anuṣṭhita ihāiva devendrādipūjopajāyata iti darśyate | ity anena
 sambandhenāyatasya yādhyayanasya prastāvanārthaṃ Namicaritaṃ
 tāvad ucyate | iha ca yady api Namipravrajyāiva prakrāntā tathā-
 pi yathāyam pratyekabuddhus tathānye 'pi Karakaṇḍvādayas traya
 ctatsamakālasuralokaevanapravrajyāgrahaṇakevalajñānotpattisid-
 dhigatibhāja iti prasaṅgato vineyavāirūgyotpādanārthaṃ tadvaktā-
 vyutāpy abhidhīyate ||*

Here are related the stories of the four *pratyekabuddha*'s Karakaṇḍu, Dummuha, Nami and Naggai, which have been edited by Professor Jacobi in his Ausg. Erzähl. pp. 34—55, and translated into German and discussed in my Paccakabuddhageschichten pp. 41—56, 84—164¹. The text of this chapter was edited by me ibd. p. 91 ff.

2. *sahasambuddho = svayaṃsambuddhaḥ*: *saha*^o is = *svaka*- according to Schubring Āyār. s. v. (cp. Pischel § 206), but it is equally possible that *svayam > saam* became *saha(m)*, with *h* inserted to evade the hiatus (this is denied by Pischel § 266, but cp. Leumann Āup. S. s. v. *bhamuhā* &c.).

4. *Mithilā*, pkt *Mihilā* is the old form of the name, and the only one found in Sanscrit; but in Pāli and Prākṛit we sometimes find *Mahilā*, perhaps in analogy with the name of the Southern town *Mahilāropiya*. — *egantaṃ : ekāntam . . vijānam udyānādi* || D.

5. Ś. confirms the reading *kolāhalagabhūyaṃ*.

6. A., Ś. and D. all give *māhanarūveṇa*, but D. explains it as = *brāhmaṇaveṣeṇa*, and from this may have come the confused form *māhanaveṣeṇa(m)* in the younger Mss.

7. I have written *Mihilā* (for ^o*āe*) in spite of all the Mss. and the comm., as this is undoubtedly the right reading (cp. SBE. XLV, 36 n. 1); but the mistake must be a very old one, inasmuch as it occurs even in Ś. and D.

8. *hetuḥ pañcāvayavavākyaṛpāḥ | . . . | tathā hi || anucitam idam bhavato 'bhiniḥkramaṇam iti pratijñā | ākrandādīdārūṣāśabdahetuvād iti hetuḥ | prāṇavyaparopāṇavad iti dṛṣṭāntaḥ | yad yad ākrandādīdārūṣāśabdahetus tat tad dharmasthino 'nucitaṃ yathā prāṇavyaparopāṇādīs tathā cedam bhavato 'bhiniḥkramaṇam ity upanayaḥ | tasmād ākrandādīdārūṣāśabdahetuvād anucitaṃ bhavato 'bhiniḥkramaṇam iti nigamanam | iti pañcāvayavavākyaṃ iha hetuḥ &c.*

9. Cp. SBE. XLV, 36 n. 2.

10. *hīramāṇiṇiṃ : hriyamāṇe | itas tataḥ kṣīpyamāṇe | vātas ca śukreṇāiva kṛta iti sampradāyaḥ* || D. — This verse, where the *kolāhala* spoken of in v. 7 supra is explained as arising from the cries of various birds, seems to show that Deśīn. 2, 50: *kolāhala khugarutam* is a quotation from this text, for *kolāhala* has nowhere else the special meaning 'a bird's cry'. D. quotes the following verse:

¹ Cp. also ZDMG. LXVI, p. 38 ff.

*yadvad drume mahati pakṣigaṇā vicitrāḥ
kṛtvāśrayaṃ hi niśi yānti punaḥ prabhāte |
tadvaj jagaty asakṛd eva kuṭumbajīvāḥ
sarve sametya punar eva diśo bhajante ||*

Cp. the verse in Ausg. Erzähl. p. 38, 21 ff. (Paccekabuddha gesch. p. 157).

12. I have embodied the form *nāvapekkhaha* in the text in accordance with Jacoby's suggestion; the Mss. give no guidance. Probably we have here a second person plur. instead of sing. *

14. This is a famous verse, occurring in nearly the same form in Jāt. 539, g. 125; Saṃy. Nik. I, p. 114¹; Mhv. III, p. 453; MBh. XII, 9917 (cp. 529. 6641); cp. Franke WZKM. XX, 352 and my Paccekabuddhagesch. p. 107 f. — D. here quotes the following verse:

*eko 'ham nāsti me kaścit sva paro vāpi vidyate |
yathāiko jāyate jantur mriyate eka eva hi ||*

This verse occurs in many passages in both Ś. and D.

18. *aṭṭālakāni prākāraakoṣṭhōparivarttīny āyodhasthānāni* D. — *aṭṭālaka-* is said to be 'a tower erected on a wall for giving shelter to defenders', and occurs together with *gopura* in MBh. III, 12199. 13707; in R. VI, 16, 54 mention is made of *rākṣasālḥ prākārāṭṭālakāsthītāḥ*. — *ussūlaga-* is explained as = *khātikā* 'a moat', but this gives no hint for interpreting the word. As D. gives later on *uccūla* as a skt. equivalent of the word, I suppose that we have here the word *uccūḍa-*, *uccūla-* (also written *uccūḍa-*)² 'the upper part of a banner' and that it simply means 'banner'. This would really suit the foregoing *aṭṭālaka*, for R. II, 6, 11 speaks of *aṭṭālakeṣu ca dhvajāḥ samuechritāḥ*. The *śataghñī* is a sort of missile, described as being a stone or a log of wood studded with iron spikes, cp. Deśin. 8, 5: *sayagghī gharattī* (*gharatta-* 'a grindstone'). As to *gacchasi* cp. SBE. XLV, 37 n. 2.

20. Ś. records a various reading *tiguttiduppadhamsayaṃ*.

21. *palimanthae* is extremely doubtful. The word looks as though it ought to be derived from *pari-math-*³, but there is no such verb

¹ Cp. also Dhp. 200; Mārasaṃy. II, 8, 8 and Jāt. 529, g. 16.

² Cp. *ussiya* = *ucchrita-*, *ussāsa-* = *ucchvāsa* &c. Pischel § 327 a.

³ Cp. *manthai mathnāti* Hc. IV, 121.

to be found in Sanscrit, nor would the meaning suit this passage, for D. explains it as = *badhn̄yāt*. I can offer no satisfactory explanation of the word with any claim to probability. Perhaps the v. l. *°mamghae* is worth consideration.

24. For *vardhamānagṛha* cp. SBE. XLV, 38 n. 1. *vālagga-poiyāo* : *deśūpadaṃ valabhīvācakaṃ* D. *bālāgra-* or *vāl°* is said to be 'aviary, dove-cot', but we find in Mṛcch. ed. Stenzler p. 21, 21: *pāsādabalaggakabodavāliāe* = *prāsādabālagrakapotapālikāyām*, where the commentary quotes from the *pracīnatīkā* the following words: *bālāgraṃ mattavaraṇam | kapotapālikā upariḡhasreṇīti dakṣiṇāpathe lokoktīḥ ||*; and moreover *bālāgrapotikā* is stated by lexicographers to be 'a sort of pavilion in a pond'.

28. *lomahārā ye nistṛṃsatayā ātmaviḡhātāśaṅkayā ca prāṇān viḡhnanty eva sarvasvam apaharanti | tathā ca vṛddhāḥ | lomahārāḥ prāṇahārā iti ||* D. *granthibheda* is 'a cut-purse, a pick-pocket'; the word occurs as early as in Kāuṭ. p. 224, 9; Bhāsa Avimāraka p. 17.

32. Ś. says that instead of *nānamanti* some Mss. (*eke*) read *tuṣṇanti*, which is wholly unintelligible.

34. Cp. Dhṛp. 103:

*yo sahasaṃ sahasena saṃgāme mūnuse jīne |
ekaṃ ca jeyya-m-attānaṃ sa ve saṃgāmajuttamo ||*

35. Cp. Āyār. I, 5, 3, 2 (p. 23, 9 ed. Schubring).

36. Concerning the metre of this verse cp. SBE. XLV, 39 n. 1; but the sense of the whole verse is not clear, and the construction is extremely confused.

40. D. quotes the following verse:

*ṣaṣṭatāni niyujyante paśūnām madhyame 'hani |
aśvamedhasya vacanāny ūnāni paśubhis tribhūḥ ||*

42. Cp. SBE. XLV, 39 n. 2. Ś. says *kvaeid pāthah | ja-hittānaṃ*. D. quotes the following verse:

*gṛhāśramaparo dharmo na bhūto na bhaviṣyati |
pālayanti narāḥ śūrāḥ klībāḥ pāṣaṇḍam āśritāḥ ||*

44. Cp. Dhṛp. 70:

*māse māse kusaggena bālo bhujjetha bhojanaṃ |
na so saṃkhatadhammānaṃ kalaṃ nagghati soḷasiṃ ||*

I have written *sakkhāyadharmassa*, which suits the metre. D. explains it as = *svākhyātadharmasya*; the reading *suyakkhāya*^o of the Mss. would give us *śrutākhyāta*^o.

46. According to Ś. there is a various reading *savāhaṇaṃ*.

48—49. Instead of *na tehiṃ* (48) there is a reading *na teṇa* (Ś.) and instead of *paḍipunṇaṃ* (49) *savvaṇaṃ taṃ*. Cp. Mārasaṃy. II, 10, 6:

*pabbatassa suvaṇṇassa jātārūpassa kevalo |
dvittā va nālam ekassa iti vidvā samāncare ||*

and Divyāvad. p. 224:

*parvato 'pi suvaṇṇasya samo Himavatā bhavet |
nālam ekasya tad vittam iti vidvān samācaret ||*

Cp. also Viṣṇu P. IV, 10, 10:

*yat pṛthivyāṃ vr̥hijavaṃ hiraṇyaṃ paśavaḥ striyaḥ |
ekasyāpi na puryāptaṃ tad ity atitṛṣṇāṃ tyajet ||*

Vide Windisch Māra und Buddha p. 108 n. 3. — D. quotes the following verse to illustrate v. 48:

*na sahasrād bhavet tuṣṭir na lakṣān na ca koṭitaḥ |
na rājyān nāiva devatvān nendratvād api dehinām ||*

51. Ś. says: *jahāsi tyajasi | paṭhyate ca cayasi*, and there is also the var. lectio *khattiyā* instead of *patthivā*.

53. The second half-verse is corrupt, but the commentary gives no help towards restoring it.

54. The commentary clearly reads *vayanti* (not *vayai*).

55. *viṃvūṇa* (A) is explained as = *vikṛtya* in the comm., it occurs in ZDMG. XLII, 507, 40; Ausg. Erz. passim.

60. *so* is a *pāthāntara* for *to* according to Ś.

61. = XVIII, 46 infra.

62. = XIX, 96; XXII, 47 (49) infra.

Chapter 10.

D.: *vyākhyātaṃ navamam adhyayanam adhunā daśamam ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandha ihānantarādhyayane dharmacaraṇam prati niṣkampatvam uktaṃ tac cānuśāsanād eva bhavātīty anuśāsanābhīdhāyakam idam adhyayanam | anena sambandhenāyā-tasjāsyādhyayanasya prastāvanārthaṃ Gāutamam uddiśyedaṃ śrīmanmahāvīrenābhīhitam iti Gāutamavaktavyatā tāvad ucyate ||*

D. tells a very long story of Gotama, and how he came to receive the instruction of Mahāvīra. The legend entirely lacks any real interest, and is accordingly omitted here. — This chapter has no connexion with the first chapter of the Daśavāikālikasūtra, called *Drumapuṣpikā*, as Weber Ind. Stud. XVII, 78 seems to suggest.

1. D. quotes the following verses:

*śastraṃ vyādhīr viṣaṃ ca jvalanajalabhayavyālavetāśokāḥ |
śītoṣṇakṣutpipāsā gallavivaramarumūtraviṣṭanīrodhāḥ |
nānākṣudropaghātāḥ pracurabhujarujaḥ śrāntigātrābhīghātāḥ |
vighnāny etāni sadyas ciraṃ api ghatitaṃ jīvitaṃ saṃharanti ||.*

and further

*parībhavasi kim iti lokaṃ jarasā jarjarīkṛtāsarīram |
acīrāt tvam api bhaviṣyasi yāvanagarvaṃ kim udvhasi ||*

Moreover he quotes some verses from the Niryukti, which I have not been able to identify, owing to the circumstance that my manuscript happens just here to have two pages on which the writing is quite obliterated.

2. *osabindue* is explained as = *avaśyāyabīndukāḥ*; so in Āyār. I, 8, 6, 4 *osa-* is said to be *avaśyā* 'dew'. I am not convinced however of the correctness of this explanation. Ś. appears to read *jīvie* instead of *jīviyam*.

3. *ittariya-* is skt. **itvarika-* (from *itvara-*). Cp. Schubring Āyār. s. v. and Leumann Āup. S. s. v.

5. *ukkosa-* is generally explained as = *utkarṣa-* in the commentaries; but a better etymology is given by Pischel § 112. — For this and the following verses cp. XXXVI, 81 ff. and SBE. XLV, p. 42 n. 2.

16. *āryatvam magadhādīryadeśotpattilakṣaṇam* | — *dasyavaḥ* |
deśapratyantavāsinaś corāḥ | — *mlecchā avyaktavāco na taduktam*
āryāir avadhāryate | *uktam ca* |
sagajavanāsabarababbarakāyamuruṇḍoḍḍugonḍapakkaṇayā |
aravāgahūnaromasapārasakhasakhāsīyā ceva ||
ḍumbilayalausavokkasabhillandhapulindabhamarabhūyā |
kuṇḍāyacaṇameuyamālavadumilā kulagghā ya ||
kekayakirāyakharamuhagayamuhā taha turagameṇḍhagamuhā ya ||
hayakaṇṇā gayakaṇṇā ane ya anāriyā bahave ||
pāvā ya payaṇḍadaṇḍā niraṇṭavā ya nigghinākūrā |
dhamme jesuṇ na vavahāro ||

i. e. 'Śaka's, Yavana's, Śabara's, Barbara's, Kāka's, Muruṇḍa's, Ūrda's¹, Goṇḍa's, Pakkaṇaya's (?), Aravāka's, Huns, Romans, Persians, Khaśa's and also Khāsika's; Ḍumbila's², Lakuśa's, Pukkasa's Bhils, Andhra's, Pulinda's, Bhramara's (?), Bhūta's (= Piśāca's), . . . Chinese³ Mālava's, Tamils and Kulaggha's (?)⁴; Kekaya's, Kirāta's, Donkeyheads, Elephantheads, Horseheads and also Ramheads, Horse-ears, Elephant-ears and many other non-Aryan peoples; these are all wicked, extremely violent, unrepentant, merciless and cruel; with the law they have no intercourse.

This enumeration of foreign peoples, beginning with the Śaka's and Yavana's, presents a close resemblance to similar lists in *aṅga* 10 and *upāṅga* 4 (Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 332. 396 sq.). The Hayamukhas, Gajakarṇas and other such fictitious races are mentioned as early as by Megasthenes and in the Mahābhārata.

18. *kutīrthiniṣevakaḥ śūkyolūkādīkupāṣaṇḍiparyupāsakaḥ* | D.; Ś. appears to read *kutittha*^o.

20. The construction of this verse is rather awkward, for *saddahantayā* cannot be taken for *śraddadhato*, as D. explains it. In Sanscrit it would run thus: *dharmam api khalu śraddadhanto durlabhāḥ kāyena sparśakāḥ* | D. quotes the following verse:
prāyeṇa hi yad apathyaṇ tad eva cāturajanapriyam bhavati |
viṣayāturasya jagato tathānukūlāḥ priyā viṣayāḥ ||

¹ Cp. gaṇa to Pāṇ. IV, 1, 41; Vārttika to IV, 2, 99; Thomas JRAS. 1906, p. 461 n.

² Cp. BR s. v. *ḍomba*.

³ Cp. Kāuṭ. p. 81; Jacobi SBBAW. 1911, p. 961.

⁴ This people is elsewhere called *Kulakkha*.

21—26. D. quotes the following verse:

*gātram saṅkucitaṃ gatir vigalitā dantās ca nāśaṃ gatā |
dṛṣṭīr bhraśyati rūpam eva hrasate vaktram ca lālāyate |
vākyaṃ nāiva karoti bāndhavajanaḥ patnī na śuśrūṣate |
dhik kaṣṭaṃ jarayābhibhūtapuruṣaṃ putro 'py avajñāyate ||*

which also occurs in Böhtlingk Ind. Sprüche, 2 ed., n:o 2103 (vol. I, p. 412).

27. *aratir vātādijanitas' cittodvegah | gaṇḍam gaṇḍuh | visū-
cikū ajīrnaviśeṣah ||* D. — *vihaḍai* is, of course, not = *vipatati* (D.), but *vighaṭate* 'to burst, to be destroyed'.

28. The parable of the lotus and the water is a very common one in Hindu literature; cp. SBE. XLV, p. 44 n.

29. *mā vantaṃ puṇo vi āie* 'do not, as it were, return to your vomit' (J.); cp. ZDMG. LXII, 731 sq., LXIV, 417. 423.

31. Concerning this verse cp. SBE. XLV, p. 45 n. 1.

35. *akalevaraśreṇiḥ | avidyamānaṃ kaḍevaram eṣāṃ akaḍevarāḥ
siddhās teṣāṃ śreṇir akaḍevaraśreṇir yayottarottaraśubhupariṇāma-
prāptirūpayā te siddhapadam ārohanti | tat kṣapakaśreṇir¹ ity arthaḥ |
tām uechrityottarottarasamyamasthānāvāptyuechritām iva kṛtvā ||*

D. The same explanation is given in the Avacūri to B', cp. SBE. XLV, p. 45 n. 2. But the sense is by no means clear.

37. If this chapter is really, as I do not doubt, a versified paraphrase of an old sermon ascribed to Mahāvīra himself, this verse must, of course, have been added by a later redactor.

Chapter II.

D.: *uktaṃ daśamam adhyayanaṃ sāmpratam bahuśrutapūjā-
khyam ekādaśam ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandha ihānan-
tarādhyayane 'pramādārtham anuśāsanam uktaṃ tacca vivekināiva
bhāvayituṃ śakyaṃ vivekaś ca bahuśrutapūjāta upajāyata iti bahu-
śrutapūjocyate ||* From this it is clear that the name of the chapter should be *bahussuyapujam* as in A.

1. Cp. I, 1 supra.

2. *stabdho* 'haṅkārī.

¹ Cp. *khavagaseḍhi* D. in the comm. to XVIII, 34 infra.

3. *stambhān mānāt.*

4. *ahassiri tti | ahasanaśilo na sahetukam ahetukam vā hasann evāste | — ahassira- is = ahasra-*

7. *prabanūhaṃ ca prakṛtatvāt kopasyāvāviechedātmakeṃ | — majjāi | mādyati darpaṃ yāti |*

9. D. takes *paiṇṇavāi* to be = *pratijñāvādī*, but I should rather think it to be *prakṛṇāvādī* 'talking on miscellaneous matters, talking nonsense'. *aviyatte* is explained as = *apṛitikaraḥ*, which seems to be impossible; but I do not know the right derivation of the word.

10. D. quotes the following verse:

*nīyaṃ sejjam gainṃ thāṇaṃ nīyāṇi cāsaṇṇi ya |
nīyaṃ ca pāyavaṇṇaṃ dejjā nīyaṃ kujja ya añjalim ||*

'he should make his couch, his walking, standing and sitting-places low, and also his footstool — and low should he fold his hands'. D. divides *capala* 'unsteady' in 1) *gaticapalo drutaḥcārī*; 2) *sthāna-capalo yas tiṣṭhaṃ api calaṃ evāste hastādibhiḥ*; 3) *bhāṣācapala asadasabhyāsamīkṣyadeśakālapralāpibhedāc caturdhā | tatrāsad avīdyamānam asabhyam svaraparūṣādy asamīkṣyānāloeya pralapanṭīty evaṃśilā asadasabhyāsamīkṣyapralāpino trayo deśakālapralāpī tu caturtho 'tite kārye yo vakti yadidaṃ tatra deśe kāle vākariṣyat tataḥ sundaram abhaviṣyat*; 4) *bhāvacapalaḥ sūtre 'rthe vā samāpta eva yo 'nyad gṛhṇāti — akutūhalo na kuhakendrajālādyaavalokana-parah |*

13. *kalahaś ca vāciko vighraho ḍamaraṃ ca pāṇighātādibhiḥ | — pratisaṃlīno gurusakāśe 'nyatra vā kāryaṃ vinā na yatas tatas ceṣṭate |* Cp. the terminus technicus *pratisaṃlīnatā* Āup. S. §§ 24. 30 &c.

14. D. quotes the following verses:

*sikkhaha piyāim vottum sarvo tūsaṃ piyaṃ bhaṇantāṇaṃ |
kiṃ koitāhiṃ dimmaṃ kiṃ va hiyaṃ kassa kāchiṃ ||
karayalamāliyassa vi damaṇayassa mahamahai pesalo gandho |
taviyassa vi sajjanaṃāṇusassa mahuro samullāvo ||*

'Learn to speak friendly (words), everybody likes those who speak friendly (words); what is (not) given (?) by the cuckoos? Or what use and to whom by the crows? From the *Artemisia*¹, when

¹ *damana* 'Artemisia indica' BR.

rubbed by the hand, there issues¹ an agreeable odour, and from the good man even when in pain lovely speech', and:

sujano na yāti vikṛtim parahitanīrato vināśakāle 'pi |
chede 'pi candanataruḥ surabhayati mukhaṃ kuṭhārasya ||

This verse is found also in Böhlingk Ind. Spr.² 7099 (III, 512).

15. *bhikkhū* must be a locative (*ārṣatvād bhikṣāu* D.), but such forms are not mentioned by Pischel § 379.

16. The *Kāamboja* steeds are mentioned as the best by Kāuṭ. p. 133, 16. As to *āiṇṇa* cp. note to I, 12 supra. About *Kanthaya* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 47 n. 2.

17. D. explains *nāndighoṣena dvādaśatūryanirghoṣātmakena*; but *nandighoṣa* also means 'Arjuna's chariot' (cp. Gray ZDMG. LX, 363), and perhaps it may have the general sense of 'battle-chariot'.

18. *ṣaṣṭihūyana* is an epithet of elephants in the MBh. too and in Buddhist scriptures; even lexicographers take it to mean 'elephant'. It is not quite clear if this means the elephant at his prime, for Kāuṭ. p. 136, 15 says: *pramāṇatāś catvārīṃśadvarṣo bhavaty uttamah*².

21. On the early worship of Vāsudeva cp. Bhandarkar Vaiṣṇavism (GIAPh. III: 6) pp. 4 ff. 8 ff.

22. According to D. the fourteen 'jewels' of a universal monarch are enumerated in the following verse:

seṇāvaigāhāvaiṇṇapurohīyagayaturayavaḍḍhā itthī |
cakkaṃ chattaṃ cammaṃ maṇikāgaṇikhaggadaṇḍo ya ||

'the general, the citizen (*gṛhapati*), the *purohita*, the elephant, the horse, the carpenter, the woman, the wheel, the sunshade, the chowrie³, the jewel, the coin, the sword and the staff'⁴. But the Buddhist generally only enumerates seven 'jewels', viz. the *cakra*, *gaja*, *turaga*, *maṇi*, *strī*, *gṛhapati* and *senāpati* (or *pariṇāyaka*), cp. Franke Dīghanikāya p. 89.

23. D.: *pañca mantisayāiṃ devūṇaṃ tassa | tesiṃ sahasaṃ acchīṇaṃ | tesiṃ nīe vikkamāi | ahavū jaṃ sahasseṇum acchīṇaṃ dīsui*

¹ *mahamahai* = *prasarati* Hc. IV, 78 with Pischel's remark.

² I have not been able to consult the Pālakāpya on this subject.

³ *cammaṃ* of course stands for *cāmara*.

⁴ Cp. J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 84 n. 3.

taṃ so dohīm acchihim abbhahiyantarāgam peccai || This is evidently a quotation, but I do not know where it is from. Kāuṭ. p. 29, 10—11 says: *Indrasya hi mantripariṣad ṛṣiṅgām sahasram | tac eukṣuḥ | tasmād imam dvyuksam sahasrākṣum āhuḥ* || Cp. WZKM. XXVIII, 221. We have here the old Vedic epithets of Indra *sahasrākṣa* (RV. 1, 23, 4), *vajrapāṇi* (or *°bāhu*) and *puraṃdara*. D. remarks: *evam bhavati bahurūtaḥ | so 'pi hi śrutajñānenūṣeṣā-tisayuratanidhānatulyena locanasahasreṇeva jānīte | yāścāivamvidhas tasya sullakṣaṇatayū vajram api lakṣaṇam pāṇāu sambhavatīti vajrapāṇiḥ | pūḥ śarīram apy ucyate tad vikṣītataponuṣṭhānena dārayati kṛṣīkaraṇūd iti puraṃdaraḥ | devīr api dharme 'tyantanīśealatayū pījyata iti tatpatir apy ucyate | tathā ea || devā vi taṃ numamaṃsuntī jassa dhamme sayū maṇo tti* ||

26. *sāmājika* in Sanscrit only means 'an assistant at, member of an assembly', but here D. explains it: *samājah samūhas taṃ samavayanti sāmājikūḥ | samūhavṛttayo lokūḥ* | Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 48 translates it by 'merchant'. Ś. also mentions a *varia lectio sāmāiyamgūṇam* (explained thus: *śyāmā atasī tadādīni ca tāny aṅgāni copabhajāṅgatayū śyāmādyāṅgāni*).

27. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 48 n. *aṅgādhīya* is said by D. to be *anādṛta*, but this is scarcely possible, and moreover there exists no god *Anādṛta*. Jacobi, who reads *āṅ°*, thinks it to be *ājñāsthita*, but the true reading seems to be *aṅ°*.

28. The translation in SBE. XLV, p. 49: 'Sitā with its dark waters' conflicts with the note *ibid.* and D., who says *nīlavat-pravahā*, and declares *Nīlavat* to be = *Nīla*, the fourth of the *varṣadharaparvatāḥ* (Umāsvāti Tattv. III, 11; ZDMG. LX, 313). But it is possible to explain *nīlavantapavahā* by *nīlaprāntapavahā* 'flowing from the extreme verge of Mount Nīla', as the name of the range is *Nīla*, not *Nīlavat*. Ś. himself reads *°pabhavā*, but mentions *°pavahā* as a *pāṭhāntara*.

30. *Svayambhūramuṇa* (not in BR.) is the ocean, the resting-place of Viṣṇu (cp. SBE. XLV, p. 49 n. 2); it occurs also in the comm. of Tattv. III, 7 and ZDMG. LXIV, 400.

32. *sampānuṇṇjāsī* is explained as = (*sam*)*prāpayet*, but it is, of course, a second person (Pischel § 460 sq.) and is translated so in SBE. XLV, p. 49.

Chapter 12.

D.: *vyākhyātam ekādaśam adhyayanam adhunā Harikeśamuni-vaktavyatānibaddhaṃ Harikeśyākhyāṃ dvādaśam ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandhaḥ | ihānantarādhyayane bahusrutapūjoktā iha bahusrutenāpi tapasi yatno vidheya iti khyāpanārtham tapasam-ṛddhir upavarṇyata ity anena sambandhenāyātasyādyādhyayanasya prastāvanārtham Harikeśacaritaṃ tāvad ucyate ||*

The introductory legend of the commentary has been summarized by Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 50 n. 1; and the whole chapter, which presents striking analogies to the Jātaka 497 (vol. IV, p. 375 ff.), has been treated by me in ZDMG. LXIII, 171—188.

1. According to Ś. there is a *varia lectio aṣṭtaradhare-harikeśo harikeśatayā śvapākatayety arthaḥ* | but I do not know anything about fair-haired *caṇḍāla*'s.

3. *baṃbhaijjaṃmi | brahmaṇām brāhmaṇānām mithyāyājanaṃ yasmin so 'yam brahmejyaḥ* | — *jannavūḍe* is the reading of D.

4. The compound is = *prāntopadhyupakaraṇa* — *anāryā aśiṣṭāḥ* |

5. *°padīthaddhā* = *°pratiṣṭabdhāḥ* is the reading of D. and also of Ś., who, however, records *°baddhā* as a *pāṭhāntara*. The following verse is quoted:

*aputrasya gatir nāsti svarge nāiva ca nāiva ca |
atha putramukhaṃ dṛṣtvā paścād bhavati bhikṣukaḥ ||*

It is found in Boehtlingk Ind. Spr.² 443 (I, 81 sq.). There is also another metrical quotation applicable to this verse: *uktaṃ hi kena cit | agnihotrādikam karma bālakrīḍeva lakṣyate |*

6(—7). Cp. Jāt. 497, g. 1 — *kālo varṇato vikaṛālo dantura-tvādinā bhayānakah | — phokka tti | deśipadaṃ tataś ca phokkā agre sthūlonnatā ca nāsāsyeti phokkanāsuh |*; cp. *phukkā mithyā* Deśin. 6, 34 (ZDMG. LXIV, 174 n. 1). Concerning *pāmsupīśāca* cp. my Kleine Beitr. z. indoiran. Myth. p. 13 ff.; Winternitz WZKM. XXVII, 230 ff. — *parivariya* was evidently read by D., who renders it by *parivṛtya niksīpya* (but Ś. gives *parihṛtya*).

7. *ko re tuvaṃ* is a *pāṭhāntara* mentioned by Ś. and D. I have put it into the text, seeing that the Jātaka-verse also has *ko re tuvaṃ*. To be read: *āsāiha-m-āguo* from *āsāi iha*^o. The expression *kkhalāhi* is explained by D. as a *deśi*-word for *apa-sar*; but it must be a *taḍbhava* from skt. *skhal*.

8. This verse, which rather spoils the legend, is clearly a later interpolation.

10. Cp. Jāt. 497, g. 2. — *riyarijjai | vitiryate dīyate*. For *jāneha*, cp. Pischel § 510 extr. Ś. reads *jāyanañivino tti*, but adds: *dvitīyārthe śaṣṭhī | pāṭhāntare tu prathamā* which must mean, as far as I understand, that it was taken sometimes as a plural nominative.

11. Cp. Jāt. 497, g. 3. D. quotes the following verse:

*na sūdrāya matiṃ dadyān nocchiṣṭaṃ na haviṣkṛtaṃ |
na eāsyopadiśed dharmam na eāsyā vratam ādiśet ||*

which is taken from Manu IV, 80.

12. Cp. Jāt. 497, g. 4. Ś. mentions a varia lectio: *ārāhagū hoha sapuṇṇakhattū*. D. reads *āsasāe*, which does violence to the metre; *āsasāe* is probably a form of the same sort as those enumerated by Pischel § 593; the Jāt. has *āsasānā*. For *dalai* cp. Hoernle Uvās. II, n. 287.

13. Cp. Jāt. 497, g. 5. D. quotes this verse:

*samam aśrotriye dānaṃ dviguṇam brāhmaṇe bruve |
sahasraguṇam ācārye anantaṃ vedapārage ||*

14. Cp. Jāt. 497, g. 6. About *vihūṇa*- cp. Pischel § 120. D. quotes the following verses (from the MBh. ?):

*ekavarṇam idaṃ sarvam pūrvam āsīd yudhiṣṭhira |
kriyākārmavibhāgena cāturvarṇyaṃ vyavasthitaṃ ||
brāhmaṇo brahmācāryeṇa yathāśilpena śilpikaḥ |
anyathā nāmamātraṃ syād indragopakakṛtavat ||*

15. Cp. Jāt. 497, g. 7. 18^d. There is a varia lectio *bhārahā* according to Ś. — D. says: *tathā ca vedānnvādīnaḥ ||*

*caren mādhuakarīṃ vṛttim api mlecchakulūd api |
ekānnaṃ nāiva bhūñjīta Bṛhaspatīsamād api ||*

Cp. BR. s. v. *mādhuakara*, *madhukāra* and Sieg, Sagenstoffe p. 9.

17. D. gives the following quotation:

*dadhimadhughṛtāny apātre kṣiptāni yathāśu nāsam upayānti |
evam apātre dattāni kevalaṃ nāsam upayānti ||*

18. Cp. Jāt. 497, g. 8. Concerning *khattā* cp. ZDMG. LXIII, 177 n. 3. B^{1,2} read *eyaṃ khu*, J. *eyaṃ tu*, but D. and A have only *eyaṃ*. D. reads *phalaṇa*, and explains it by *bilvādinā*; but the metre requires *phalaṇa* = *phalakena* 'with a plank, a slab' (*phalaka* generally gives *phalaha* in Pkt., Pischel § 206, but cp. *phalaga* in Āyār. II, 1, 7, 4).

19. *vitta-* is = *vetra* 'a reed, cane, stick'. The reading *muṇi* in A.B¹ is certainly a gloss, as D. gives *ṛṣiṇ munim*.

20. In ZDMG. LXIII, 178 I have written *Bhaddā i* from having misunderstood Pischel § 93.

21. D. reads *dinnā mu*, and explains it by *dinnāsmi*. The word *vantā* is, of course, *vāntā* (*tyaktā* D.); but *vantā* might easily be a mistake for *cattā* (= *tyaktā*).

23. *mahāṇubhāvo* is mentioned as a *pāṭhāntara* by Ś. — *bhe* is certainly = *bhoḥ*, but D. explains it as = *bhavataḥ*.

24. Ś. mentions a varia lectio *vinivāyayanti* = *vinipātayanti*.

26. Cp. Jāt. 497, g. 9; other parallels are quoted ZDMG. LXIII, 178 n. 3.

27. *agaṇiṇ* is to be read *agniṇ*, cp. Jacobi KZ. XXIII, 594 ff.; KS. p. 4.

28. D. says: *tathā ca vācakaḥ | kalpāntogrānalavat prajvala-*
naṃ tejasakatas teṣāṃ | tathā lāukikāpy āhuḥ |

na tad dūraṃ yaś aśvānāṃ yac cāgnāu yac ca mārute |
viṣe ca rudhiraprāpte sādhanu ca kṛtaniścuye ||

29. Cp. Jāt. 497, g. 11, the two first lines of which run thus:

āveṭhitam piṭṭhito uttamaṅgam
bāham pasāreti ākammaṇeyyam

It is very difficult to find out the original reading of this verse, for the present one is certainly corrupt. D. explains it thus: *avahēṭhitāny adho nāmitāni piṭṭhi tti pṛṣṭhaṃ yāvāt santi | aśobha-*
nāny uttamāṅgāni yeṣāṃ te avahēṭhitapṛṣṭhasaduttamāṅgāḥ | which is certainly solely based on a misunderstanding of the verse. In ZDMG. LXIII, 180 n. 3 I have suggested that we ought to read either *oheḍhiya*^o (from *heṭh vibūdāyām* Dh. 9, 35; 8, 13, also in Pāli 'violate' SN. 35 &c.) or rather *āveḍhiya*^o (*veḍh-* = *veṣṭ-* Hc. IV, 221) = *āveṭhitam* in the Jātaka. This is explained in the commentary as = *parivartitam* 'turned round', which makes good sense:

the head has been turned round, so that the face is at the back, whilst the explanation of D. 'bowed down towards the back' is less satisfactory. But °sa° seems hopelessly corrupt, although I scarcely doubt that p. *piṭṭhito* = *pr̥sthataḥ* 'backwards' is the correct reading. The following *pasāriyā*, of course, cannot be one member of a compound expression as D. declares it to be; it is clearly a gerund *prasārya*, and this yields us perhaps a possibility of understanding the verse; *avadeḍhiya* or, as I should prefer to read, *āvedhiya* would then also be a gerund *āveṣṭya*, and the whole would run in Sanscrit: *āveṣṭya pr̥sthata uttamāṅgāni prasārya bāhūn akarmaceṣṭān* or, in AMg., *āvedhiya piṭṭhio* (?) *uttamamge pasāriyā* *b. a.* But this is only a hypothesis which I dare not introduce into the text, as it has neither the support of D. nor of any single Ms. I am unable to find out what is the meaning of *avadeḍhiya*, mentioned as a *pāthāntara* by S. The word *nijjheriya*° is explained as = *prasārita-*, but no etymology is given; in ZDMG. LXIII, 180 n. 3 I referred to Hc. IV, 20: *kṣer nijjharo vā*, but the reading *nijjhāriya*° is false; *nijjheriya* might possibly be = **nijjhārya* = **niḥkṣārya* 'having let flow out', as *jhar* is well known as a prākṛit substitute for *kṣar-* (Hc. IV, 173) — but this is wholly uncertain.

31. *hīliyā* is taken by D. as = *hīḍitāḥ*, a pluralis majestatis; but the original form may have been *hīliyaṃ*. Cp. Jāt. 497, g. 19^d; Jāt. 488, g. 20^d.

32. Ś. mentions a varia lectio: *puvviṃ ea pacchā ea taheva majjhe*. Cp. Jāt. 497, g. 18^b: *manopadoso mama n'atthi koei*.

33. Cp. Jāt. 497, g. 17^{b-c} (19^c).

36. This verse in *Āryā*-metre is certainly an interpolation; the rain of flowers, the showers of wealth, and the drums of the gods are typical incidents in the legends.

37. Ś. reads: *sovāgaputto Hariesasāhū* which is better.

38. I have written *suiṭṭhaṃ* = *sviṣṭum* on account of *sujaṭṭhaṃ* in v. 40, although D. and the Mss. have *suliṭṭhaṃ* — a slip that might easily occur.

39. *pāṇāi tti | prāṇino dvīndriyūdīn | sambhavanti hi jale*¹
pūtarakarūpās ta itī | bhūyāi bhūtāṃs tarūn | uktaṃ ca ||

prāṇā dvitricatuhproktā bhūtās tu taravaḥ smṛtāḥ |
jīvāḥ pañcendriyū jñeyāḥ śeṣāḥ sattvāḥ prakṛitāḥ ||

¹ Concerning *pūlara* cp. Gaṇar. IV, 291; Triv. ad Hc. I, 170.

40. D. here makes a serious blunder, taking *ca re* to be *care*, and explaining it as = *caremahī yāgārthān pravartemahī*. The word *paṇolla-* is a substitute for *kṣip-* Hc. IV, 143; *ṇolla-* is undoubtedly from *nud-*.

41. Ś. reads *carejjā* instead of *caranti*, but mentions this as a *pāthāntara*.

42. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 55 n. 1. 2.

44. There ought to be a *u* inserted after *jīvo*, to make the metre correct. In the second line read *kamma ehā*.

45. Probably to be read: *ke te hrac*. The expression *siṅhāo* is a spurious form, but it would be possible to read *jahiṃsi ṅhāo* here and in v. 46. 47.

46. There is a *varia lectio susilabhūo* according to Ś. — D. quotes the following verses:

brahmacaryeṇa satyena tapasā saṃyamena ca |
Mātaṅgarṣir gataḥ śuddhiṃ na śuddhis tīrthayātrayā ||

and further

kuryād varṣasahasraṃ tu ahany ahani majjanam |
sāgareṇāpi kṛtsnena vadhako nāiva śudhyati ||

Chapter 13.

D.: *vyākhyātaṃ dvādaśam adhyayanam adhunā trayodaśam ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandhaḥ | ihānantarādhyayane tapasi yatno vidheya ity uktam tac ca kurvata nidānam parihartavyam iti darśayitvaṃ yathā tan mahāpāpāhetus tathā Citra-Sambhūtodāharaṇeṇi darśyata ity anena sambandhenāyātasyādhyayanasya Citra-Sambhūtiyākhyasyādhyāyanasānugamanārthaṃ Citra-Sambhūtavak-tavyatā tāvad ucyate ||* The following story has been edited by Jacobi Ausg. Erz. pp. 1—20. The whole chapter, which has a close resemblance to the Citta-Sambhūtajātaka (Jāt. 498; vol. IV, p. 390 ff.) and to some other texts, has been treated exhaustively in a very interesting dissertation by Leumann WZKM. V, 111 ff.; VI, 1 ff. (the text is to be found in vol. VI, pp. 22—27).

1. The first three verses (in Āryā-metre) are a later addition

(Leumann l. c. V, 131). The reading *Nalinīgummāo* in B¹ is certainly a gloss, as D. says *Padmagulmān Nalinīgulmavimānāt* (concerning this cp. Umāsvāti Jambudvīpasamāsa App. C p. 26³; Hem. Par. XI, 133 ff.³; Ind. Stud. XV, 292; XVII, 109; ibd. XVI, 422 *Nalinīgumma* is the name of a prince).

2. *Purimatāla* is not mentioned elsewhere. As there are often faults in these texts which may have arisen from a misunderstanding by the scribe of what was being read, one might perhaps conjecture *Kuru-Pameūlammi* or something similar.

5. The form *āsīmu* which I have put into the text will suit the metre (cp. Leumann WZKM. V, 134; Pischel § 515 gives the spurious reading *āsī mo*, and his explanation, which is that of the scholiasts, is wrong too).

6. Cp. Jāt. 498, g. 16. About *kālīm̐jara* cp. Leumann l. c. V, 144 f. *mayaṅgatirāe* is = *mṛtagaṅgātire* (on the 'dead Ganges', cp. Leumann l. c. V, 142). It ought perhaps to be read as *maya-gaṅgātire*.

10. Cp. Jāt. 498, g. 1 (Leumann l. c. V, 134).

11. Cp. Jāt. 498, g. 3 (Leumann ibd. 135).

12. This verse certainly makes very little sense as it stands in the text; but a comparison (which Leumann did not make) with the g. 8 of the Jāt. 498 will help us somewhat to restore the original sense:

*suladdhalābho vata me ahosi
gāthā sugītā⁴ pariṣāya majjhe
so'ham isiṃ sīlavatūpapannaṃ
disvā patito sumano 'ham asmi.*

To judge from this the first half-verse ought to run thus:

mahattharūvā vayanappabhūyā gāhā sugīyā n. s. m.

'a song of deep meaning condensed in words has been well recited in the midst of the assembly' (*nara-saṃgha* = *pariṣad*). As for the following half-verse *samaṇo* is, of course, to be altered into

¹ Also in B. 644.

² I owe this reference to Dr. W. Kirfel of Bonn.

³ Hemacandra there refers to the *Nalinīgulmādhayana*, which I do not know; it is perhaps *Sūtrakṛt. II, 1* (called *Puṇḍarīka*).

⁴ Cp. *gāthā sugītā* in g. 4.

sumano (which is given as a *pāṭhāntara* by Ś.), but the first part is dubious. Perhaps it might be retained, and rendered somewhat like this: *yad bhikṣavaḥ śilaguṇopetā iha yatante sumano 'smi jāto* 'that monks endowed with piety and virtue are exerting themselves here¹ — and I have become well pleased (with that)'.

But there is another question of much greater weight attached to this verse. From its connection with the g. 8 of the Jātaka it is quite clear that there was originally complete coincidence between this chapter and the Jātaka, and that our chapter in some points was subjected to considerable emendations. I hope this will be quite clear from the following brief comparison of the two texts:

Uttar. ch. XIII	Jātaka 498
v. 6	= g. 15
» 10, 11, 12	= » 1, 3, 8
» 18	= » 16
» 26	= » 20
» 27	= » 21
» 30	= » 22
» 32	cp. » 24

From this comparison it is at once evident that v. 6 is wrongly placed, for otherwise the verses and the gāthā's follow after each other in the same order, although there are other verses between them which are not related to each other. Further, in Uttar. vv. 1—3 are later additions (cp. supra), as is certainly also v. 4, for it is not the king but the ascetic who ought to speak the verses concerning the former births. Vv. 5—7 are certainly original, but I have a firm conviction that 8—9 ought to be rejected as late, because 8 speaks of the *nidāna*, which is made the main theme of the chapter in the Jain version, though it is never mentioned in the Jātaka, while 9 was already shown by Leumann to be suspect, and the reasons he gave were convincing, l. c. 134 sq. Then v. 10 is spoken by the king (Leumann), but not to the ascetic. From its coincidence with g. 1 it is clear that the Uttar. knew the story of the man who brought

¹ This, of course, is to be understood as the contents of the song mentioned in the first half-verse. Ś. tries to render *ihajjayante* as = *iha arjayante*, but this would certainly give *iha-m-ajjayante*.

ascetic's reply to Brahmadatta (= Sambhūta) — a feature preserved also in the Jain *kathānaka* (Ausg. Erz. p. 18). V. 11 (= g. 3) is the answer of the messenger as heard by Citta; v. 12 (= g. 8) is the speech of the king to the ascetic when he comes to see him, and 13—14 contain the offer he makes him of pleasures and wealth (cp. g. 10 with a noteworthy resemblance of words). V. 15 is an *itihāsa*-verse, telling us the same thing as the prose passage in the Jātaka p. 396, 19—20. According to this the ascetic ought to speak six verses: these are gg. 11—16, and in our chapter they correspond to vv.¹ 16, 17 (cp. the contents of gg. 11—14, especially 13), 18 (= g. 15) and 5—7 (of which 6 = g. 16); v. 6 ought certainly to be inserted here. V. 19 was no doubt written later on the pattern of 18². Vv. 20—26 contain the second part of Citta's speech, corresponding to the gg. 17—20, and of these 26 is = g. 20. As 23—25 are very suspicious from a metrical point of view, there is reason to believe that this portion contained four verses in the original legend, as it still does in the Jātaka. Then follows the reply of Brahmadatta in 27—30, corresponding to gg. 21—23. As v. 28 is to be unreservedly rejected, partly for metrical reasons and partly because it contains a hint as to the former life of Brahmadatta (as *Sambhūta*) that was certainly not in the original legend, and as v. 29 is suspicious on account of the metre, we find here only two verses, of which 27 is = g. 21 and 30 = g. 22 (g. 23 may be a later addition, as it gives a hint of that conclusion of the story which is specially Buddhistic). Finally vv. 31—33 contain the last speech of Citta and the account of his taking leave of the king, which is contained in the gg. 24—28 (there is a slight resemblance between v. 32 and g. 24). The end, vv. 34, 35, is certainly an addition made by the Jain poet².

Moreover, it must be admitted that the Jātaka has also verses which are decidedly later additions, e. g. g. 2. 6 (and perhaps 7), 9 and possibly one or two others as well. As for gg. 4—5, I am not sure whether they are to be deemed as original or only as a metrical paraphrase of an older version in prose.

But from the facts discussed above we may with some consi-

¹ In śloka; cp. the confusion of śloka and triṣṭubh in the six gg. of the Jātaka in this passage.

² Leumann l. c. p. 132.

derable degree of probability draw a conclusion concerning the contents of the ancient legend which was the origin of both the Jain and the Buddhist tales, and of which out of the texts in their present state an accurate reproduction may be pieced together. After an introduction, which is contained in the prose version of the Jātaka and in the Jain tales, there followed a conversation between the king and the messenger (2 vv. = vv. 9—10, g. 1. 3); then, probably, the prose version related that the king went to see the ascetic, and that he spoke to him, his words occupying two or three verses (= vv. 12. (13). 14, g. 8. (9). 10). The ascetic then replied in six verses (= vv. 16. 17. 18, s. 6. 7., gg. 11—16), in which he reminded him of their respective former existences. After that he exhorted him to abandon worldly pleasures (four verses? = vv. 20. 21. 22. 26, gg. 17—20). The king replied in two (three?) verses, telling him that he was unable to do so (= vv. 27. 30, gg. 21. 22. (23)). After that the ascetic made a final speech in some three or four verses (= vv. 31. 32. 33, gg. 24—28). The total sum of verses in the original legend would be twenty-three or twenty-four. The concluding part was probably in prose.

I have dealt at some length with this topic, as it seems to me to be of the greatest importance for a right understanding of the whole origin and growth of the legend and of its different versions.

13. Cp. Jāt. 498, g. 10^a: *rammaṃ . . . āvasatham*.

14. Cp. *ibid.* 10^b: *nāriganehiṃ puricārayassu*, and cp. Leumann l. c. VI, 23 n. I have introduced *pariyārayanto* into my text, as Ś. gives it as a *pāṭhāntara*.

15. Ś. evidently reads *vakkam* instead of *vayaṇam*, which is, however, quoted as a *pāṭhāntara*.

17. According to Ś. this verse does not occur in the Cūrṇi.

18. Cp. Jāt. 498, g. 15. Concerning *duhao gayāṇam* cp Leumann l. c. V, 136. Instead of *vasīya* read *vasīma* (Leumann).

19. *vucchāmu* is = *avātsma* (Pischel § 516), but with a weak root-form (**utsa-* for *vātsa-*).

20. Ś. also recognises a varia lectio *āyūṇam evu aṇucintayāhi*.

22. D. quotes this verse:

na pitā bhrātaraḥ putrā na bhāryā na ca bāndhavāḥ |
na śaktā maraṇāt trātuṃ magnū saṃsārasāgare ||

25. The reading *ikkagaṃ* (B¹) would restore the metre of the first hemistich.

26. Cp. Jāt. 498, g. 20 (Leumann l. c. 137 sq.). The Jāt. has *hanti* instead of *harai*, which would suit the metre better. The expression *karmāṇi mahālayāni* is explained as *pañcendriyavyaparo panakunīma¹bhakṣaṇādini!*

27. Cp. Jāt. 498, g. 21. Ś. also recognises the *varia lectio*: *ahaṃ pi jāṇāmi jo ettha sāro* (cp. Leumann l. c. 20 n.). The Jāt. has *duccajā* (= *dustyajāḥ*) instead of *dujjayā*; but the grounds on which Leumann would like to reject the latter do not appear convincing to me.

28. Concerning the first half-verse cp. Leumann l. c. VI, 26 n.

30. Cp. Jāt. 498, g. 22 (Leumann l. c. 138).

31. The metre of the first hemistich is not correct, but I do not know exactly how to emend it. D. quotes this verse:

*kṣaṇayāmadivasamāsacchalena gacchanti jīvitadalāni |
iti vidvān api katham iha gacchasi nidrāvaśaṃ rātrāu ||*

32. Cp. the contents and general mode of expression in Jāt. 498, g. 24^{a-b}. Ś. quotes the *varia lectio* *jai tāva bhoge*.

33. *mohaṃ* = *mogham*, cp. Leumann l. c. 134.

35. Ś. reads *udattacārittatavo*, but also recognises the reading *uddagga^o* as a *pāṭhāntara*.

Chapter 14.

D.: *vyākhyātāṃ trayodaśaṃ adhyayanam adhumeṣukārīyākhyāṃ caturdaśaṃ ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandhaḥ | ihānantarādhyayane mukhyato nidānadoṣa uktaḥ prasaṅgato nirmidānatāguṇo 'tra tu mukhyataḥ sa evocyata ity anena sambandhenāyātasyāsyādhyayanasya prastāvanārtham Iṣukāravaktavyatū tāvad ucyate ||*

The legend given by D. in the introduction to this chapter is taken from the Nirv. vv. 407—417, and is also told by Śāntiyācārya; his version is related by Leumann WZKM. VI, 14 ff.²

The text of this chapter was edited by Leumann ibd., pp. 27—33; the whole chapter has been treated by myself, in connexion

¹ *kuṇīma* pkt. for *kuṇapa*.

² This legend certainly presents a rather striking resemblance to the prose introduction of the Jāt. 509, and must consequently be old.

with related texts (Jāt. 509 and MBh. XII, 6521 ff. 9928 ff.), in ZDMG. LXII, 725—747.

1. *ekavimānavāsinaḥ*: the heavenly region was *Padmagulma*. Concerning the name *Usuyāra* (= *Esukāri* Jāt. = *Iṣukāra*) cp. Leumann WZKM. VI, 19 sq. and ZDMG. LXII, 727 n. 1.

2. *jahāya* is rather suspicious as having no object (D. supplies *bhogādīn*). At any rate these two first verses are certainly a late addition, for the second one either forestalls facts that only come out as the result of the whole legend or else relates circumstances mentioned in the introductory legend of the Niry. and Ṭīkā, that have no essential connection with the chapter itself.

6. The last half of the first hemistich is corrupt, and the construction of *je yāvi divvā* (= *ye cāpi divyāḥ*) is quite wrong. I cannot, however, offer any emendation of the line.

7. Read *bavhantarāyaṃ*.

8. D. quotes the following verse:

putreṇa jāyate loka ity eṣū vāidiki śrutih |
atha putrasya putreṇa svargaloko mahiyate ||

9. Cp. Jāt. 509, g. 4; MBh. XII, 6527. 9933. Ś. reads *paḍiṭhappa* instead of *pari*^o. D. seems to take *jāyā* as an attribute of *putte*; it is of course a vocative, and as the Jātaka has in the corresponding half-verse *tāta*, one should perhaps read *tāyā* in the original text (cp. v. 18 infra).

10. Ś. also records the varia lectio *loluppamāṇaṃ*.

11. According to Ś. there is also the reading *kāmaguṇesu*.

12. Cp. Jāt. 509, g. 5; 543, g. 138^a. D. quotes the following verse:

śilpam adhyayanaṃ nāma vittam brāhmaṇalakṣaṇam |
vṛttastham brāhmaṇam prāhur nectarān vedajīvakān ||

14. Cp. Āyār. I, 2, 1, 1; Sūtrakṛt. I, 5, 2, 18. 10, 18.

15. Cp. MBh. XII, 6542^a.

18. About *tāyā* cp. v. 9 supra. Concerning *sattā* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 62 n. 1.

19. D.: *yad dravyatve saty amūrtaṃ tu nityam ākāśavat |*
Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 62 n. 2.

20. Cp. Jāt. 509, g. 10 (ZDMG. LXII, 730).

21. Cp. MBh. XII, 6528.

22. Cp. MBh. XII, 6529. The word *hume* is explained as = *bhavāmi*, but I doubt whether the form is correct; it may be *hu me* = *khalu me*, and if so, then *cintāpara-* is used as a substantive (cp. Turner JRAS. 1913, p. 302).

23. Cp. MBh. XII, 6530. D. quotes this verse:

tittayarā gaṇahārī suravaiṇo cakkikesavū rāmā |
saṃhariyāhayavihinā sesesu jiesu kū gaṇaṇā ||

'The prophets and the apostles, the highest gods, the universal monarchs, the Vāsu- and Baladeva's have been taken forth by unconquered Fate — what do then other beings matter?'

26. *duhao* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 63 n. 2.

27. Cp. Jāt. 509, g. 7. *jāṇe* is the reading of A, and suits the metre; it is an irregular form for skt. *janyāt*, the Pāli text has *jaṇṇā*.

28. D. quotes the following verse:

kāsāu gatir jagati yā śataśo na jātā
kiṃ tat sukhaṃ yad asakṛṇ na purānubhūtam |
kās tāḥ śrīyo na khalu yā bahuśo 'py avāptās
cetas tathāpi tava vardhata evu vāñchā ||

29. Cp. Jāt. 509, g. 15:

sākhāhi rukkho labhate samaññam
pahīnasākhāṃ pana khānum āhu
pahīmaputtassa mam' ajja hoti
Vāsetṭhi bhikkhūcariyāya kālo.

The sense of the verse would certainly be improved if the hemistiches were to be put in the same order as they are in the Jātaka. *samādhi* is explained as = *svāsthya*, which the word does not mean in other cases. But AK. III, 4, 17, 100 recognises *samādhi* = *samarthana* 'fitness, capability', which would pretty accurately suit our passage.

31. *kāmaguṇā ime te* is the reading of A. B¹.². J. L., but D. explains it as if we ought to read: *kāmaguṇā ēe te*. Ś. appears to read *susamḥiyā*, explaining it as = *susamḥitāḥ*.

33. *mā . . . saṅbhare* is explained by D. *mā . . . smārṣih*, which is possible. But I should rather think that *sambhure* is a locative from *sambhara* = *smara* (or **saṃsmara* = *saṃsmaraṇa*) 'remembrance, love', and that *mā hū* represents *mā bhūh*, viz. 'may you not at the remembrance of your relations . . .'

34. Ś. also reads *em ee* and records a *varia lectio imee*.

38. The meaning of this verse (as also of 44—45^a) is only intelligible with the help of the story told in the Jātaka (cp. ZDMG. LXII, 731 sq.). Cp. Jāt. 509, g. 18.

40. D. quotes the following verses:

kaśīt sakhe tvayā dṛṣṭaḥ śruteḥ sambhāvito 'pi vā |
kṣitāu vā yadī vā svarge yo jāto na mariṣyuti ||

and further

attheṇa Nandarāyā na tāio godhaṇṇa Kuiatto |
dhaṇṇeṇu Tilayasetṭhī puttehiṃ na tāio Sagaro ||

'King Nanda was not saved by his wealth, nor Kuiatta (?) by his many cows; the merchant Tilaka was not saved by his seed, nor Sagara by his sons'.

44—45. Cp. note on v. 38 infra. On *lahubbhūya-vihāriṇo* cp. Schubring Ācār. p. 97. The expression *mama hatth'ajja-m-āgayā* according to D. = *mama hastam ārya āgatāḥ*, but it is probably to be rendered by *mama hasta adya āgatāḥ* 'just now come into my hand'.

46. *kulala* (cp. SBE. XLV, p. 62 n. 1) is, of course, not = *kūlāla* 'owl' (Pischel § 80), but *kurara* 'sea-eagle', mentioned as a synonym of *utkrośa* in AK. II, 5, 23 (cp. *ukkuso kuraro* in Pāli, O. Franke Pāligrammatik pp. 68, 70). The form *vihurissāmi* spoils the metre; D. explains it as = *cariṣyāmi*, and it seems probable that here the word of the text has been ousted by the explanation, so that we ought to read *curissāmi*.

47. *giddhavamā u* (or *giddhavamāu?*) is to be rendered by *gṛdhropamayā* 'by the parable of the vultures' (not 'similes of the greedy man', SBE. XLV, p. 68). The words *urago suvaṇṇapāse vva* make bad metre; the following verse begins with *nāgo* 'elephant', and I think we had here originally *nāgo* 'serpent' (*nāgo suvaṇṇapāse vva*); it was explained as = $\begin{matrix} urago, \\ nāgo, \end{matrix}$ and in that way the gloss crept into the text.

48. Cp. Jāt. 409, g. 20.

49. The verses from here to the end of the chapter certainly do not belong to the original legend, but must have been composed by the Jain author. Here Ś. reads *raṭṭham* instead of *rajjam*.

51. Ś. mentions a *varia lectio dhammaparamparā* instead of *parāyanā*, which seems to make quite as good sense.

Chapter 15.

D.: *vyākhyātaṃ caturdaśam adhyayanāṃ samprati sabhikṣunāmakam pañcadaśam ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandhaḥ | ihānantarādhyayane nirnidānatūguṇu uktaḥ sa ca mukhyato bhikṣor eva bhikṣus ca guṇata iti tadguṇā anenocyante | ity anena sambandhenāyātasyādhyayanasyādisūtram ||*

1. D. quotes the following verse:

*egāṇiyassa dosā itthī sāṇe taheva paḷḷiṇe |
bhikkhuvīsohiṃ ahacca ya tamhā u sa vijjae gamaṇaṃ ||*

'the sins of the alone-living (monk) are women, apathy (?)¹ and enmity; that is why he ought to go on with his wandering, not hurting the purity of his begging-tour'.

2. *sarvadāṃsī : sarvaṃ gamyamānatvāt prāṇigaṇaṃ paśyaty ātmarat prekṣate sarvadārṣī |*

6. *kuṭūhalaṃ stryādīviṣayam.*

7. Cp. the note on VIII, 13 (supra) and SBE. XLV, p. 70 n. 3 (cp. ibd. XXII, p. 161 n. 1). The word *chinna* apparently means the rending of clothes (cp. Varāh. Bṛhs. chapter 71). D. quotes this verse:

*aṇjaṇakhaṇjaṇakaddamalitte mūsiyabhakkhie aggividadḍhe |
tunniyakuttīyapajjavālīḍhe hoi vivāgo suho āsuho vā ||*

'when (a cloth) is smeared with collyrium or lampblack² or dirt, gnawed by rats, burnt by fire or rent³, destroyed⁴ or eaten at the borders, there arises a good or evil result (out of that)'; and, moreover, he quotes the stanzas given by Jacobi (SBE. XXII, 161 n. 1) from the Comm. on Āyār. II, 5, 1, 15. *sara-* = *svara-* (cp. Varāh. Bṛhs. chapters 88, 90 and 95). The following verses are quoted:

*sujjaṃ ravai maūro kukkuḍo risahaṃ saraṃ |
haṃso ravai gandhāraṃ majjhimaṃ tu gavelayā ||*

¹ I do not know what *sāṇa* is; can it possibly be *styāna* 'apathy'? Or is *sāṇe* simply a slip instead of *māṇe* 'pride'?

² *khaṇjana* means *kajjala* according to the comm. to XXXIV, 4 infra.

³ *tunniya* = *tunna*?

⁴ About *kuttī-* cp. Schubring Āyār. s. v.

'the peacock sings the *ṣādja*, the cock the *ṛṣabha*, the goose the *gāndhāra*, and the *gavāiduka*¹ the *madhyama*-note (viz., the first second, third and fourth primary; notes)'; further

sajjeṇa lahae vittaṃ kantaṃ ca na viṇassae |
gāvo puttā ya mittā ya nārīṇaṃ hoi vallabho ||
risaheṇa u isariyaṃ seṇāvuccaṃ dhaṇāṇi ya | ityādi

'by (hearing) the *ṣādja* he obtains wealth, and does not lose his beloved; (he obtains?) cows, sons and friends, and becomes a favourite amongst women; by (hearing) the *ṛṣabha* he obtains a kingdom, the position of a commander-in-chief and wealth', &c.

For *bhūmam* = *bhūmāu bhavam bhūkampādīlakṣaṇam* the following verse is quoted:

śabdena mahatā bhūmir yadā rasati kampate |
senāpatir amātyas ca rājā rāṣṭraṃ ca pīḍyate ||

and for *āntarikṣam* (= *gandharvanagarāli*) these:

kapilaṃ sasyaghātāya mūḍjiṣṭhaṃ haraṇaṃ gavāṃ |
avyaktavarṇaṃ kurute balakṣobhaṃ na samśayah ||
gandharvanagaraṃ snigdhaṃ suprākāraṃ satoraṇam |
sāumyādīsaṃsam āśritya rājnas tad vijayaṃkaram ||

Further for *svapna* (cp. note on VIII, 13) the following:

gāyane rodanam brūyān nartane vadhabandhanam |
hasane śocanam brūyāt paṭhane kalahaṃ tathā ||

Cp. v. Negelein Traumschlüssel des Jagaddeva p. 237 ff. (II, 43—44) for very close parallels to this verse.

From the *lakṣaṇavidyā* (cp. note on VIII, 13) the following verse is quoted:

eakkuṣiṇche suhao dantasīṇche ya bhojanaṃ iṭṭhaṃ |
tayancheṇa ya sokkhaṃ nahanehe hoi paramaṃ dhaṇaṃ ||

i. e. *caḥkuṣiṇche suhṛd dantasneche ca bhojanaṃ iṣṭam | tvaksnehena ca sāukhyaṃ nakhasneche bhavati paramaṃ dhanam ||*

From the *daṇḍavidyā* six verses are quoted in the story of Karakaṇḍu (Auszg. Erz. p. 36, 26 ff.), to which D. here refers. The *vāstavidyā*² is explained as = *prāsādādīlakṣaṇābhīdhāyakaṃ*

¹ Cp. v. Bradke ZDMG. XXXVI, 470; Leumann Āup. s. 165.

² Cp. Bühler WZKM. VIII, 29.

śāstram; it is treated by Varāhamihira in the Brhs. ch. 53. The *aṅgavidyā* (Varāh. Brhs. ch. 51) is referred to by the verse *sira-pphurane kira rajjam | ityādi* (quoted above, note on VIII, 13). The *śāstra* called *svarasya vijayaḥ* is illustrated by this verse:

*sāmāsūrasavāyasakosiyasajavattarāsahasivāo |
jambuyavasahā vāmāpatthāṇe kajjasiddhiyarā ||*

'when the female cuckoo¹, the heron, the crow, the owl, the woodpecker², the donkey, the female and male jackals and the bull (sound) from the left side, they forebode success in (all) undertakings'.

For this passage cp. Franke Dīghanikāya p. 13 ff. (with very instructive notes). These varieties of science seem to have been equally abhorred by Buddhists and Jains.

8. *nettaṃ ti | netrasabdena netrasaṅkārakam iha sāvīrāṅjanādi gṛhyate |* — D. quotes this verse:

*varjayed vidalaṃ śūlī kuṣṭhī māṃsaṃ jvarī gṛhṭam |
navam annam atīsārī netrarogī ca māithunam ||*

9. *kṣatriyā rājāno gaṇā Mallādīsamūhā Ugrā āraksikādayo rājaputrā nrpasutāḥ . . . bhogikā vivīṣṭanepathyādībhogavanto 'mātyādayaḥ |* *gaṇa* may be identical with *saṅgha*, the term by which Kāuṭ. XI, 1 (p. 376) denotes the Malla's, Licchivi's &c. The Ugras are a well-known mixed caste (Kṣattriya and Śūdrā), Kāuṭ. III, 7 (p. 164); Manu X, 9 &c. As regards *Bhoiya*, which is explained as being = *Bhogika*, I think D. has committed an error, for I consider *Bhoiya* may be = *Bhoja* (in Pkt. *Bhoga*, Āp. S. §§ 23. 38; KS. &c.), a well-known Kshattriya race. This is certainly the opinion of Jacobi, SBE. XLV, p. 71 n. 2. There is indeed a *pāthāntara* to this verse in Ś., but I am unable to make out how it runs.

12. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 72 n. 1. The verse is certainly corrupt in some way or other, and Devendra's attempt to explain it leads him into adopting some very audacious modes of interpretation. D. quotes the following verse:

*sāhavo to ciyatteṇa nimantejja jahakkamaṃ |
jai tattha kei icchejja tehiṃ saddhiṃ tu bhunjae ||*

¹ About *śyāmā* cp. BR.

² *śatapattrā* means both 'woodpecker' and 'cuckoo, peacock' or 'parrot'.

'the monks must with amiability make invitations in due order; if there are any people who accept, they must eat together with them'.

13. On *āyāmaga* and *sovira* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 72 n. 2. 3.

14. *vihijjai* is said by D. to be *vyathate* | *dharmadhyānatas trasate*; but this seems highly improbable, as *vyath-* seems to give *va(t)h-* in Prākṛit (cp. *pavvahiya-* = *pra-vyathita-* Āyār. I, 2, 1, 1, 2, 4, 3). I think *vihijjai* is = *vi-hīyate*.

15. For *sahia* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 72 n. 4. It spoils the metre, but I have retained it nevertheless in the text, as D. comments upon it.

Chapter 16.

D.: *vyākhyātam pañcadaśam adhyayanam adhunā ṣoḍaśam ārabhyate* | *asya cāyam abhisambandhaḥ* | *ihānantarādhyayane bhikṣuguṇā uktās te ca tattvato brahmacaryavivasthitasya bhavanti* | *tad api brahmaguptiparijñānata iti* | *tā ihābhidhīyanta ityanena sambandhenāyātasyāsyādhyayanasyādīsūtram* ||

1. *sevittā havai* is undoubtedly an older and better reading than *sevijjā*; as regards the form cp. Pischel § 582 n. 3.

5. *kudyaṃ leṣṭukādiracitam*: *kūya*^o must be the proper reading, although it is only retained in B¹, cp. Skt. *kūj-*.

1. D. quotes the following verse:

aṭṭhamīpakkhīe mottuṃ vāyaṇākālam eva ya |
sesakālam āyantīo neyāo 'kālacārīo ||

'omitting the *aṣṭamī* and the *pakṣa*-days and also the time for sermons those women who come at other times are to be known as coming at the wrong time'.

4. *saṃsthānam ākārūḥ*. D. quotes this verse:

asakkaṃ rūvūm addaṭṭhuṃ cakkhugoyaram āgayaṃ |
rūgaddose ya je tattha te buho parivajjāe ||

'it is impossible not to see a figure that comes within range of the

eye; but the wise man avoids the sympathy and antipathy that are there'.

5. Cp. § 5 supra.

6. In another version according to Ś. the first half-verse runs thus: *hassadappaṃ raiṃ kiḍḍaṃ sahabhuttāsīyāṇi ca* |

7. *madaḥ kāmodrekah.*

8. Ś. apparently reads *dhammaṃ laddhaṃ*, as he explains it as = *dharmyaṃ labdham.* — *jattatthaṃ* = *yūtrārthaṃ saṃyamānirvāhanārthaṃ na tu rūpādyartham* |

10. *Kāmaguṇāḥ* | *kāmasya guṇā upakārakāḥ.*

12. *sahabhuttāsīyāṇi* does not make good sense. I suppose that *hāsa°* (or *hassa°* = *hāsya°*) is the right reading, as B¹.² give *hasīyaṃ*. From D. nothing conclusive is to be gathered. *tāluḍaṃ* is rendered *tālapuṭam*, which, however, will give no reasonable sense here; probably Jacobi (SBE. XLV, p. 77 n. 1) is right in suggesting it to be *tūlakūṭa* = *kālakūṭa*.

17. The translation of the last half-verse in SBE. XLV, p. 77 is not quite to the point. D. says: *siddhā purātanāsūtsarpīṇiṣu siddhyanti . . . mahāvideheṣu . . . setsyanti tathāpare anantāyām anāgatāddhāyām.* Consequently we must translate: 'through it (the law of the Jinās) (some beings) have attained perfection, (others) do it (just now), and (still others) will do it (in the future)'.

Chapter 17.

D.: *vyākhyātam ṣoḍaśam adhyayanam adhunā pāpaśramaṇīyā-khyaṃ saptadaśam ūrabhyate* | *asya cāyam abhisambandhaḥ* | *ihānantarādhyayane daśa brahmacariyoguptaya uktās tās ca pāpasthānavarjanād evāsevitum śakyante* | *iti pāpaśramaṇasvarūpābhidhānatas tad evocyata ityanena sambandhenāyātasyādhyayanasyādisūtram* ||

1. D.: *prathamam siṃhavṛtṭiyā pravrajya pāścāt punar yathāsukhaṃ yathā tathā nidrāvīkathādīkaraṇalakṣaṇena prakāreṇa sukham ātmano 'vabhāsate* | *tuśabdasyāiva kārārthatvād yathāsukham eva śṛgālavṛtṭiyāiva vihared ity arthaḥ* || Ś. says: *paṭhyate ca* | *je ke ime* (= *ayam*).

4. *khīṃsai nindati*: *khīṃs-* is a verbal root of rare occurrence, cp. *khīṃsaejjā* XIX, 83 (infra), *khīṃsae* Āyār. I, 2, 4, 4;

Uvaesamālā v. 331 (GSAI. XXV, 226), *khimsiya* KS. Schubr. 6, 1, *khimsañija-* Nāyādh. 3, 27. *khimsana-* = *nindana* Āup. S. § 32 and *khimsañā* ibid. § 116. Leumann is certainly right in thinking it to be a desiderative form of the root *kṣan-*, cp. IF. XXXV. 217 f.

6. *hariyāṇi dūrvādīni*.

7. *nisejṇā* = *nisadyā svādhyaṅyabhūmih*; *nisadyā* is 'a small bed or couch'. About *pādakambala* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 78 n. 2.

8. As regards *davadavassa* cp. J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 14 n.; Tessitori GSAI. XXV, 176. It would be **druva-dravasya* in Skt, the construction of which is scarcely intelligible. But there is also in Skt. a verb *dravasyāti* (*paricaraṇe*), gaṇa *kaṇvādi* to Pāṇ. III, 1, 27. *carāi*: from D. it seems as if we had to read *saṃcarāi*. On *ullaṅghanaḥ svavatsaḍimbhādīnām adhaḥkartā* cp. I, 33 supra).

9. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 79 n. 1.

10. Ś. himself reads *guruparibhāsae*, but mentions *°paribhāvae* as a *pāṭhāntara*.

11. D. gives *pramukharaḥ prakarṣeṇa mukharaḥ*, which proves that we must read *pamuhare*.

12. '*viṇḍaṃ ca' kalahaṃ caḥ pūraṇe | udīrayati | kathaṃ cid upaśāntam api utprāsanādīnā pravṛddhiṃ nayati |* The translation 'is a controversialist' in SBE. XLV, p. 79 is not quite to the point. *atta°* = *āpta°*, but Ś. reads *attapaṇḥahā*, and explains it as = *ātmapraśnahā*.

14. *sasarakkhapāe* = *sarajaskapādaḥ*, but *°sarakkha°* cannot be = *rajaska-* according to any known rule of grammar. Still, *°sarakkha°* may be correct, for we find *śaras-* 'a thin cover of ashes' Āp. Śr. S. VI, 9, 1, and Skt. **śaraska-*, a derivation from *śaras-*, like *rajaska-* from *rajas-*, may mean 'covered with ashes or dust'; from this form we should get in Prākṛit *sarakkha-*.

15. Concerning the prohibition to eat milk and things produced from milk cp. J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 271 n. 3. But the *paṇḍarabhikkhu* spoken of in the Samarāiccakahā as avoiding all products of the cow (Jacobi apud Hertel Pūrṇabhadra's Pañc. p. 295, cp. *pāṇḍarabhikṣuḥ* in Mahāvvyutp. 178, 25) cannot well be a Jain monk; and this is still more impossible if he is really (as Jacobi suggests) identical with the *śvetabhikṣuḥ* of whom the Jain Pañc. (Pūrṇabhadra) p. 181, 21—22 says:

*narāṇām nāpito dhūrtah pakṣiṇām cāiva vāyasaḥ |
catuspadām śrgālas tu śvetabhīkṣus tapasvinām ||*

Moreover, Dr. Meyer l. c. points to Prabandhacintāmaṇi p. 115, where the Jain ascetics are derided by an enemy of Hemacandra for eating too much milk, curds and ghee. Consequently, there cannot have been a strong restriction imposed on the Jaina monks concerning the use of milk. It may be that some heterodox sects — and the Jains amongst them — shunned milk on account of its frequent use in the Brahmanic ritual. Moreover, the Jains of course believe milk to be full of small living organisms which might be destroyed by people partaking of milk, curds, butter &c. (cp. for instance the verse from Devendra in ZDMG. 64, 398, 13—14).

16. *atthantaṇmi* = *astamayati* D. We find in AMg. JM. M. *atthamaṇa-* = *astamayana-* (Pischel § 149), *atthamia* = *astamita-*, but also *atthāi* = *astāyate* (Pischel § 558), and from this may be derived a participle **atthā(y)anta-* > **atthāanta-* > **atthānta-* > *atthanta-*.

17. *parapūṣaṇḍāḥ Sāugatādayaḥ*. D. here quotes the verse:
mḍvī śayyā prātar utthūya peyā &c.

which seems to have been quite common amongst the Jains; it is quoted from the comm. on Sthān. VIII by Leumann WZKM. III, 332 n. 2. About *gāṇamgaṇika-* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 79 n. 2.

18. There is a reference to this verse in J. J. Meyer, Hindu Tales p. 26 n. 2, which probably applies to the next one.

19. *jemai* and *jimai*, substitutes for *bhuj-* Hc. IV, 110. *jim-* 'to eat' is found also in Skt. (BR. s. v.) although the root is decidedly Prākṛtic.

20. Concerning *pañcakuśilasamvṛtaḥ* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 80 n. 2. Read *garhiē* to make the metre correct.

21. The text of the last half line is not quite certain. According to D. we really ought to read as in the text above: *ārāhae logam iṇaṇ taḥā paraṇ*, which is also the reading of B² and J¹. But A has: *ārāhae duhao logam iṇaṇ*, above which has been written the correction *ā. l. i. t. p.* (as in our text). This is also the reading of B¹ (and two other B. Mss., while another one

¹ With the slight mistake of *pari* for *paraṇ*.

has tried to combine both readings (B. 644) giving: *ā. d. l. i. tahā paraṃ*. The question from where the word *duhao* originated can scarcely be solved, as there is nothing in the text that would suggest the introduction of this word, it being perfectly clear and reasonable without it.

Chapter 18.

D.: *uktam saptadaśam adhyayanam adhmā Saṃjayīyākhyaṃ aṣṭādaśam ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandhaḥ | ihānantarādhyayane pāpasthānavarjanam uktam tac ca sāṃnyatasyāiva sa ca bhogardhityāgata eveti sa eva Saṃjayodāharaṇata ihoeyata ity anena sambandhenāyātasyāsyādhyayanasyādīsūtram ||*

1. *mīgavva-* is, of course, *mṛgavya-*. D. says: *pāṭhāntareṇa mṛgavadham*, but *mīgavahaṃ* would scarcely suit the metre.

2. *hayāṇī* &c. is explained by D. as being = *hayāṇīka-*, which is impossible. J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 82 n. 1 is certainly right in deriving the words from **hayāṇī* &c., although such forms do not exist in Sanscrit (but cp. *Indrāṇī*, *Brahmāṇī* &c., Johansson Uppsalastud. p. 49 ff.). *mahayā* is here used as a feminine form, cp. J. J. Meyer l. c.

3. *chuhai* is mentioned by Hc. IV, 143 amongst the substitutes of *kṣip-*; it is certainly from *kṣubh-*.

4. *apphova* is said to be *āspḥota* 'Calotropis gigantea' or 'Jasminum Sambac' (also the name of various other plants, Lex.); but I know no other case where a *v* stands for a *t*. The reading *jhaviya*^o occurring in B^{1,2} might well be = *kṣapita-* (cp. Pischel § 326).

7. *ghamu* is explained as = *ghātakaḥ*, *hananāśīlaḥ*; it is probably derived from Skt. *hatnū-*.

11. The reading *taṃ* in B¹ would make very good sense, *taṃ* being = *tvam*; but as it is not supported by the comm., I dare not introduce it into the text.

12. According to Ś. this verse (like v. 11) ends with *kiṃ himśāe pasajjasi* in another version.

13. *peccattha-* is explained in the comm. as = *pretyārtha-*; it is probably derived from a form **pretyatva-*.

15. *nī-har-* is derived from *nīh-sar-* by D., Jacobi Ausg. Erz. s. v. &c.; but J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 141 n. 2 thinks this impossible, and would like to derive it from *nir-har-* (cp. *nīhāri* = *nir-hārīn-* Āup. S. § 56). I do not see why it should not be *nīh-sar-*.

18. *mahaya tti | supṛyatayayād mahat* D.; but Meyer l. c. with much probability explains it as being an adverb 'very much, exceedingly'.

20. Concerning the *kṣattriya* mentioned here D. says: *sahapūrvajanmani vāimānika āsīt tatas cyutaḥ kṣatriyakule 'jāni | tatra kutaścīt tathāvidhanimittataḥ smṛtapūrvajanmā tata evotpannavāirāgyaḥ pravrajyām grhītavān viharaṃś ca Saṃjayamuniṃ dṛṣtvā tadvimarsārtham idam uktavān ||* — Ś. apparently reads *rajjan* instead of *rattham*.

21. *māhaṇe pravrajitaḥ*.

23. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 83 n. 2. *meyanne* is explained by D. as being *meya-jñu-* (*meya-* = *jivādivastu*); *meya-* would consequently be = *prumeya* of the logic.

24. *nāyae | jñātu eva jñātakaḥ kṣatriyaḥ ||* It is well known that Mahāvira belonged to the clan of Jñātṛ or Jñātṛka kṣatriya's, cp. e. g. Jacobi SBE. XXII, p. x ff.

26. According to Ś. this verse does not occur in all the Mss. (it is possible that he thinks the same of vv. 24—25, as he connects 27 immediately with 23, but this is not quite certain).

28. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 84 n. 1.

30. Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 84 n. 2 suggests that *viḥjā-m-anusamcare* may be = *vidvān anusamcaret* (cp. *viḥjā* in the next verse); this is probably right. Cp. Hc. II, 15; Pischel § 299.

33. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 84 n. 4.

34—51. On these verses cp. the very instructive notes by Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 85 ff.

34. Bharata, the first *cakravartin* of the Jains, is probably identical with the famous Bharata, son of Duṣyanta, called the *cakravartī sarvabhūmaḥ*.

35. Concerning Sagara and his 60,000 sons cp. R. Fick Eine jainistische Bearbeitung der Sagara-Sage, Kiel 1889, who has edited and translated the Prākṛt legend given by D. He is mentioned even by the Buddhists, e. g. Jāt. 541, g. 10 (amongst a number of other righteous kings) and Jāt. 543, g. 130 (where

observe the expression: *sāgarantaṃ . . . vijitvā*). In both passages he is called *Sāgara*. The Brahminical version of his story is well known from the epic literature.

36. *Maghavan* is not mentioned elsewhere, as far as I know. I think the Jains have taken up the old Vedic epithet (in later times the name) of Indra, and made a fictitious king out of it. The legend told by D. only occupies some few lines and contains absolutely nothing except the mention of his parents and his capital, Śrāvastī.

37. Sanatkumāra is mentioned as a mythical sage as early as in the Chānd. Up. VII, 1, 1. 26, 2 and later on in the epics &c. It is curious that we find a *Ṣaṇṇkumārakappa* amongst the Jain heavens (XXXVI, 223 infra), and that the Buddhists have made a *Brahmā Ṣaṇṇkumāra* out of him (cp. DN. III, 1, 28 = XXVII, 32 &c.). The legend from D. is published in Jacobi Ausg. Erz. pp. 20—28. His legend has been combined by the Jains with that of Brahmadata (Citra and Sambhūta, Chapter XIII), in so far as Sambhūta, on seeing the queen-consort of Ṣaṇṇkumāra, formed the decision to become a universal monarch in a subsequent existence, and was consequently reborn as King Brahmadata.

38. Śānti, the sixteenth *tīrthakara*, was a son of King Viśvasena and Airādevī of Hastināpura. His previous births are told at some length in the comm., but there is absolutely nothing of interest in them, except the insertion of the well-known story of King Śibi and the dove (cp. MBh. III, 139, 197; KSS. &c.; the hawk is here called *ullāvaga-*, which must be = *ullāpaka-*, cp. *utkrośa-*); although here Śibi figures under the name »Prince Vajrāyudha», being Śānti in a former existence.

39. Kunthu, the seventeenth *tīrthakara*, was the son of King Māra and Śrīdevī of Hastināpura. His story contains nothing more than the common notices of his birth, birthplace, the place of his *mokṣa*, the time of his life &c., and is written in Sanscrit. Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 85 n. 5 thinks *Kunthu* is a corruption of *Kakutṣtha*, but *kunthu* is also the name of a certain small insect (XXXVI, 138 infra).

40. Ara, the eighteenth *tīrthakara*, was a son of King Sudarśana in Gajapura. His story (in Sanscrit) is of the same sort as that of Kunthu. Śānti, Kunthu and Ara were all universal monarchs before becoming *tīrthakara*'s.

41. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 86 n. 1.
42. *°sūraṇo* is the correct reading, cp. *sūrai* enumerated amongst the substitutes of *bhañj-* in Hc. IV, 106.
44. *sakkhaṃ Sakkeṇa coio* = IX, 61^b (supra); 45^b (infra).
45. = IX, 61 (supra). In J. and SBE. XLV this and the following verse stand in the reverse order.
46. The stories of these kings are told in the introduction to the ninth chapter.
48. The story of Udāyaṇa is published in Jacobi Ausg. Erz. p. 28 ff. But the name of this king ought properly to be written *Uddāyaṇa* (which I have not introduced into the text, there being no variants here, but cp. Ausg. Erz. p. 28; ZDMG. 67, 670) His story is identical with the legend of Rudrāyaṇa in Divyāvad. ch. XXXVII (cp. JA. 1910, p. 608), but episodes from the history of the famous Udayana, king of Vatsa, have been introduced into this story.
49. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 87 n. 4. The story of King Nandana (in Sanscrit) is short and without interest.
50. D. seems to have preferred the reading *añattha°*, but the explanation is rather confused. I think that *anattā°* must be the correct rendering.
51. The story of Mahābala is told by D. at some length. But as it runs just in the same fashion as other legends of saints, there is nothing of special interest in it. M. was converted by Dharmaghoṣa, a disciple of Vimala, the thirteenth *tīrthakara*. Moreover, the reader is referred to the Bhagavatī for further notice of M. — Ś. apparently reads *addāya sirasā siram* (= *śīraḥ*), although he mentions *siriṃ* as a *paṭhāntara*.
52. *viśeṣaṃ viśiṣṭatāṃ gamyamānatvān mithyādarśanebhyo Jinasāsanasya* |
53. Ś. apparently reads *samaṭṭhā bhāsiyā vaī*, but mentions both *savvā* and *saccā* as *paṭhāntara*'s.
54. Ś. reads *ādāya pariṇivase (paṭhyate ca | attāṇaṃ pariṇivase)*.

Chapter 19.

D.: *vyākhyātam aṣṭadaśam adhyayanam adhunā ekonaviṃśam ārabhyate | aśya cāyam abhisambandhaḥ | anantarādhyayane bhogardhityāga uktas tasmāc ca śrāmaṇyam upajāyate tae cāpratikkarmatayā praśasyataram bhavātity apratikarmatoeyata ity anena sambandhenāyātasyāsyādhyayanasyādīsūtram ||*

1. D. explains *kānana* by *bṛhadvykṣāśraya* and *vanāni* by *udyānāny āramāḥ krīḍāvanāni ca. Sogrīva* as the name of a town does not occur anywhere else, as far as I know.

2. *Miyāputta* (Mṛgāputra) is the name of the first story of the first *śrutaskandha* of the *Vipākaśruta* (aṅga XI). But there he is a son of King Vijaya and his queen Mṛgā in Mṛgagrāma, and is born blind, dumb and deaf, without hands or feet (Weber Ind. St. XVI, 336). *damīsare | daminām upasaminām īśvuro damīśvaraḥ | bhāvīkālāpekṣam cāitat ||*

3. D. seems to take *nandana* as an adjective (*saṃyuddhijanaka*). *dogundaga-* is explained by Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 88 n. 2 as being = *dvikundaka-*, but I do not know what this might be supposed to mean. D. says that 'the old ones' (*vṛddhāḥ*) explain it by *trīyastrīṃśa*.

4. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 89 n. 1.

5. *aicchantam* D. A. B². J., which I have retained in the text, is certainly corrupt. Either we have to read *añicchantaṃ* (B¹), which would mean 'not wishing (anything)', or rather *añjantaṃ* = *atīyantaṃ* 'passing by'.

6. About *dehai* cp. Pischel § 66 (Hc. IV, 181 does not mention *dehai*, but *dekkhai* as a substitute for *darś-*, cp. Pischel § 554). *manye* stands here, as in Sanskrit, without exercising any influence on the construction of the sentence.

7. Between this verse and the following one B¹ and B² insert this verse:

*devalogacuo santo māṇusaṃ bhavum āgao |
saṃṇināṇe samuppanne jūīsaraṇaṃ purāṇayam ||*

which is not in the commentary. It seems to contain a reminiscence of Niry. 459, but I do not know from where it originates.

8^c. = IX, 1^c (supra).

9. Ś. also reads *visaehim*; *visaesu* apparently originated from the commentaries, as *visaehim* is regarded as a *vacanavyatyaya* for *viṣayeṣu*.

10. The curious vocative *ammo* is dealt with by Pischel § 366^b, who thinks it contains the particle *u*. But I scarcely believe in this explanation, and should rather suggest that we have here an old dual **ammāu*, and that the word means 'father and mother'. Cp. *amma* in the next verse.

14. *vyādhayo 'tīvabādhāhetavaḥ kuṣṭhādayo rogā jvarādayaḥ |*
— *oḡhattha-* is = **ghasta-* (= *ghasita-*), not = *grasitā-*, *grasta-* (cp. *ghāsa-* = *ghāsa-*, but explained by *grāsa-* in the commentaries, Leumann *Āup. S. s. v.*).

15. *kīsanti* = *kliśyante* (cp. *kesa* = *kleśa-* instead of *kīlesa-* which is more common, and Hc. II, 106).

21. *alpapāpakarmā alpāsātavedanaś ca*.

22. *avaijjhai* Mss.; but this must be an old corruption for *ava-ujjhai*.

23. The first half-verse sounds like some Buddhist stanza, but I cannot make it out.

25. *samatā rāgadveṣapurihāreṇa tulyatā*.

29. *pesa-* is = *preṣya-* (Hc. II, 92); we find *preṣyavarga-* in Rām. I, 17, 14.

30. *sannidhir ghr̥tāder ucitakālātikrameṇa sthāpanam | sa cāsāu saṃcayaś ca sannidhisamcayaḥ ||*

31—32. Here are enumerated the *pariśaha*'s 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 12. 11. 17. 13 (*vudhapariśaha* includes *tādāna*, *turjana* and *vadha-bandha*^o). 14 and 15, according to the introduction to chap. II (supra p. 283).

33. The *kāpoti vṛttiḥ* is mentioned in MBh. III, 206, 4 (Nīlakaṇṭha : *alpasamgraharūpā*). D. says: *yathā hi te nityasāṅkitāḥ kaṇakīṭādigrahaṇe pravṛttāḥ*. It seems as if it were not the fearfulness but the living on nothing that is expressed by the word.

34. *suhoio | sukhocitaḥ sukhayogyah ||*

36. *ākāśe Gaṅgāsrota iva dustara iti yojyate | lokarūḍhya cāitad uktam ||*; the *Ākāśagaṅgā* is well known in the Sanskrit literature. There is an expression: *ākāśagaṅgam otārento viya* in the Pāli canon, which I totally misunderstood in the WZKM. XXIII, 176 n. 1 (it seems to refer to the roar of the river when falling down on the earth).

37. *nirassāya* = *nirāsvāda*-. Cp. the *asidhārā*^o or *āsīdhāravrata* of the Skt. literature (BR.), e. g. Ragh. XIII, 67 with Mallinātha's comm. (M. quotes from Yādava: *yuvā yuvatyā sārđhaṃ jan mugdhabhartṛvād ācāret | antarnivṛttasaṅguḥ syād āsīdhāravratam hi tat*); cp. Stenzler ZDMG. XL, 523 ff. The Iranian conception of people passing over the sword's edge on the way to the other world is well-known.

38. Jacobi (SBE. XLV, p. 92 n. 2) has been at pains to interpret the expression: *ahī v'egantadiṭṭhīe cāritte* &c. in a very ingenious way; but such a construction would be quite incredible, and I think *ahī* must be a very old corruption of *ahe* (= *adhaḥ*). Then we should have to translate: 'the right method of looking down or looking only in one direction is difficult, oh son!'. That monks should look down at the alms-begging and not let their eyes wander round on to various things is certainly a rule common to Buddhists and Jains¹. The reading *duccare* of B¹² would suit *cāritte* much better than does *dukkare*.

39. *pāuṃ* is translated in SBE. XLV, p. 92 by 'swallow'; but I should rather think it is from *pā*- 'to keep, to preserve', viz. 'as it is difficult to keep a kindled fire-flame burning' &c.

40. *kotthala*- means *kuśūla*- 'granary', Deśīn. 2, 48 (quoted SBE. XLV, p. 92 n. 3), but scarcely 'bag'. I should rather take it as another word meaning 'cloth' (comm.) and translate the sentence: 'as it is difficult to wear a cloth made of wind' — this would be a taunt at the *digvasanam*. But I cannot find a word *kotthala*- 'cloth' elsewhere.

44. Ś. apparently has the same reading *so bent'ammā*^o as A, but also mentions *so beī* and *to bent'*. *pīpāsā* is used here exactly in the same way as *tṛṣṇā* by the Buddhists.

45. The descriptions of the various hells occur in frequent passages of the Brahminical and Buddhist scriptures. Copious passages are given in Scherman Visionsliteratur; L. Feer JA. 7, XI, 300 ff., cp. also my Paccekabuddhagesch. pp. 11 ff. 118 ff.

47. Here as in the following verse Ś. gives *aṇantaḡuṇā* instead of *oḡuṇe*.

48. The expression: *jahā imam ihaṃ sīyaṃ* is somewhat colourless; one would feel inclined to suggest: *jahā himam i. s.* 'as the snow is cold here'.

¹ Cp. Gaut. III, 17 (quoted in SBE. XXII, p. xxvi).

49. *kandu-* in Skt. means 'a boiler, saucepan, a sort of oven'; *kunduo* — although retained by D. — must be a spurious reading.

50. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 94 n. 1.

52. *kheriya-* is explained by *khinna-*, which is certainly impossible. It must be = *kṣepita-*, but the meaning is not quite clear. It may be that it means something like: 'I have been made to glide down'.

54. *kūvanta-* is explained by *kūjant-*, but etymologically it certainly belongs to *kū-* 'to cry, scream' (*kuvate, kokūyate* &c.). *Kolasuṇaehiṃ ti sūkaraśvarūpadhāribhiḥ* | *kola-* certainly means 'a boar', but I should suggest that we have here a very old corruption for *kolha^o*, which is identical with *kulho śṛgālaḥ* Deśīn. 2, 34 (= *kolha-*, *kulha-* = **kroṣṭa-*, Pischel § 242). The epithets *sāmekhiṃ sabalehi ca* (= *śyāmāiḥ śabalāś ca*) remind us of RV. X, 14, 10; Jāt. 544, g. 155 (*sabalo ca sāmo ca duve suvānā* &c.), cp. Paccekabuddhagesch. p. 17 n. 1. I think *phāḍio* is the right reading; it is = *sphāṭita-* (Pischel § 208).

55. *atasī* = *atasīpuṣpa-* is 'Linum usitatissimum'. *bhalla-* or *bhallī* means 'a certain sort of arrow'.

56. The word *samilā* has not been explained by the comm., but in XXVII, 4 it occurs again, and there the Avacūri of B¹ explains it by *yugarandhrakīlakaḥ*. It is = *śamyā* 'the pin of a yoke' (cp. Jackson IF. XXV, 180 sq.). *samilā* is, of course, formed from the same root as *śamyā*, but with another suffix; the explanation given by Pischel § 247 is absurd. As for *totta-* cp. *cottaṃ pratodaḥ* Deśīn. 3, 19 (with *c* for *t* as in some other Prākṛit words, Pischel § 216; Charpentier MO. VIII, 181 ff.). Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 95 n. 1 quotes *rojjo rśyāḥ* from Deśīn. 7, 13, which should be read 7. 12. But as *rojja-* is certainly = *rohita-* and this also means 'a certain species of antelope or cerf', this may be right. But I never heard that antelopes are yoked to carts (cp. Deśīn. 7, 12) and driven on with goads. D. explains it by *paśuviśeṣaḥ*, and consequently it may be some sort of domestic animal.

58. *ḍhaṃka* is = *dhvāṅka-* 'a crow'; cp. *jhaṃkhai* (from **dhaṃkhai*, Pischel § 216) = *vilapati* Hc. IV, 148.

59. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 95 n. 3. Ś. reads *vipāḍio*, but mentions *vivāio* as a *pāṭhāntara*.

60. The *Asipattravana* is well known even from other descriptions of the hells.

61. *musañṭhi* is certainly the old form of the word, as we have *musṛṇṭhi* in Kāuṭ. p. 54, 6. But the form *musuṇḍhi* also occurs in Āup. S. § 1. Zachariæ (in a letter dated 9. XII. 1913) informs me that *muṣuṇḍhi* is the form that occurs in Hem. Uṇ. 633; Śākaṭ. Liṅg. 35 ed. Franke (cp. further Vāij. p. 118; Hem. Śeṣāḥ 149). He has treated of the word in GGA. 1898, p. 472, and there points out the form *bhuṣuṇḍi*, which seems to be connected with it.

62. *churiyā* is = *kṣurikā* (Ind. Stud. XV, 427); *kalpanī* 'a scissors or shears', only in lexx. in Sanskrit. There is a *pā-ṭhāntara* for *ukkitto* in Ś., but it is almost impossible to decipher it, the page on which it stands being almost obliterated; I doubt whether it can possibly be *vocchinno*.

63. Ś. records a varia lectio *gāhio* instead of *vāhio*.

64. *gala-* is explained as = *baḍiṣa-* 'a hook', but this sense does not occur elsewhere, as far as I know; in Skt. *gala-* also means 'a rope'. D. takes *magarajālchīṇi* (= *makarajālāih*) to be a dvandva-compound, but I doubt whether this can be right. I should rather think it to mean 'a net for (catching) *makara*'s'. *ulliya-* is said to be *ullikhitu-*, which is scarcely possible; but I cannot find any probable derivation for this word.

65. *vi-damṣa-* is said to be *śyena-* 'a hawk'; Sct. *vi-damṣa-* is only known in the sense of 'any pungent food that excites thirst' Śiś. 10, 10. I should rather think that it means some instrument for catching birds, cp. *saṃdamṣa-*, *°damṣikā* 'a pincers' (but in Lal. V. 312, 9 there appears to exist a word *saṃdamṣikā* that would mean 'catching, taking hold of with the beak').

66. *kuhāḍa-* 'an ax', cp. Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 96 n. 1; Pischel §§ 239-258.

67. The comm. and all the Mss. read *kumāra-*, but p. *kum-māra-* and the modern *kamār* 'a blacksmith' show that *kamāra-* must be the correct form (derived from *karmakāra-*, SBE. XLV, p. 96 n. 2). But it seems curious that the blacksmiths should treat the iron with blows with the flat hand and the fist (*capeta-* and *muṣṭi-*).

68. *kalakalanta-* may be = Skt. *kalakalavant-* 'roaring, hissing'.

69. D. explains *sollaga-* by *bhaṭṭirīkṛta-* 'roasted on a spit'. *sollaga-* belongs to *sollai*, a substitute for *pac-* 'to cook, roast' Hc. IV, 90 (cp. *solla-* 'roasted, roasted lump of meat' Uvās. §§ 129.

240, 244, *sollaya-* ibd., *solliya-* Āup. S. § 74). It is explained by Pischel § 244 to be = *sūdayati* 'he cooks'. But this is no doubt a mistake, and Hoernle Uvās. s. v. is right in deriving *solla-* from Skt. *śālya-* 'roasted on a spit'. *sollaga-* is certainly a substantive here, and means 'a lump of roasted meat'. *khāviya-* must be from *khād-*, but it cannot be = *khādita-*; *khād-* sometimes has the present form *khāi* (Hc. IV, 228) < *khāai*, and thence a root *khā-* was extracted, from which arose a causative *khāvei* = **khāpayati*; *khāviya* is the participle of this. *misamaṃsāiṃ* (A) certainly means 'lumps of meat crackling (from fire = burning hot)'; *misa-* belongs to *misimisanta-* or *misinta-* = *dedīpyamāna* Āup. S. §§ 19. 48 and to *misimemāṇa-* Bhag. III, 1, 84 (Weber Bhag. p. 214) and *misimisiyamāṇa-* Uvās. § 95 (*kopātīśayapradarśanārthaḥ śabdah* comm.); cp. Skt. *miṣamiṣāyate* 'to crackle'.

70. About *vasā* cp. Charpentier KZ. 46, 40 ff.

76^{a-b} = 44^{a-b}.

77. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 97 n. 1.

80. *vallara-* is explained as = *gahana-*; *vallara-* Rājan. 12, 91, Zachariæ Beitr. 67 is = *vallurā*, which is explained as = *gahana-* in Med.

82. *samutthitah saṃyamānuṣṭhānam praty udyataḥ* |

83. *eṇe* (B¹) also makes good sense (cp. *eṇa-*, *eṇa-* 'the black antelope').

84. On *jahā suhaṃ* cp. Leumann WZKM. III, 347 ff.; J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 113 n. 1.

85. *amba*^o D.

89. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 98 n. 2.

92. About *vāsīcandaṇa*^o cp. SBE, XLV, p. 99 n. 1. The same compound KS. § 119; Āup. S. § 29, but the comm. do not give any exhaustive explanation of *vāsī*. It certainly belongs to *vāsa-* 'perfume', *vāsayati* 'to perfume, fumigate', cp. *saṃvāsita-* 'made fetid, having an offensive smell'.

93. *ajjhappa*^o = *adhyātma*^o. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 99 n. 2.

96. Cp. IX, 62.

Chapter 20.

D.: *vyākhyātam ekonaviṃśam adhyayanam adhunā mahānir-granthīyam viṃśatitamam ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandho 'nantarādhyayane niḥpratikarmatoktā iyaṃ cānāthatvapariḥkāvane-nāiva pālayitum śakyeti mahānirgranthahitam abhidhātum anā-thatāvānekadhānenocyata ity anena sambandhenāyātasjāsyaḍhya-yanasyādisūtram ||*

The whole habitus of this chapter reminds us of the first meeting between Buddha and Bimbisāra as told in the Pabbajjā-sutta (SN. III, 1; cp Windisch Māra und Buddha p. 245 ff.). But there is no direct correspondence between the two texts.

1. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 100 n. 1. — *tacca-* is explained by *tathya-* in the comm. and in Hc. II, 21; but according to Weber Bhag. I, 398 n. 2; Hoernle Uvās. II, p. 127 and Pischel § 281 it is more likely to be derived from Skt. *tattva-* or rather **tāttvu* (cp. Pischel § 299).

2. *Śreṇika* or *Seṇiya* was identified by Jacobi KS. p. 2 with the famous Bimbisāra of the old Buddhist scriptures. *Śreṇika* may, however, have been his real name, even as his son was certainly named *Kūṇika*, but is called by the Buddhists by his surname *Ajātasatru*. The *vihāra-yātrā* is the 'pleasure-excursion' or 'hunting expedition' (called *yātrā-vihāra* by Kauṭ. p. 237, 6; 397, 17). As a contrast to this Aśoka instituted his *dharmayātrā* or 'religious tour' (Rock-edict VIII), cp. F. W. Thomas JA. 1910, p. 507 ff. The name *Maṇḍikucchi*, which I do not know from elsewhere, probably represents a Skt. form **Mandikukṣi* (**mandi*^o would be a compositional form of *mandrā-* 'lovely, nice').

4. *suhoiya-* = *sukhocita*.

8. Concerning the different forms *suṇemi* and *suṇāmi* cp. Pischel § 503.

9. Ś. certainly reads *suhim*, but the following is not clear to me, as he says: *kaṃ ci tti | kaścin na vidyate mameti sambandhaḥ | ṇāhi tti prakramād anantaroktam arthaṃ jānīhi tume tti | paṭhyate ca | kaṃcī nābhisamemaham ||* He apparently takes *ṇāhi* as corresponding to *jānīhi*, but there is no clue to show how he would explain the last words of the line.

11. This verse does not seem to be commented upon either by Ś. or D., but this is no sufficient reason for rejecting it as spurious, the commentaries being remarkably brief in their explanations of this and later chapters (v. Introd. p. 58 supra).

13. Concerning this verse cp. SBE. XLV, p. 101 n. 2. *vimhayannio* is explained by *vismayānvitah*.

15. Ś. records the various readings: *erise sampayāyaṇmi* and *bhante mā hu*.

16. The reading of D. and A. is *pottham*, which would come from *potthā* or *pottha-*. Various explanations are commented upon in SBE. XLV, p. 102 n. 1. But *pottha-* might represent Skt. *pusta-*, which is said by Hemādri to mean 'a book, manuscript' as well as its derivative *pustaka-*. Might we conjecture that *pusta-*, *pustaka-* has perhaps here the sense of 'letter'? Then our expression would mean something like this: 'you know neither the real (*artha*) nor the literal (*pottha-*?) sense of the word *anūtha* 'without a protector''. But this is wholly uncertain.

18. Ś. mentions a varia lectio: *nagarāṇa puḍabheyaṇi*. The word *pura*^o or *puḍabheyaṇi* = Skt. P. *puṭabhedana-* 'a town' was misunderstood by Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 102 n. 2; but this was corrected and the right explanation was given in the same work p. 451. Consequently, the criticism of Pischel § 238 n. is wholly unnecessary; cp. on this word also ZDMG. 70, 237 ff.

19. Ś. reads: *niulo* (or *tiulo*) *ḍāho savvagattesu*, and explains *niulo* (or *tiulo*) as *ārṣatvāt todako vyathakaḥ*, but I do not know this word.

20. Ś. records the varia lectio: *śarīravīyantare āvīlajje*; *śarīravivarantare* is not translated quite in accordance with the comm.: 'in the hollow of my body' (SBE.), as D. says: *śarīravivarāṇi karṇarandhrādīni | tesām antaram madhyaṇ śarīravivarāntaram ||*

21. *tiya* = *trika-* is explained as *kaṭibhāga*; *trika-* is usually the 'regio sacra', but in Suśr. also 'the part of the back between the shoulders'. *antariccha-* or *āntarītha-* is explained as *hṛdaya*, which seems quite incomprehensible. One is reminded of *antarīndriya-* 'inner organ', but the derivation is dubious.

22. Ś. mentions a various reading: *nānāsutthatthakusalā* = *nānāsāstrārthakusalāḥ*.

23. *cāuppāya*: D. says: *cutuṣpadā bhiṣagbhāiṣajyāturapraticārakātmakam*, but one is reminded of the famous fourfold division

of the medical science quoted by the philosophic writers, e. g. Vyāsa ad Y. S. II, 15 (cp. Mādhava Sarvadarś. p. 143 &c.): *yathā cikit-sāsāstram caturvyūhaṃ rogo rogahetur ārogyam bhāisajyam iti* &c.

28. Ś. records the various reading: *anuttara-m-anuvvayā*.

29. Ś. mentions that there is a various reading to this verse, but it is not at all clear to me how it runs.

30. Here as in Vv. 24. 25 *vimoei* (*vimoeṭi* A) must be the correct reading, not *vimoyanti* as the younger Mss. have it. I have not quoted this as a *varia lectio*, as it is clearly only a mistake arising from negligence. The word *phittai* is explained by *apayāti* in D.; it is *phittai bhraśyati* in Hc. IV, 177 (cp. *phidai* ibd.). Cp. J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 92 n. 1.

31. *āhaṃsu* cp. Pischel § 518. — *dukkhamā* is explained in the comm. by *duḥsahāḥ*; it probably represents Sct. *duḥ-kṣama-* (not in the dictionary).

32. *saiṃ* is = *sakṛt* (Pischel § 181).

35. This verse does not seem to be treated by the comm., but I cannot find this a sufficient reason for rejecting it (cp. note on v. 11 above).

36. About *kūḍasāmali* cp. XIX, 52 supra; about *-sāmali* cp. Pischel § 88 who records also the form *sāmarī*.

38. Jacobi (SBE. XLV, p. 104 n. 2) probably is right in suggesting that the Vv. 38—53 do not belong to the original chapter.

39. *phāsai* is = *sparśayati*. Forms with uncontracted *-aya-* (instead of *-e-*) are not very common according to Pischel § 490.

40. *dhīra*^o is also the reading in D.

41. *klesayitvā locādinā bādhayitvā* D.

42. *polla-* is explained by *antaḥśuśira* 'hollow in the middle'; but J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 129 n. 5 thinks that it more likely means 'knotted, bunched' on account of *pollaya-* or *pollara-* (Ausg. Erz. p. 36, 34), which ought to have this sense. However, 'hollow' would certainly suit our passage much better, and I find no reason to reject the explanation of the comm. — *ayantie* = *ayantritaḥ* is not clearly explained by D. (*yathā hy asāu [kūṭa-karṣāpaṇo] na kena cit kūṭatvena niryantryate*), cp. SBE. XLV, p. 105, n. 3. — *rādhāmaṇiḥ* = *kācamaṇiḥ*; I do not know this word from elsewhere.

43. *ṛṣidhvajam munīcīhnaṃ rajoharaṇādi* | D. *dhvaja* = *cīhna*- is well-known in Sct. literature from Kāuṭilya onwards.

44. In XVI, 13 above we had *tālauḍa* (: *tālapuṭa*) instead of *kālakūṭa*. — *haṇāi* (= **hanāti*) for *hanti*, is not given by Pischel, as far as I am aware.

45. *kuheḍavijjā* | *kuheṭukavilyā alikāścaryavidhāyimantratan-
trajñānātmikā* | D. In Sct. I am only able to find *kuheḍikā* and *kuheḍi* 'a cloud', which may possibly stand in some connection with our word, although this is by no means certain.

47. *nīyāga-* is explained in the comm. by *nīyapīṇḍa*. The word is not quite intelligible to me. One might suggest *nīyaka-* (or perhaps *nijaka-*), but there are phonetic difficulties.

48. *durappā* would suit the metre better, but the comm. has *durātmatā*.

49. *jhijjai* = *kṣīyate*.

50. Why just the osprey (*kururī*) should be used here as an example is not very clear. Perhaps even the Jains knew the old parable — current among Buddhists and Brahmins — of the ospreys or hawks contending with each other for a lump of meat, which has been treated by Franke WZKM. XX, 347 ff. (the bird is even there called *kulala* or *kurara*).

52. *tato mahānirgranthagamanād* | D.

54. This verse certainly gives the continuation of the situation in v. 37. I do not intend to say that the Vv. 38—53 are really an interpolation — they may be old, but they did not originally belong to this sermon; they certainly are taken from some other source, and have been inserted here only because of the word *anāthatū* occurring in v. 38, *anāthatū* being the main theme of this chapter.

59. The various reading of B¹ has no support in the commentaries, although it seems to be very sensible.

Chapter 21.

D.: *vyākhyātāṃ viṃśatitamam adhyayanam adhunā ekaviṃ-
śaṇ Samudrapāṭīyanāmakam ārabhyate* | *asya cāyam abhisambandho
'nantarādhyayane 'nāthavvam anekadhoktam iha tu tadālocanād*

viviktacaryayāiva caritavyam ity abhiprāyeṇa sāivoeyate | ity anena sambandhenāyātasyāsyādhyayanasyādīsūtram ||

1. *Campā*, the capital of Aṅga, seems to play about the same role in the old Jain texts as Rājagṛha amongst the Buddhists. This points to the time of Ajātaśatru rather than to that of Bimbisāra (cp. IA. 43, 178).

2. *Pihunḍa* does not sound like an Indian name. As the man came from Campā it may possibly mean some place on the coast of Burma.

3. *sasatvā* 'big with child', cp. *āpamasatvā* &c.

6. Ś. himself seems to read: *jovvaṇeṇa ya appuṇṇe* (= *āpūr-ṇah*), but he mentions our reading as a *pāṭhāntara*.

7. About *Dogundaya* cp. note on XIX, 3 above.

8. *vadhyaṃaṇḍanāni raktacandanakaṇavīrālīni tāiḥ śobhā yasya sa vadhyaṃaṇḍanaśobhākah* (sic! probably for *śobhakah*); *sobhāga-* (instead of *śobhaga*) may possibly be a form with lengthening of the suffixal vowel. *karavīra* (or *kaṇa°*, p. *kaṇavera*) is 'Nerium odorum'; from its flowers the garlands were wreathed which were slung around the necks of sentenced criminals.

11. The first line of this verse has been variously read and explained, cp. SBE. XLV, p. 109 n. 1. D. apparently reads *saṃ-gaṃ ca*, while Jacobi means *saggantha° = sagraṇtha°* to be the correct reading. But according to my opinion Ś. is quite right in reading *'saggantha°*, and taking it to be = *asadgrantha°* 'connection with bad people'.

12. The forms *teṇa-* &c. (instead of *theṇa- = stena-*), which are the only ones occurring in AMg., are enumerated by Pischel § 307. *ateṇaga-*, which is undoubtedly the correct reading, must be = **astāṇyaka-*.

13. *kāleṇa kālaṃ* is wrongly explained in the comm., cp. SBE. XLV, p. 109 n. 3. According to D. we must read *asuccam āhu* instead of *asabbham*, which would probably suit the meaning much better.

15. *pūjā cātra paraparivādarūpā*, to be rendered by 'calumny, slander'.

16. Ś. himself reads *uinti = udyanti*, but mentions the varia lectio *uinti*.

17. *sīdanti saṃyamam prati śīthilībhavanti* D. — *vahijja* is explained by *vyatheta, calet*.

18. On *akukkuo* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 110 n. 2.
 21. On *arāvaisahe* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 111 n. 1.
 22. The meaning of *nirupalepa* is very dubious in this passage; the comm. does not seem to understand it fully. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 111 n. 2.
 23. Ś. mentions a varia lectio *guṇuttare* instead of *aṇuttare*.
 24. Ś. reads *niraṃjaṇe*, but adds: *pāṭhyate ca | niraṃjaṇe*.

Chapter 22.

D. *vyākhyātam ekaviṃśam adhyayanam adhunā Rathanemīyaṃ nāma dvāviṃśam ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandho 'nantarādhyayane viviktacaryoktā sū ca caraṇe dhṛtimatāiva śakyate kartum ataś caraṇe kathaṃ cid utpannavivekenāpi dhṛtir ādheyā Rathanemivud ity anena sambandhenāyātasyādisūtram ||*

This chapter, and especially D.'s commentary on it, which contains the story of Ariṣṭanemi, the twenty-second *tīrthakara*, and his brother Rathanemi, has been treated by me in ZDMG. 64, 397—429 (the text of the chapter was edited on p. 421 ff.).

1. Concerning *Soriyapura* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 112 n. 2 — *rājālakṣaṇāni eakrasvastikādīni*.

3. On *Samudravijaya* cp. ZDMG. 64, 425.

4. The story of Ariṣṭanemi is told in the commentary on this verse.

5. Ś. mentions a varia lectio *vaṃjaṇassarasamjue = vyaṅjanasvarasamjataḥ; vyaṅjana-* undoubtedly means the same as *lakṣaṇa-* 'characteristic'.

7. Rājimatī was the daughter of Ugrasena, king of the Bhoja's, cp. SBE. XLV, p. 113 n. 2; ZDMG. 64, 424. 427 sq.

8. The expression *vijju-soyāmāṇi-ppabhā = vidyut-Sāudāmanī-prabhā* certainly contains a reminder of old epic poetry; for in the Mahābhārata (e. g. in the Nalopākhyāna) we find verses describing a heroine ending just with the words *vidyut Sāudāmanī yathā*.

10. On *gandhahastin* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 113 n. 3. — The word *ahiyam* must be either = Sct. *abhitas* 'on every side, everywhere' or perhaps rather *adhikam* 'extraordinarily'.

12. *phuse* (: *spars-*) is probably a verbal form, but the explanation of the comm. is not satisfactory.

14. Ś. mentions a *varia lectio* *baddharuddhe* instead of *samiruddhe*.

15. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 114 n. 1.

16. *acchahim*, as Jacobi SBE, XLV, p. 114 n. 2 points out, is a true Apabhraṃśa-form (cp. Pischel § 456). It is certainly highly interesting to find a form of this kind in this old dialect, but it is not the only case where forms registered by the native grammarians and Pischel as Apabhraṃśic occur in our text. — Ś. mentions a various reading *bahū pāṇā* instead of *ime p*.

18. The right reading certainly is *sāṇukkose jichi u*, where *jichi* is = *jivesu*.

19. Ś. mentions a *varia lectio* *hammihanti* (cp. *hammihinti* in B¹), future instead of present tense.

21. Ś. reads *samoīṇṇā*, but he adds: *pāṭhantarataḥ samava-patitūḥ* (this would be in Prakrit something like *samovaḷiyā*).

22. *sīyā* is supposed to be a contracted form of *sivīyā* = *sībikā*, cp. Pischel § 165.

23. According to the KS. § 170 the five principal events in the life of Ariṣṭanemi (conception, birth, taking the vows, attainment of supreme knowledge and Nirvāṇa) took place when the moon was in conjunction with Citrā (cp. SBE. XLV, p. 115 n. 2).

24. Concerning the tearing out of the hair cp. J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 136 n. 1.

26. I should prefer to read *taveṇa* with B¹; but A has *taveva*, and the comm. does not say anything concerning the word.

28. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 115 n. 3. — *samutthayā* or *°echayā* is unintelligible to me; I might rather suggest reading *samucchuyā* = *samutsukā*, which would suit the sense very well.

30. *kūreco guḍakeśonmeṣako* (?) *vaṃśamayāḥ | phanakaḥ kaṅ-katakāḥ | D*. Consequently *kūreca-* seems to be made of bamboo, and *phanaka* to be a common comb.; *kueca-* (: *kūreca-*) then seems to mean 'a brush', and this seems to coincide with the sense of *kuechaga-* (: *kūreca-*) in XXVI, 23 infra, which means 'broom'. Cp. IF. XXIX, 403.

33. *vūseṇullā* = *varṣeṇārdrū*, cp. Avac. to B²: *varṣeṇa vṛṣṭy-ārdrastimitasarvacīvarety arthaḥ*.

34. The story of Rathanemi and Rājimatī (told by Devendra

and by Haribhadra on Daśavāikālikas., Leumann ZDMG. 46, 507, cp. SBE. XLV, p. 116 n. 2), and how she made him repent his delusion by showing him a cup in which she had vomited a sweet beverage (milk and *madanaphala* according to Devendra), is well known also to the author of the sūtra, which is to be seen from v. 42 infra. A rather curious parallel occurs in Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali's Observations ed. Crooke p. 133 sq.

35. *saṃgopphaṃ* seems to be the reading of all Mss.; this, of course, cannot be **saṃ-gopa-*. I should venture the suggestion that °*goppha-* belongs to *gu(m)ph-*: *gumphati* 'to tie, string, wind', *gumphā-* 'a garland, bracelet' &c.

36. *pavevira-* in B¹ must be **pra-vevira-*, cp. *pravepin-* Nir. 9, 8.

37. All Mss. have *cārubhāsiṇi*; but I have no doubt that we ought instead to read °*hāsiṇi*.

39. *bhagnodyoga apagatotsāhaḥ* D.

41. Between this verse and the following some young Mss. insert the following verse:

pakkhaṇḍe jaliyaṃ joinḃ dhūmakeuṃ durāsayaṃ |
neccanti vantayaṃ bhuttaṃ kule jāyā agandhaye ||

It is taken from Daśavāik. II, 6, but neither Ś. nor D. know anything about it here.

42. Cp. note on v. 34 above; Daśavāik. II, 7.

43. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 118 n. 2—3; Daśavāik. II, 8.

44. *dacchasi* is = *drakṣyasi*, cp. Pischel § 525; Daśavāik. II, 9.

45. Ś. records a varia lectio *daṇḍavālo*, which does not suit the sense as well as *bhaṇḍa*^o. Between this verse and the following some Mss. insert the verse:

kohaṃ māṇaṃ nigīṇhittā māyaṃ lobhaṃ ca savvaso |
indiyāiṃ vase kāu appāṇam wasaṇhare ||

46. Daśavāik. II, 10.

49. Cp. IX, 62 above; Daśavāik. II, 11.

Chapter 23.

D. *vyākhyātaṃ dvāvīṃśam adhyayanam adhunā Keśi-Gāuta-*
mīyaṃ trayovīṃśam ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandhaḥ | ihā-
nanturādhyayane kathaṃ cid utpannavisrotasi kenāpi Rathanemivad
vṛttiś caraṇe vidheyety abhihitam iha tu pareṣāṃ apī cittaviplutim

upalabhya Keśi-Gāntumavat tadapanayanāyu yatituryam ity anena sambandhenāyātasyāsyaśrādhyañāsanāsyaśrādisūtram ||

In the introduction to this chapter D. tells a long and rather uninteresting story of Pārśva, the twenty-third *tīrthakara* and predecessor of Mahāvīra, containing among other things a voluminous description of his previous births. I have edited the text of this legend in ZDMG 69, 312 ff.

1. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 119 n. 3. Ś. mentions a quite different version of this verse:

*Jiṇe Pāsi tti nāmeṇa urihā loyavissue |
savvaṇṇū savvadamaṣī yu dhammatitthassa desae ||*

i. e. '(there was) a Jina, Pārśva by name, a holy man, famous over the whole world, omniscient and all-seeing, a demonstrator of the true Law'. This version seems to be better than that of our text, which begins and ends with the same word (*jīṇe*).

2. This *Keśi kumārasramaṇaḥ* apparently is the same person who is called *Keśi . . kumāre* in the Rājpaseṇaijja (Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 387); disciples of his are said by Dharmaghoṣa Kupaśakāuśikāditya 1, 7 (Weber SBBAW 1882, p. 812) still to have existed in the XVIth century. I doubt whether Jacobi (SBE. XLV, p. 119 n. 3) is right in thinking *kumārasramaṇaḥ* to mean 'a young monk'. Apparently *Keśikumāraḥ* is another name of the same person, and consequently I rather think it may mean 'the princely ascetic'.

3. On the *śruta*- and *avadhi*-knowledge cp. Umāsvāti Tattv. I, 9. 20 ff. (Jacobi ZDMG. 60, 294. 296 ff.).

4. *tinduka*- is 'Diospyros embryopteris'. — *nagaramaṇḍale puraparikṣepaparīṣare* D.

6. Gotama probably is the famous Indrabhūti G., one of the immediate disciples of Mahāvīra.

9. *allīṇā: ālīnān manovākkāyaguptiṣv āśrītān* D.

12. *mahāmuṇī* must be an instrumentalis, but no such forms are known from other texts. However, we find forms such as *aṭṭhīṇā* &c. instead of *aṭṭhīṇā* in AMg., and consequently a form *muṇīṇā* for *muṇiṇā* may also have existed. From that form *muṇī* may possibly be an abbreviation.

13. The law which forbids clothes (*uceluku dharma*) is, of

course, that of Mahāvīra. — *egakajjapavannāṇām: ekaṃ kāryam muktilakṣaṇam phalaṃ tadarthaṃ prapannān pravṛttān ekakārya-prapannān D.*

17. The four kinds of straw are enumerated in a verse given by D. as: *sālī vīhī koddavarālagam raṇṇe taṇāi ca* (cp. SBE. XLV, p. 121 n. 2). Of these *vīhī* and *sālī* mean 'rice', *kodrava* is 'Paspalum scrobiculatum', while *rāлага-* is unknown to me. The *araṇye tṇāni* seem to mean the same as *kuśatṇāni* in the text.

19. The correct reading seems to be *kougā miyā*, which is given as a *pāthāntara* by Ś. D. explains it as *kāutukān mṛgā iva | mṛgā ajatvāt ||*, and the Avac. in B² says: *kāutukān mṛgā iva | mṛgā ajatvāt | prākṛtatvād amitakāutukā vā ||*

20. The *adṛśyāni bhūtāni* are said by the comm. to be the Vyantara-gods. According to XXXVI, 204 (infra) the Vyantaras are gods living in the woods, and ibid. 206 they are said to be of eight species, viz. Piśāca, Bhūta, Yakṣa, Rākṣasa, Kinnara, Kimpuruṣa, Mahoraga and Gandharva. We find two forms of the word: *vantara-* and *vāṇamantara-*, which are by no means clear. The analysis given by Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 122 n. 1 seems to be open to doubt, as *vantara-* can scarcely be anything but Sct. *vy-antara-* 'standing between, in the middle'; *vāṇamantara-* is more difficult. According to Leumann Āup. S. 151 and Pischel § 251 we find *vāṇavantara-* and *vāṇavintara-* in the Nāyādh. besides the common form *vāṇam*^o. This seems to show that we must suggest an original form *vāṇavantara-*, where the last part is really *vantara-* = *vyantara-*; *vāṇa*^o may probably be = Sct. *vāna*^o in *vāna-prastha-* (*vāna-* 'a forest'), as these gods are said to be living in the woods. However, this explanation is, of course, only conjectural.

22. To read *Goyama-m-abbavī*.

26. Cp. the excellent explanation of this verse in SBE. XLV, p. 122 n. 3.

27. *kalpo yatikriyākalāpaḥ D.*

28. Ś. mentions the different reading *paṇṇāe* (= *prajñayā*) instead of *paṇṇā te*.

29. Ś. himself seems to read *mahāmuṇī*, but he mentions *mahājasā* as a various reading.

32. *nānāvidhavigalpanam prakramād nānāvidhaprakāropaka-raṇaparikalpanam D.*

35. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 124 n. 1.

36. Here we ought to expect *paṃcahim jichim*, which does not, of course, suit the metre: but such errors are not unfrequent in Jain texts.

40. *laghubhūto vāyubhūto vāyur iva laghubhūtaḥ sarvatrā-pratībaddhatvāt* D. For *lahubhūo* . . . *viharasi* cp. *lahubhūya-vihārīn-* XIV, 44 (supra); Daśavāik. 3, 10; *lahūbhūya-gāmin-* Āyār. I, 3, 2, 3; *lahubhūya-* XXIX, 42 (infra).

45. *visabhakkhīṇi tti | āṛṣatvād viśavad bhakṣyanta iti viśabhakṣyāṇi paryantadāruṇatayā viśopamāni phalānīti gamyate |* D.

46. *visabhakkhaṇaṃ* is the reading of all the Mss.; but it seems at least probable from the comm. that we ought to read °*bhakkhaṇā*.

48. *uddhiccā = uddhṛtya*.

50. Ś. gives the various reading: *jū dhahi sarīratthe*, and from this I have taken *sarīratthe*, which is also correct, into the text against all the Mss. — D. says nothing about it.

51. Ś. mentions the varia lectio: *siṃcāmi sayayaṃ taṃ tu* — Concerning the expression *māhāmegha-* cp. ZDMG 65, 849.

58. *kanthaka-* cp. XI, 16 (supra).

63. D. supplies a verb (*jānīyāt*) to explain the curious accusative *sammaggaṃ . . . jīṇakkhāyaṃ*, and this is probably the only way to understand it, as it is scarcely possible that *magga-* could be both neuter and masculine in the same line.

70. *viparīdhāvati viśeṣeṇa parivrajati* D.

75. B¹⁻² and J. here read *bahū cittaṅti pāṇiṇo*.

78. It seems rather incongruent that Keśī, a follower of Pārśva, should have asked for, and obtained, the information concerning Mahāvīra included in this verse. To him the Master of his own sect may have been the 'luminary', not Mahāvīra.

80. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 128 n. 1. — Ś. mentions a varia lectio *paṇḍamāṇāna* instead of *bajjhamāṇāna*.

81. *logaggaṇmi* is translated by Jacobi (here and in v. 84): 'in view of all'; but this is no doubt slightly incorrect, as we ought instead to put: 'on the summit of the world'. Cp. the learned note on *logagga* (: *lokāgra*) by J. J. Meyer in his *Hindu Tales* p. 164. He there refers to our text XXIX, 38 and XXXVI, 58 ff. We may also refer to the fourth chapter of the *Tattvārthasūtra*, where the different abodes of the gods and the liberated souls are described. And *ibid.* X, 5 Umāsvāti says concerning the wholly

liberated soul: *tadanantaram ūrdhvaṃ gacchaty ā lokāntāt* 'after this (viz. after the total annihilation of every sort of *karman*, X, 1—4) he goes upwards to the summit of the world'. From these and many other passages it is quite incontestable that the Jains have always thought the abodes of the highest bliss to be situated in the highest obtainable regions of 'the three worlds', and this apparently is meant by the word *logagga* (: *lokāgra*).

83. *caranti* certainly makes better sense than *taranti*; there is nothing in the comm. to support the one reading or the other.

88. *Kesī-Goyamao*, which seems to be the correct reading, is certainly identical with Sct. *Kesī-Gāutamayoḥ*. Pischel § 360 &c. categorically denies that there exist any traces of the dual in the middle Indian dialects, but such are undeniably met with, although they certainly are very rare. It would probably be imprudent to deny that, for instance, *āṇāpāṇū* (Pischel § 105) is to be explained as anything else but Sct. *ānaprūṇāu*; and there may be other examples too, although I cannot treat them here.

89. The grammar of the last line is totally corrupt. There is, in certain young Mss., a reading *ubhayaṃ* (instead of *bhaya-vaṃ*), but it has no support in the commentaries, and does not help us any further. The translation of Jacobi, who takes *saṃthuyā* as = *saṃstutvā*, would certainly solve the problem, but I am afraid that there is a certain difficulty in this solution, as *saṃthuyā* can scarcely be anything but *saṃ-stutāḥ*, and must in some way or other be taken as a predicative to the names of both the holy men. However, I am unable to find a clue which would clear up the whole of the corruption.

Chapter 24.

D. *vyākhyātāṃ trayaviṃśam adhyayaṇaṃ samprati pravacana-mātrnāmakaṃ caturviṃśam ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandho 'nantarādhyayane pareṣāṃ api cittaviplutiḥ Kesī-Gāutamavad apañeyety uktāṃ tad apanayanaṃ ca samyagvāgyogata eva sa ca pravacanamātrṣvarūpaparijñānata iti tatsvarūpam ucyate | anena sambandhenāyātasyāsyūdisūtram ||*

It seems rather remarkable that all the Mss. call this chapter *samīo* (= *samitayāh*), while D. gives it the name *pravacanamātā*. This seems to stand in close connexion to the word *pravaya-ṇamāyāo* in v. 1 (on which cp. SBE. XLV, p. 129 n. 1), translated by Jacobi with 'articles of the creed'. Cp. also the explanation quoted by Weber Ind. Stud. XVII, 47, from which it seems clear that we have here the word *mātar* 'mother', and that the *samīti*'s and *gupti*'s are really called the 'mothers of the creed (*pravacana*)'. This explanation seems to be taken from the Nirṛ. v. 505, where we read: *utthesu vi samīsu divālasaṅgaṃ samojarai jamhā | tamhū pravayaṇamāyā ajjhayanūṇ hoi ṇāyurvaṇ ||* i. e. 'while the twelve aṅga's are included in the eight samīti's, this chapter is to be known (under the name of) Mother of the Creed'.

2. The definitions of the different samīti's and gupti's are given in the translation, SBE. XLV, p. 129 sq.

3. One ought to observe here the notice of twelve aṅga's, which must have existed at the time of the composition of this chapter. *māya-* here must be = *mātra-*, cp. *gāya-* = *gātra-* &c.

5. *upphavaṇṇi* = *utpathavarjitaḥ*, cp. Sct. *utpathuvāruka-*, °*vāraḥ* Nṛṣ. Up.

6. In v. 4 the Mss. have *jayaṇāya*, but here some of them write *jāyaṇā*. This last form is of course incorrect, as only *jayaṇā* can be equivalent to Sct. **yatanā* (or as well *yatna-*), while *jāyaṇā* would represent Sct. *yācanā* or *yācānā*. The different senses of *jayaṇā* are given by Leumann Aup. S. p. 120; here it means simply: 'effort'.

8. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 131 n. 1.

9. According to Ś. this verse also existed in another (and apparently worse) recension, viz.:

kohe māṇe ya māyū ya lobhe ya taheva ya |
hāsabhayaṇamoharīe vikahā ya taheva ya ||

11. According to Ś. there exists another slightly deviating *pāṭha* of this verse, viz.:

gavesaṇāe gahaṇeṇa paribhogesaṇāe ya |
āhāram uvahisejjaṃ ee tiṇṇi visohae ||

12. The forty-six faults connected with the search &c. for alms are enumerated in SBE. XLV, p. 131 n. 7.

14. *āie* (or *āīe*) is taken by the comm. to be = *ādādīta*, which is, of course, impossible. Pischel § 460 explains it as being = **ādriyeḥ* = *ādriyethāḥ*, but this also seems scarcely credible. Probably the form must be connected in some way or other with *ā-dā-*, but I do not know how it can be possible.

16. This verse (in *Āryā*) is thought by Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 134 n. 3 not to belong to the original text. But as it is commented upon by D. I do not find any reason to look upon it as being spurious. It may, however, be taken from the *Cūrṇi* (it is not in the *Niryukti*).

17. *asusīra-* is translated by Jacobi according to the *Avacūri* 'not covered with grass or leaves', but it is difficult to understand how it could ever get that sense. D. leaves it completely unexplained.

24. *tuyattana-* is always explained by *tvagvartana-* (cp. the optative *tuyattejjā*, *Āyār.* I, 8, 2, 1. 3, 8, 8, 8), and is mostly said to mean *śayana-* 'lying down'. This explanation is given by the native interpretators (at least in most cases) and by Weber *Bhag.* 277; Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 135; Leumann *Aup. S.* p. 123; Schubring *KS.* passim &c. However, there exists nothing like *Sct. *tvag-vart-*, *tvag-vartana-*, which makes the whole explanation uncertain, and moreover the comm. to *Rāj.* p. 138 gives another sense: *vāmapārśvataḥ parāvṛtṭya dakṣiṇapārśvenāvatiṣṭhanti* (and vice versa). The explanation of **tvag-vart-* may be right, as no other Sanscrit equivalent seems to exist, but is at least rather uncertain. It may easily be a mistake, but it may, notwithstanding, be mentioned here that the *Avac.* in *B¹* explains *tuyattane* by *ṛdhvasthanē*.

Chapter 25.

D. *vyākhyātaṃ caturviṃśam adhyayanam | adhunā yajñīyā-
khyam pañcaviṃśam adhyayanam samārabhyate | asya eāyam abhi-
sambandho 'nantarādhyayane pravacanamātaro 'bhikṣitā iha tu tā
brahmaguṇasthitasyāiva tattvato bhavanti vijayaghoṣacaritavarṇa-
nadvāreṇa brahmaguṇā ucyante | ity anena sambandhenāyātasyāsya
prastāvanāya Vijayaghoṣacaritaṃ leśatas tavad ucyate ||*

Then there follows a short story in Prakrit:

Bānārasīe nayarīe do vip̄pā bhāyaro jamalā Jayaghosa-Vijayaghosābhīhānā āsi | annayā Jayaghoso ṛhāiṃṃ Gaṅgaṃ gao | tattha peccai sappena maṇḍukko gasijjai | sappo vi majjāreṇa akkanto | takā vi sappo maṇḍukkan̄ cimeiyantaṃ khāyai | majjāro vi sappam caḍapphaḍantaṃ khāyai | tam annamannaghāyaṃ pāsittā aho saṃsārassa asārayā jo jassa pahavai so tum ettha gasai | kayanto puṇṇa savvassa pahavai | ao savvaṃ pi gasai | tā dhammo cevettha savva-saṇehiṃto rakkhago tti cintanto paḍibuddho | Gaṅgam uttariṃṃ sāhusagāse samaṇo jāo tti || i. e. 'In the town of Benares there lived two Brahmin twins called Jayaghoṣa and Vijayaghoṣa. Jayaghoṣa once went to the Ganges to bathe. There he saw a frog being swallowed by a serpent; this latter, again, was assaulted by a mungoose. Then the serpent swallows the quivering¹ frog, while the mungoose chews the wriggling² serpent. When he saw this series of murders he thought: 'Fie upon the emptiness of life, for whosoever is the foremost he shall swallow the other one; but fate is the foremost of all, and consequently it will devour everything. That is why the true law is here the escape from all emergencies'. And so he was enlightened. He crossed the Ganges and took the vows in the presence of a holy man'.

This story is shortly told in the Nir. 511—514, but with the deviation that the serpent is there devoured by an osprey (*kulala*) instead of a mungoose.

The whole plan of this chapter — the ascetic who comes to the Brahmin to beg for alms, and instructs him on the highest things — undoubtedly reminds us of the twelfth chapter, the story of the holy Harikeśa and the Brahmin. It certainly means to emphasize the same idea, viz. the preponderance of asceticism over Brahmin ceremonial and sacrificial religion. And while we have in the chapter on Harikeśa a very old fragment of what is called by Winternitz 'ascetic poetry' («asketendichtung»), as is proved beyond doubt by comparison with an old Jātaka-text, we find in this chapter also some few parallels with verses from old texts

¹ *cimeiyanta-* probably belongs to *cimcaio calituh* Deśīn. 3, 13; *cimcai* and *cimcaai* = *maṇḍ-* Hc. N, 115 do not make any sense here.

² This is only a tentative rendering of *caḍapphaḍai*.

belonging to the Pāli-canon — parallels that I have collected in an article in the WZKM. XXIV, 63 ff.

2. *gāmāṅgāmaṃ vīyante* is not uncommon in Jain scriptures, alternating with *gāmāṅgāmaṃ dūjjamāṇe* (Āyār. Āup. S. KS. &c.).

5. It is very difficult to find out the correct reading of the last two words. I have written *bhikkha-m-atthā vvatthie*, which is the reading of A and B², and really seems to be that of Ś. But the latter mentions a *pāṭhāntara*, viz. *bhikkhass' atthā vvatthie*, and B¹ has *bhikkhass' atthā-m-uvvatthie*, which seems also to be a good reading.

7. *Jannatthā ya je diyā* is certainly more correct than *j. y. jūndiyā*, although it does not quite suit the metre.

16. Cp. Mahāvagga VI, 35, 8 = SN. 568—569 (cp. Franke WZKM. XXIV, 245 sq.); Mahāvastu III, 246, 7 ff. The words *jannatthī veyasā muhaṃ* (cp. SBE. XLX, p. 138 n. 1) are not very clear; however, D. tries to explain them in the following way:

satyaṃ tapaḥ susaṃtoṣaḥ kṣamā cāritram ārjavam |
śraddhā dhṛtir ahimsā ca saṃvaraś ca tathāparaḥ ||

iti daśaparakāra eva dharmā uktas tadanusāri vaktarūpam agni-hotram iti | tathā yaḥ jñāḥ prastāvād bhāvayaḥ jñāḥ saṃyamārūpas tadarthī vedasāṃ yāgānām mukham upāyās te hi saty eva yaḥ jñār-thini pravartante || I do not know that *vedas-* ever means *yāga-* 'sacrifice' straightout, and I should rather suppose that these words contain a very old corruption which it will scarcely be possible to amend.

17. Cp. SN. 598 (Franke ZDMG. 64, 15). Ś. mentions a *varia lectio*:

jahā cande gahūre cīṭhantī paṇḍulūḍā |
namaṃsamāṇā vandantī uddhattamaṇahūriṇo ||

(the last words are also read: *uddhattum aṇagāriṇo* according to Ś.), which seems to give poor or no sense at all.

18. *bhāsa-* (and *bhassa-*) = *bhasman-*, Pischel §§ 65. 313; but I am not sure whether this explanation is really correct, as *bhāsa-* may as well mean 'glowing embers' and belong to *bhās-* 'to shine, glow'. — In *viḥḥācāraṇasampayā* D. explains *vidyāḥ* as *āraṇyaka-*

brahmāṇḍapurāṇākhyaadharmasāstrātmikāḥ. The Brahmāṇḍa is, of course, the eighteenth Purāṇa, and eighteen Purāṇas are mentioned by Alberūni, a somewhat older contemporary of Devendra (cp. Winternitz Gesch. d. ind. Litt. I, 446).

20. The translation of the comm. (SBE. XLV, p. 138 n. 2) is probably more correct than that of Jacobi.

21. Ś. mentions the reading *jāyarūvaṃ jahā maṭṭhaṃ*, but seems to have a different one himself.

23. *saṃgrahena saṃkṣepeṇa* D. — Ś. mentions a varia lectio *sathāvare* (instead of *ya th^o*).

27. Cp. WZKM. XXV, 67.

28. Cp. SN. 628; Dh. 404 &c. — Ś. himself reads *suhā^o*, but he mentions *muhā^o* as a *pāṭhāntara*.

29. This verse occurs only in some manuscripts according to Ś. (*kvacit tu paṭhyate*) and D. (*kecīt tu paṭhanti*).

31. Cp. Dh. 264.

33. Cp. SN. 136 (Franke ZDMG. 63, 44 sq.).

36. *samudāya* makes great difficulties, as it is impossible to take it for *samādāya* with the commentaries. Nor does the suggestion of Jacobi (SBE. XLV, p. 140 n. 3) to read it as *samuvāya vayaṃ* = *samuvāca vacaḥ* recommend itself as very credible. Ś. mentions, however, a varia lectio *saṃjāṇanto¹ tayaṃ taṃ tu*, which may possibly give us a clue, as D. seems to mean that Vijaya-ghoṣa got to know that Jayaghoṣa was his brother. Consequently we should have to translate: 'when thus his doubt had been solved, Vijayaghoṣa, the Brahmin, recognized at that moment him, Jayaghoṣa, the great sage' or something like that.

40. Ś. mentions *bhavāvatte dīhe saṃsārasāyare* as a *pāṭhāntara*, which seems to me to give a somewhat better sense than *bhayāvatte*.

42. *sukka-* and *sukkha* = *śuṣka-*, both occur beside each other in AMg. and other dialects, cp. Pischel § 302.

¹ Cp. Niry. 523: *saṃjāṇanto bhavaī Jayaghoṣaṃ jāyago Vijaya-ghoso* | which possibly points just to this reading.

Chapter 26.

D. *vyākhyātam pañcaviṃśam adhyayanam adhunā sāmācārī-nāmakaṃ śaḍviṃśam ārubhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandho 'nantarādhyayane brahmaguṇū uktās tadvāṃś ca yatir eva bhavati | tena cāvaśyaṃ sāmācārī vidhejā | sāmīnn abhīdhīyate | ity abhisambandhāgatasyāsyūdisūtram ||*

2 ff. Cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVII, 47 sq.

3. Although *pañcamā* does really occur in AMg. (cp. Pischel § 449), *pañcamī* is much more common. I have taken it up from A.

4. *dasamī* occurs in KS. §§ 103, 120, while *dasamā* does not seem to exist elsewhere.

7. *acchaṇe tti | āsune prakramād ācāryāntarādisannidhānāvasthūne | D. — Ś.* has the same reading as our text, but mentions a *pāṭhāntara*, which seems to me to be better, viz.: *esā dasaṃgā sāhūyaṃ sāmāyārī paveiyā.*

11. *uttaraguṇān svūdhīyādīn* D. I am not aware of the existence of such a word elsewhere.

13. *Āsoya* occurs also in KS. §§ 30, 174. It must be equal to Sct. *Āśvayuga* > **Āsa-uga* > *Āsoga*-, *Āsoya*-.

14. *du-r-aṃgulaṃ* seems to be correct for *dvy-aṃgulaṃ*; cp. *du-y-aṃgula-* in the later language, Jacobi Ausg. Erz. p. 59, 13; Pischel § 436.

15. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 143 n. 3.

19. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 144 n. 2.

20. The explanation of *verattiya-* given in SBE. XLV, p. 144 n. 4 is certainly correct.

23. Several young Mss. have the reading *muha-pattiṃ*, but no doubt we must read *ṽpattiṃ*, cp. *potta-* 'dress, cloth', Ausg. Erz. p. 31, 8; *potti-* 'cloth' ibd. p. 59, 30; *pottiya-* 'one who wears a *potta*' Āup. S. § 74. The sanscrit equivalent *potra-* only exists in dictionaries, and may probably only be a false sanscritism for *potta-* (the etymology of this word is unknown to me). — On *goechaga-* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 145 n. 3; the various reading *koechaga-* would give *kūrcaka-*, which does not, however, suit the sense here.

24. *papphoḍe* must be *pra-sphotayet*; *sphotayati* in Sanscrit means 'to shake'.

25. *anaccāvīya-* is explained by D. with *anarttita-*, and it must certainly contain the participle from the causative *naccāvei* (or *°vai*) from *naccai* = *nṛtyati* — *amosali tti | sūtratvād āmarśavat tiryag ūrdhvam adho vū kuḍiyādīparūmarśavad yathā na bhavati* D. But this explanation, as all the others belonging to this verse, is not quite clear, and Jacobi is quite right in thinking the translation to be partly uncertain. Ś. himself reads *°visohayaṃ* but mentions another reading: *°panañjanaṃ* = *°pramārajanam*.

26. *ārabhaṭā viparītakaraṇam ucyate | tvaṛitun vā* | D., who gives the following quotation: *vitahakaraṇam ārabhaṭā turīyaṃ va anna-m-annagahaṇeṇa* | Jacobi translates it 'in beginning his work', thus deriving it directly from *ā-rabh-*, but this probably is less correct. I think *ārabhaṭā* must mean something like 'rapidity, violence', cp. *ārabhaṭī* 'the presentation of supernatural and horrible things on the stage' Sāh. D. — *vedikā chaṭṭhi tti śasṭi | atra sampradūyaha || veiyā paṃcavihā pannaṭṭā taṃ jahū | udḍhaveiyā aho veiyā tiriya veiya ubhaoveiyā egaoveiyā | tattha udḍhaveiyā uvāri jānugāṇam hatthe kāūṇa paḍilehe | aho veiyā aho jānugāṇam hatthe kāūṇa p° | tiriya veiyā saṇḍāsayaṇam majjhenaṃ hatthe kāūṇa p° | ubhaoveiyā bhāhūnaṃ antare do vi jānugā kāūṇa p° | egaoveiyā egaṃ jānugaṃ bhāhūnaṃ antare kāūṇa p° || vedikā* apparently means 'sitting on the haunches', of which there are five methods: 1) putting the hands on the knees; 2) putting the hands beneath the knees; 3) putting the hands between the inside of the loins; 4) putting both knees between the arms, and 5) putting one knee between the arms.

27. The sense of this verse seems very obscure, and the explanations of the comm. do not help us very much further. Ś. mentions *°dhūyā* (for *°dhunā*) as *pāṭhāntara*.

28. *avivaccāsā* is = *avyatyāsā*, which does not occur in Sanscrit.

30—31. The translation in SBE. XLV, p. 146 has inverted the order of these two verses. But there is no doubt that the commentaries had them in the order adopted here.

33. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 147 n. 1—2.

42. *nissalo niḥśalyo māyādisalyarahituh* | D.

43. Ś. mentions a various reading: *siddhāṇam saṃthavaṃ kiccā kālam saṃpaḍilehae* (in B¹ we find *siddhāṇa saṃthavaṃ kiccā vandīṇa tao gurum* in the first hemistich. This amounts to the

same as *thūimamgaḷaṃ ca kāvṇa*, this being explained as the recitation of the customary three praises.

44. Ś. mentions a various reading: *caubbhāe cautthae* instead of *sajjhāyaṃ tn e*.

45. This verse according to Ś. also exists in a totally different recension, viz.:

*kālaṃ tu paḍilehittā abohento asaṃjae |
kujjā muṇi ya sajjhāyaṃ savvadukkhavimokkhaṇiṃ ||*

i. e. 'having waited for the proper time, the monk, without waking the householders, should continue with his studies for annihilating every evil'.

Chapter 27.

D.: *vyākhyātāṃ ṣaḍvīṃśam adhyayanam samprati khaluṅkīyā-
khyam saptavīṃśam ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandho 'nan-
tarādhyayane sāmācārī pratipādītā sā eśaṭhatayāiva pālayitum
śakyā sā ca tadvipakṣabhūtaśaṭhatāparihareṇāiva bhavātīty ato
dṛṣṭāntataḥ śaṭhatāsvarūpam nirūpyate | ity anena sambandhenā-
yātasyāsyādisūtram ||*

1. The name *Garga* is apparently very old, as derivations from it (*Gārgī*, *Gārgya*) are well known as early as during the Brāhmaṇa period. But I have not met with it elsewhere in Jain literature, and the Jains may have borrowed the name of an old Brahmin sage, and made him one of their own, just as they did in many other cases, e. g. with *Kapila* in ch. VIII above. *Gagga* as the name of an old sage occurs even among the Buddhists (e. g. *Jāt.* 155, vol. II, p. 15 ff.). — *paḍisaṃdhae* means Sct. *pratisaṃ-dhatte*, cp. AMg. *saṃdhai* (Pischel § 500).

3. *khaluṅka-* or *khuluṅka-* (for both forms seem to be admissible) is a very difficult word. The comm. explain it by *gali(ta)vṛṣabha-* 'a bad bullock', and on account of this I used to think that it meant = *khalokṣan-* 'a bad, mischievous bullock' (cp. *vihaga-khala-* 'a mischievous bird' &c.). But I am not convinced of the correctness of this derivation any longer. The Niry.

v. 534 ff. seems to infer that the word does not only mean 'a bad bullock' but also several other things. V. 535 certainly tells us that bulls that break the yoke &c. and roam on bad roads are called *khaluṃka*. But in v. 536 the word is used in the sense of *vakra*, *kuṭila* &c. i. e. 'bent, crooked, twisted', and v. 537 mentions elephant-hooks, fans of palm-leaves and other such things to which *khaluṃka* may be adapted as an epithet on account of their crookedness. Again in v. 538 animals like gnats, flies &c. are said to be *khaluṃka*'s. And finally in v. 539 it is used of bad disciples, which, however, is certainly only due to the parable given in this chapter. From this it seems most probable that *khaluṃka*- (*khu*^o) may originally be an adjective with the sense of *vakra* and *kuṭila*. The etymology of the word is totally obscure to me, although I find it probable that *khala*- 'bad, mischievous' may originally have had the same sense, and that the two words are in some way or other related to each other. But the morphology of our word is not at all clear. — *vihammāṇo* is explained by *vidūyamānaḥ*, but I am at a loss to understand the duplication of *m* if this derivation is the correct one. I should rather venture to suggest that we have in *vihammāṇo* a corrupted form of *vihammamāṇo* (: *hammai* &c., cp. Pischel § 540).

4. *vindhai* is explained by *vidhyati*, which is uncertain; *chindai*, or perhaps *bhindai*, would probably be better, but lacks support in the comm. and Mss. — On *samitā* cp. note on XIX, 56 above.

5. *upphidai* cp. *phidai*, mentioned amongst the synonyms of *bhraṃś-* in Hc. IV, 177.

6. Ś. mentions the *varia lectio*: *payalante na cittaḥ* = *pracalan na tiṣṭhate*, which would come to just the opposite of the reading in our text.

7. *chinnāla*- cp. *chinnō tathū chinnālo jāraḥ | jāreṣu eka śe-śūd bahuvacanāt* (!) *chinnā chinnāli strīty api* Deśin. 3, 27; *chinnāliaputtā* in Mr̥cch. ed. Parab p. 64, which is rendered by *pumś-caliputraka* in the *chāyā*. It is possible that we ought to see in *chinnā*- simply the participle from *chid-*, and that *chinnālu-* is a derivation of a sort not unknown in Prakrit (cp. *chippāla*: *chippu* &c.), but this is, of course, wholly uncertain. — The word *seli-* (or *seli-*) is said to mean *rujju-* 'a rope'; it may possibly be related to Ap. *sellu* in Hc. IV, 387, which is explained by

Pischel ad l. as 'plough', but may perhaps mean some part of plough, e. g. the handle or something like that¹.

10. *aṇusāsammī* is the reading of A, and was read by Jacobi in SBE. XLV, p. 151 n. 1. Pischel § 499 is wrong in thinking *aṇusāsammī* to be the correct reading — this seems to be rather a monstrous form.

11. Ś. records the varia lectio: *dosam eva pabhāsae*.

13. *palī-umcanti tti | tatprayojanāniṣpādane pṛstāḥ santo nihnuvate kva vāyam uktā gatā vā tatra vāyam na tv asāu dṛṣṭeti |* D. Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 151 n. 2 does not believe in this explanation, but thinks it to mean 'they did not do what they were bidden'. However, D. seems to be right, to judge from the use of *palī-umc-* = **pari-kuñc-* in other old texts (cp. Schubring Āyār. p. 74).

Chapter 28.

D.: *vyākhyātāṃ saptaviṃśam adhyayanam | adhunā mokṣamārgagatyākhyam aṣṭaviṃśam ārabhyate | asya cāyam abhisambandho 'nantarādhyayane 'sathatoktā tadvyavasthitasya mokṣamārgagati-prāptir iti tadabhidhāyakam idam ārabhyate | ity anena sambandhenāyātasyāsyādisūtram ||*

2. According to this verse, *jñāna*, *darśana*, *cāritra* and *tapas* together constitute the road to final deliverance (*mokṣamārga*). But Umāsvāti Tattvārthas. I, 1 says *saṃyugdarśana-jñāna-cāritrāṇi mokṣamārgaḥ*, thus giving a more scientific definition of the 'road'. *Tapas* must probably here be included as a part of *cāritra* 'conduct'.

4. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 152 n. 1 (instead of Umāsvāti I, 14 read I, 13; ZDMG. 60, 295).

6. Cp. Umāsvāti V, 37: *guṇaparyāyavad dravyam* and 40: *dravyāśrayā nirguṇā guṇāḥ*. But according to the comm. to V,

¹ In Mat. 2. Apabhraṃśa p. 21 it is however translated by 'spear' according to Udayasāubhāgyagaṇin, who explains it by *bhalla*; but *bhalla* here certainly means 'arrow', as U. apparently thinks of Deśīn. 8, 57: *sello mṛgaśiśuś śaraśca*, and so I am not quite sure of the whole interpretation.

43 (ZDMG. 60, 518) *pariyāya* does not belong to *guṇa* but only to *dravya*. It is *pariṇāma* 'accidence' i. e. the constituent part of *pariyāya*, which belongs both to *guṇa* and *dravya*. There seems to be not a few differences between the old dogmas of the canonical scriptures and those of the younger scientific theology.

7. Umāsvāti V, 1—2 enumerates only *dharmā*, *adharma*, *ākāśa*, *puṅgalāḥ* and *jīvāḥ* (= *jantavaḥ*) as substances; but ibd. 38 he adds: *kālas' cety eke*, thus telling us that according to the opinion of some authorities *kāla* also was a substance.

8. Cp. Umāsvāti V, 5 (ZDMG. 60, 512) and 39.

9. Cp. Umāsvāti V, 17: *gatisthityupagraho dharmādharmaḥ upakāraḥ* and 18: *avakūśasyāvagāhaḥ*.

10. Cp. V, 22 *vartanā . . . kālasya (upakāraḥ)*. According to the following verse and Umāsvāti II, 8 (cp. V, 44), *upayoga* 'realisation' is a characteristic of the soul (*jīva*). But it seems very remarkable that in this verse we lack the characteristic of matter (*puṅgala*), and moreover that Umāsvāti V, 20 says that the characteristic (*upakāra*) of matter is the cause (*upagraha*) of happiness, misery, life and death, while here the characteristic (*lakṣaṇa*) of *jīva* is the realisation (*upayoga*) of knowledge, faith, happiness and misery. There may be some sort of confusion in our text on this point.

12. Cp. Umāsvāti V, 23—24 with the explanations of Jacobi ZDMG. 60, 515. However, V, 29 gives much more than the first half of our verse.

14. Umāsvāti I, 4 only enumerates seven *tattva*'s or *padārtha*'s, as *pāpa* and *puṇya* are said to be included in *āsrava* and *bandha*, cp. ZDMG. 60, 293. — On *tahiya*- cp. Pichel § 281.

15. Ś. mentions that this verse exists in a different recension, viz.: *tahiyāṇaṃ tu bhāvāṇaṃ sabbhāva-uvacaṇe | bhāreṇa u saddahantassa sammattaṃ hoi āhiyaṃ ||*

16. Cp. Umāsvāti I, 3 *tan* (: *saṃyagdarśanam*) *nisargād adhi-gamād vā* 'true faith is produced by nature (or: spontaneously) or by teaching'.

17. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 154 n. 2.

19. On the *chadmastha* or *ṛvitarāga* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 155 n. 1; Umāsvāti IX, 10 (ZDMG. 60, 536).

21. The *aṅgabāhira*'s, which are more often called the *anañ-*

gavraviṣṭa's, are spoken of in different passages of the canonical literature, cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVII, 453.

22. I do not remember to have met with the parable of the drop of oil on the water elsewhere in the Jain literature. It occurs, however, in Manu VII, 33 and perhaps in other passages as well.

23. D. explains *prakīrṇakam* by: *jātāv ekavacanam | tataḥ prakīrṇakāny uttarādhyayanādini |*, and moreover he thinks that *ya* is added to *ditthivāo* to point out the *upānga's* too. From this explanation of *prakīrṇakam* it seems probable that our text does not mean the scriptures now known as *prakīrṇa's* but means the same as the Nandī, viz. all texts not belonging to the *aūga's* (cp. Weber Ind. Stud, XVI, 426 sq.).

24. On *naya* cp. Umāsvāti I, 6. 34—35 (ZDMG. 60, 299 sq.).

26. *Śeṣeṣu kapilādipraṇītavacaneṣu* D.

27. On the *astikāya's* cp. also Umāsvāti III, 6 (ZDMG. 60, 312); as for the structure of the word cp. p. *atthibhāva-* 'existence' and Wackernagel Ai. Gr. II: 1, § 35 b.

30. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 156 n. 7—8.

31. *uvavūhā: upavṛṇhā darśanādiguṇavatām prasamsayā tad-guṇaparivardhanam.*

34. Cp. Āup. S. § 30; Umāsvāti IX, 19 ff.

Chapter 29.

D.: *unantarādhyayane mokṣumārgugatir uktā sā ca vitarāga-
tvaṇpūrvikeli yathā tad bhavati tathāmunābhidhīyata iti sambaddha-
sya ekonatrimśādhyayanasya samyaktvaparākramākhyasyādisūtram* ||

P. 197, 8: On *pattiyai, pattiyāyui* cp. Pischel §§ 281. 487.

P. 197, 12: The following terms are all explained by Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 158 ff. from the comm.

P. 197, 15: *pratīkramaṇa* certainly means the recitation of the *pratīkramaṇa-sūtra*, cp. SBE. XLV, o. 148 n. 1.

P. 197, 16: *dhummakathā* is a term in frequent use amongst the Buddhists.

P. 197, 18: According to SBE. XLV, p. 159 we must read *su-
yassa = śrutasya*, and this is also the reading of A. Jacobi's

printed edition (and the Berlin Mss.) give *suttassa*, which is certainly less correct.

P. 198, 8: *maddave 48* and *ajjave 49* are given in inverse order in SBE. XLV, p. 160, but this is probably only a mistake.

P. 198, 15—16: *pejja-* is, of course, Sct. *preyas-*, and is used as a substantive in Prakrit, cp. e. g. Āyār. I, 3, 4, 4; Āup. S. §§ 56. 87. 123 &c. — *selesī* is explained by *śāileśī*, a word that does not exist in Sanscrit outside the Jain literature. In the comm. to Āup. S. § 153; Weber Bhag. 180 it is explained thus: *śāileśo Merus tasyeva yāvasthā sthīratā sā śāileśī | athavā śāileśaḥ sarvasaṃvararūpacāritraprabhus tasyeyam avasthā yoganīrodharūpeti śāileśī ||* But this explanation seems rather constructed, and I doubt whether it is the correct etymology.

P. 198, 18: *havam* is a very difficult word. It has been discussed by Pischel § 338 who with Warren and Leumann (also Schubring Āyār. s. v.; KS. s. v. seems to share this opinion) thinks it to be = Sct. *arvāk*. No doubt the phrase: *no havvāe no pārūe* Āyār. I, 2, 2, 1; Sūyag. passim compared with *arvāk* in opposition to *parāk*, *parastāt* in the Vedic literature seems to speak for this derivation. But I am not sure whether *havam* in *havam ā-gam-* — a phrase that occurs in many passages of the prose literature — may really be adequately rendered by *arvāg ā-gam*. There seems to me to be some reason for adopting the suggestion of Jacobi KS. s. v., according to which *havam* is = *bhavyam*. The words *havam āgacchāi* would then mean 'presently he arrives at —', and from this it would not be far to 'quickly he arrives at —' which is the sense ascribed by the commentators to this phrase. However, this, as well as the other opinion, remains only a suggestion.

P. 124, 14: *atthegaie* certainly is the correct reading and means in Sanscrit: **atrāikatikaḥ*; cp. *eguiya-* = **ekatika-*, Leumann Āup. S. s. v.

P. 199, 16: On verbs of the type *rumbhai*, *rubbhai* cp. Pischel §§ 266. 507. However, it may often be very difficult to decide between forms like *rujjhai* (Hc. IV, 218) and *rubbhai* in Jain Mss.

P. 199, 21: As for *sallu* (: *śulya*) cp. XXVI, 42 with note (above); *kaṇṭaka* is a frequently used synonym for *śulya* in this sense.

P. 200, 2—3: Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 162 n. 4. But a different explanation of *strī*^o and *ṇapumsakaveda* is given in the comm. on Umāsvāti Tattvārthas. VIII, 10 in ZDMG. 60, 530.

P. 200, 6: With *karaṇagunaseḍhī* cp. the *ākalevaruseḍhī* spoken of in X, 35 above (SBE. XLV, p. 45 n. 2).

P. 200, 11: According to the comm. to Umāsvāti Tattvārthas. IX, 11 *ghātīkarman* includes *ḥṇānūvarañīya*, *darśanāvaramñīya*, *mohanīya* and *antarāya* (ZDMG. 60, 536).

P. 200, 16—17: This is called *uccāin*^o and *nīcāirgotrakarman* by Umāsvāti VIII, 13; *nīyā*^o and *uccā*^o probably only contain prolonged vowels in composition, cp. Pischel § 70.

P. 201, 1: *asabala*^o must be Sct. *a-śabala-* 'not spotted, variegated'.

P. 201, 1—2: *suppañihindī* seems to be the correct reading, and must be equivalent to *suprañihitendriyaḥ*.

P. 201, 13: Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 164 n. 2—3.

P. 202, 2—3: Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 164 n. 5.

P. 202, 17: On *āyusṣakakarman* cp. Umāsvāti VIII, 11. 18.

P. 202, 19: According to Umāsvāti VIII 22 the power (*anubhāva*) of *karman* is its realisation or result (*vipāka*), cp. ZDMG. 60, 533.

P. 202, 20: Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 165 n. 3. The space or sphere of action (*pradeśa*) of *Karman* seems to be treated of by Umāsvāti VIII, 25. In VIII, 4 it is expressly said that the characteristics of *karman* are nature (*prakṛti*), duration (*sthiti*), power (*anubhāvā*) and space or dimension (*pradeśa*).

P. 203, 2: The difficult word *aṇavadagga-* (*o*yugga-) is explained by Jacobi Ausg. Erz. s. v. and Pischel § 251 n. 1 as being = p. *anamataḡga-*, which is also an epithet of the *saṃsāra*, and Sct. *anamādagga-*. This is no doubt correct; but I am unable to understand why Pischel has declared Jacobi's explanation to be partly 'false', as he himself repeats it I might almost say word for word. — *cāuranta-* is said by Hc. I, 44 to be a Prakrit substitute for *caturanta-* (with short vowel), but the comm. to the Āp. S. §§ 16. 20 thinks it to be a *vṛddhi*-formation from *caturanta-* (cp. Leumann s. v.), which would of course be the most probable explanation. If now the *saṃsāra* is called *caturanta*, it must probably mean 'fourfold' (SBE. XLV, p. 166), and designate the *saṃsāra* as consisting of existences such as

heavenly being, man, animal and denizen of hell. I am a little surprised to find the word as an epithet of *saṃsāarakantāra* 'the forest of the *saṃsāra*'. This may be mere negligence; but as *caturanta-* and *cāuranta-* is an epithet or sometimes even a name for the earth, one might suggest that 'the forest of the *saṃsāra*' is only another name for the mundane world, or that the whole universe was thought here to be of the same shape as our own world. Cosmology will have had very little to do with words like this.

P. 203, 6: With *āgamesa-* cp. *āgamesi-* Āup. S. § 56. This is derived by Leumann (doubtfully) from *āgamāiṣin-*, but this derivation is, no doubt, less correct. Considering *āgamissa-* Āyār. I, 3, 3, 3 &c., which means, of course, *āgamīṣya-*, I am quite convinced that *āgamesa-* stands for **āgamīsa-*, and is also identical with *āgamīṣya-*.

P. 203, 10: The *citta-nirodha* certainly reminds us of the *citta-vṛtti-nirodha* of Patañjali Y. S. I, 2 &c.

P. 203, 11: *aṇaṇhayatta-* apparently belongs to *aṇhāya*, *aṇhaga-* Āup. S. &c. The derivation of this word from *āsrava-* (Pischel § 231, cp. Leumann Āup. S. s. v.) is undoubtedly false, as *-sr-* does not become *-ṇh-* in Prakrit. I suggest that *aṇhaga-*, which certainly has the same sense as *āsrava-*, is from a parallel **ā-snava-* (from **ā-snu-*) which does not exist in Sanscrit, but would certainly mean the same thing as *ā-srava-*.

P. 204, 11: On *sambhoga* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 167 n. 1.

P. 204, 12: *āyatthiya-* is not quite intelligible to me, but it may probably be identical with *ajjhatthiya-*, which is most probably derived from *adhyāsthita-*, cp. Hoernle Uvās. II, n. 115; Schu- bring Āyār. s. v.

P. 204, 16: On *ducca-* cp. Pischel § 441.

P. 204, 19: *a-palimantha-* undoubtedly belongs to *pariman-thara-* 'very slow', Caṇḍak. 54, 2, but any connexion with *pari-math-* seems to be excluded by the sense. It is possible, though scarcely probable, that we ought to read *upalipanatham*, which would mean something like 'freedom from obstacles'.

P. 205, 5: In other words he becomes a *chadmustha-vīta-rāga*; this is of two kinds, *upaśāntakaṣūya* and *kṣīṇākaṣūya*, according to Umāsvāti Tattvārthas. IX, 10 with comm. (cp. ZDMG, 60, 536).

P. 205, 12: On *logagga* cp. note on XXIII, 82 above.

P. 205, 14: We most probably should read *egattam* with A, as *egatta-* seems to be a synonym of Sct. *ekāgratā* in Āup. S. § 54, cp. *egatta-bhāva-* ibd. §§ 44, 55 and *egattī-bhāva* ibd. § 55 (Leumann s. v.). Cp. also *egatta-gaya-* Āyār. I, 9, 1, 11 (Schubring).

P. 205, 15: On *appa-jhamjha-* cp. *jhamjhā = kalaha, krodha* or *tṛṣṇā* Āyār. Sūyag. Āup. S.; Schubring Āyār. p. 81; Leumann Āup. S. s. v. The word *otumanṭuma-* is not known to me from any other passage, and is not clear. However, it probably is an āmreḍita-compound from the pronoun-stem *tuma-*. Jacobi translates it by 'ensoriousness'.

P. 205, 18: Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 168 n. 3.

P. 206, 4: Concerning *laghubhūya-* cp. note on XXIII, 40 above.

P. 206, 6: *appadīleha-* is explained by *alpapatyupekṣa-*; it is either *a-pratīlekha-*, which seems most probable, or it is dissimilated from **appa-paḍīleha- = *alpapatīlekha-*.

P. 206, 8—9: The *tīrthakṛttva* is the forty-second and last of the different kinds of *nāmakarman*, cp. ZDMG. 60, 531 sg.

P. 206, 16: One might object that scarcely all the *parīśaha*'s (cp. chapter II above) are to be conquered by patience, but this forms no very serious objection.

P. 207, 2: *avisamvāyaṇam jaṇayai* is translated in SBE. XLV, p. 169 by 'he will become veracious', which is not quite to the point; *avisamvādin-* and *avisamvādaka-* (Kauṣ. p. 35, 19) otherwise means: 'not contradictory, not breaking one's word'.

P. 207, 5: *aṇussiyatta-* is = **anuechritatva-*; *ussiya-* stands besides the more common *ūsiya- = uechrita-*, Pischel §§ 64. 327^a.

P. 208, 2: *saṃvara* is defined by Umāsvāti Tattvārthas. IX, 1 as 'the suppression of influence' (*āsravanirodha*); cp. SBE. XLV, p. 55 n. 1.

P. 208, 15—16: Cp. § 41 above.

P. 208, 19: The addition *paḍīyāvi* (from *paḍī = paṭī* 'a piece of cloth') in B¹⁻² certainly makes very good sense, but as it has neither the support of the comm. nor of A, I have not ventured to take it into the text.

P. 209, 1: A reads only: *sasamayaparasamasamghāyaṇijje bhavaī*, which is undoubtedly only a mistake, as it makes no sense.

P. 209, 4—5: *paraṃ aviḍḍhāemāṇe* is an addition to be adopted

from A, which has, however, *aṇujjhāemāṇe*, and B¹, which reads *p. na vijjhāyamāṇe*. But *vijjhāyai* certainly is correct, and stands for *vijjhāvai*, which is from *vi-ksā-*; cp. the forms quoted by Pischel § 326.

P. 210, 7: According to Umāsvāti Tattvārthas. VIII, 6, 9 the *vedanīyakarman* is only of two kinds, viz. *sad^o* and *asadvedanīya*, while we find here and in the following *krodha^o*, *māna^o*, *māyā^o* and *lobhavedanīya*. But these two distributions probably do not exclude each other.

P. 210, 21: Concerning the different sorts of *mohanīyakarman* &c. cp. Umāsvāti Tattvārthas. VIII, 6 ff. and SBE. XLV, p. 172 n. 1—3. But when n. 3 speaks of the nine kinds of *darśanā-varaṇīya* as obstacles to *cakṣur^o*, *acakṣur^o*, *avadhī^o* and *kevaladarśana* and, moreover, five kinds of *nīdrā*, this is only partly correct. According to Umāsvāti VIII, 8 we have, besides, the obstacles to the fourfold knowledge: 1) *nīdrā* 'sleep'; 2) *nīdrānīdrā* 'intense sleep'; 3) *pracalā* 'inward excitement'; 4) *pracalāpracalā* 'intense inward excitement' and 5) *styānagraddhī* 'desire of sloth, idleness'. This last is called in Prākṛit *thīnagiddhī*, and seems to stand in some connexion with Pāli *thīnamiddha*, although the formal obstacles are certainly great. There is a very learned note by J. J. Meyer upon the relation of these words in his *Hindu Tales* p. 112, but he most decidedly seems to me to be mistaken in assuming the Jain word to be only a perversion or a misapprehension of the Buddhist one. And his derivation of p. *o* *middha-* from **migdha-* : *mih-*, *megha-* &c. also seems to me very unconvincing. Fausbøll SN. s. v. thought the word to belong to *mardh-*, *mṛdh-*, which is not quite so objectionable from the point of view of the sense. But I am rather convinced that we have the clear term on the Jain side, *styānagraddhī* or *thīnagiddhī* not presenting the slightest difficulty of explanation. Moreover I am not aware whether we should spell the Buddhist word *thīna-middha-* or *thīna-m-iddha-* with the *makāro* 'lākṣaṇīkaḥ' so often pointed out by our commentators. Against this suggestion *vigatamiddha-* in SN. 151 might be thought to be an objection. But the whole question is not at all solved, and I can only point out once more my belief that we have here the priority on the Jain side. Dr. Meyer l. c. moreover translates *pracalā* and *pracalā-pracalā* by 'dosing' and 'very decided dosing', which does not accord with the explanation given by Jacobi

ZDMG. 60, 529, and is certainly wrong, although there seem to be parallels from the Pāli literature.

P. 211, 2: By destroying the above-named kinds of *karman* he has become a Jina (cp. ZDMG. 60, 536 on Umāsvāti IX, 11), has attained the *kevala*-knowledge (Umāsvāti X, 1). But the sentence: *ee tinni vi kammaṃse jugavaṃ khavei* is translated in SBE. XLV, p. 172: 'the last three remnants of Karman he destroys simultaneously' which is at least a very dubious expression. For one certainly takes it at first sight to mean that, having now put an end to *mohanīya*, *jñānāvaraṇa*, *darśanāvaraṇa* and *antarāya*, he now simultaneously destroys the remaining three *karman*'s, which is incorrect, as there still remain four, viz. *vedanīya*, *āgyuṣka*, *nāman* and *gotra*. The meaning, seen in connexion with the commentary on Umāsvāti X, 1 (ZDMG. 60, 542), must be that after destroying the *mohanīya*, and having thus become a *chadmastha-vītarāga*, he destroys in less than one hour — this may well be called *yugapat* — the *jñānāvaraṇa*, *darśanāvaraṇa* and *antarāya*, and thus obtains the *kevalin*-hood. For when the last four arts of *karman*, viz. *vedanīya* &c., come to an end, the holy man at once ends this earthly existence for ever (cp. § 72 the end).

P. 211, 5: I do not quite understand n. 4 on p. 172 of SBE. XLV. As far as I understand it we are concerned here with one who has already reached the *kevalin*-hood, but the *āiryūpathika-karman* is no cause of bonds (*bandhaḥetu*) to the soul (Umāsvāti VI, 5, ZDMG. 60, 519), and has consequently only momentary duration.

P. 211, 10: On the *śukladhyāna* cp. especially Umāsvāti IX, 41 ff.

P. 211, 12: *rahassa-* is = *hrusva-*, cp. Pischel § 354.

P. 211, 16: On the different bodies cp. Umāsvāti II, 37—49.

P. 211, 17: The place where he goes (*lokāgra*) has not been expressly denoted in the text; cp. Umāsvāti X, 5. -

P. 211, 23: The final words *saṃmattaparakkame samatte* have been put in by me in analogy with the finals of the other chapters. A gives here: *saṃmattaparakkamaṃ nāma uttarajjhayaṇaṃ egūṇatīṣaṃ imaṃ samattaṃ*.

excretion occurs' (Leumann *Āup. S.* p. 151). In *Āup. S.* § 30. I B we have instead of this *vāghāima* and *nivvāghāima* (Leumann s. v.).

14. In *Āup. S.* § 30. II we find only *davvomoyariyā* and *bhāvomoyariyā*.

15. *sittha-* = Sct. *siktha-* means 'a mouthful of rice in the form of a ball', *Āup. S.* § 30. IV.

16. *khetē pāṃśuprākāraparikṣipte*: in KS. § 89 and *Āup. S.* §§ 53. 69 we have the same explanation: *khetāni dhūtiprākāropetāni*; *karbaṭa-* is explained as *kunagara* in *Āup. S.* KS.; in the comm. on Rāj. it is called *kharbaṭa* and defined as *kṣullapṛākāra-veṣṭitam*. Kāuṭ. p. 46, 4 speaks of it as *khārbaṭika*, and says that it is situated *dviśatagrāmyā madhye*. *droṇamukha-* means a town that can be reached by water and by land (KS. *Āup. S.* Rāj.), and is situated *catuśśatagrāmyā madhye* according to Kāuṭ. p. 46, 3. The form *maḍamba-* is difficult, especially as we find *maṅṭapa-* and *maṇḍapa-* in some texts. But this may be a corruption. However, D. defines it as *avidyamānārdhatṛṭiyayojanāntargrāmam*, and the comm. on KS. § 89 says: *maḍambāni sarvato 'rdhayojanāt parato 'vasthitagrāmāṇi*, while a comm. on the Praśnavyāk p. 306 only tells us that it is *dārasthalasīmāntara*. Concerning *saṃvāha-* D. only says that it is *prabhūtacāturvarṇyanivāsa*, but we get clearer information from the comm. on KS. § 89: *saṃvāhāḥ samabhūmāu kṛṣiṇi kṛtvā yeṣu durgabhūmiṣu dhānyāni kṛṣvalāḥ saṃvāhanti rakṣārtham*, and on *Āup. S.* § 53: *parvatanītambādi-durge sthāpanī*. According to this it simply means a sort of natural or artificial depot, where the inhabitants of the neighbourhood collect their crops. *koṭṭa* — explained by D. with *prākāra* — means 'a fortified place' even in Sct.

19. With this verse cp. SBE. XLV, p. 177 n. 4. *sambukka-* (for Sct. *śambūka-*) belongs to the examples quoted by Pischel § 194 (duplication of consonants).

24. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 178 n. 1.

25. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 178 n. 2.

26. Cp. the different kinds of *rasaparityāga* in *Āup. S.* § 30 IV.

27. The *vīrāsana* according to the Yoga practice is described in R. Schmidt Fakire u. Fakirtum p. 188 sp. (cp. ibd. pl. 11). But according to the explanations in the comm. on *Āup. S.* § 30. V and Weber Bhag. p. 286 it is the same posture that is elsewhere called *śimhāsana*, which does, however, not appear to be

identical with the same posture of the Yogins. In the Jain comm. it means the posture of one sitting upon a throne without there being in reality any seat for him to rely upon.

28. In this verse we find the *vivittasayanāsanaṃ* — the *viviktaśayjāsana* of Umāsvāti — instead of the *saṃlīṅayā* enumerated on the sixth place in v. 8 above.

30. Cp. Āup. S. § 30 (p. 40 ff.) and Umāsvāti Tattvārthas. IV, 20 (where *vyutsarga* and *dhyāna* have interchanged their place).

31. The 'expiation of sins' is tenfold also in Āup. S., but ninefold in the Tattvārthas. IX, 22. Numbers 1—7 correspond to 1—7 in Āup. S., while no. 9 *upasthāpana* is = 8 *mūla* in Āup. S. and 8 *parihāra* (cp. ZDMG. 60, 538) may possibly correspond to 10 *pāraṃciya* of the Āup. S.

32. Cp. Āup. S. p. 41 sq. and Tattvārthas. IX, 23.

33. The ten kinds of persons to whom respect is due are enumerated Āup. S. p. 42; SBE. XLV, p. 179 n. 4, and in the Tattvārthas. IX, 24 (with some slight differences from the older texts).

34. Cp. Āup. S. p. 42 (quite congruent with our text) and the Tattvārthas. IX, 25 which enumerates *vācanā*, *pracchanā*, *anuprekṣā*, *āmnāya* and *dharmopadeśa* (= *dhanmakahū*) as the five different kinds of study.

35. Cp. Āup. S. p. 42 sq. and Tattvārthas. IX, 27—46.

36. According to the Āup. S. p. 43 sq. the *vyutsarga* is twofold, viz. *dravya*^o and *bhāva-vyutsarga*, which two kinds apparently correspond to the *vyutsarga* of exterior and interior things in the Tattvārthas. IX, 26.

Chapter 31.

D.: *anantarādhyajane tapa uktam tac ca caraṇavata eva bhavatyī adhunā caraṇam ārabhyate(?) | iti sambandhasyāikatrimśattam-ādhyajanasya caraṇavidhināmakasyūlisūtram |*

On the difficulties of this chapter cp. SBE. XLV, p. 180 n. 2.

2. *ekata ekasmād viratiṃ kuryāt | ekataś cāikasmimś eva pravartanam |* D.

3. *rumbhāi* = *ruṇaddhi tiraskurute*. — Ś. mentions a various reading (here and in the following verses), viz. *se na gacchai maṇḍale*, which seems to me to be better than *se na acchai m*.

4. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 181 n. 1.

7. Ś. mentions a varia lectio : *samīsu ya taheva ya*.

9. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 178 n. 2.

10. In Sūtrakṛt. II, 2, 17 are enumerated the following kinds of *mada* (pride), viz. : *jātimada*, *kulamada*, *rūpamada*, *tapomada*, *śrutamada*, *lābhamada*, *āisvāryamada* and *prajāṇāmada* i. e. 'pride of birth, family, beauty, penance, learning, riches, power and knowledge'. According to a Prākṛit verse quoted by D. the monk has to observe *brahmaguṇṭi*, i. e. to exert himself in preserving his chastity with regard to the following nine things, viz. *vasati* 'place of abode', *kathā* 'conversation', *niśayjā* 'bed', *indriya* 'object of sense', *kudlyāntara* (sense not quite clear to me), *pūrvakṛīḍaka* 'former pleasures', *praṇīta* 'dainties' (cp. Leumann Āup. S. p. 133), *atimātrāhāra* 'abundant food' and *vibhūṣaṇā* 'ornaments'.

12. The fifteen names of the *paramādhārmika*'s enumerated in a verse quoted by D. seem to be the following: *Amba*, *Ambarīṣa*, *Śyāma*, *Śabala*, *Rudra*, *Uparudra*, *Kāla*, *Mahākāla*, *Asipattra*, *Dhanu*, *Kumbha*, *Vāluka*, *Vāitarāṇi*, *Kharasvara* and *Mahāghoṣa*. With some slight deviation these names coincide with the names of the fifteen Asuras or devils who are enumerated in the commentary on Umāsvāti Tattvārthas. III, 5 (ZDMG. 60, 311). Most of these names are wellknown as names of other persons or localities connected with the hells.

16. That the gods — and not the 24 *tīrthakara*'s — are meant here is the opinion of the commentaries. The different kinds of Bhavanavāsīn's, Vyantara's and Jyotiṣka's are enumerated in the comm. on Umāsvāti IV, 6 (ZDMG. 60, 317 sq.) and in the *sūtra*'s IV, 11—13. But according to IV, 18 the Vaimānika's are not only of one sort, but are divided into *kalpopapanna* 'inhabitants of *kalpa*'s' and *kalpāṭita* 'void of *kalpa*'s'. However, this does perhaps not make any difference here.

17. Cp. SBE. XXII, p. 189 ff. The Daśāśrutaskhandha, Brhatkalpa and Vyavahāra are taken together as a unity even in other works, cp. Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 449 sq. 465.

18. *ācāraprakalpa* is used with the same sense as *ācāra*, cp.

Weber Ind. Stud. XVI, 223 f. 250; in Āyār. I, 8, 5, 3 *pugappu* is used as a synonyme of *samāyārī*, *ācāra*.

20. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 184 n. 2.

Chapter 32.

D.: *anantarādhyayane caraṇam abhīhitam tac ca pramāda-
sthānaparihārata evāsevitum śakyam tatparihāras ca tatpariñāna-
pūrvaka iti tadartham dvātrīṃśam pramādashthānanāmākādhyayanam
adhunārabhyate | iti sambandhasyāsyaedam ādisūtram ||*

2. *savvassa* probably is the correct reading; *saceassa*, which was taken up by Jacobi in SBE. XLV, p. 184 n. 4, is a *pāṭhāntara* mentioned by D., but not by Ś. as far as I am aware.

3. *viddha*, which is here the form used by all Mss, is a very uncommon equivalent of *vuddha*, mentioned only by Hc. I, 128; II, 40 (cp. Pischel § 53). — Ś. mentions *sajjhāyaegantanīseraṇāya* as a varia lectio. But it is impossible to make out what he has read here himself, as the last third of fol. 336 is cut away in the Ms.

4. Ś. records a *pāṭhāntara* of which only *niime · buddhiṃ* is clearly to be seen. But according to the explanation: *tatra nīpuṇā sunīrūpatā ihā* (rest of the line cut away, cp. note on v. 3) it must have been *niimehabuddhiṃ*.

5. Ś. gives a varia lectio *aṇāyaranto* (instead of *vivaṇṇayanto*).

6. The origin of the bird from the egg, and of the egg from the bird as an example of a continuous series of existence is a parable well known from other texts, probably those of the Buddhists or Sāṃkhya's.

8. *kiṃcaṇāim*, which is the form occurring in all Mss., seems to be a sort of plural to *kiṃcaṇam*. — Ś. records the varia lectio: *jassa na kiṃci ṇutthi*.

9. According to Ś. there seems to have been a various reading: *apāyā parivajjīyavā*.

10. I cannot quite make out from Ś. if there has not been a *pāṭhāntara* here, viz. *tittikarā = tṛptikarūh*; for I can scarcely explain the sentence *dyptikarū dīptikarū vā pāṭhāntarataḥ* in any

other way than that we must read *tṛptikarā dīptikarā vā*; for *dr̥pti^o* and *dīpti^o* would both give *ditti^o* in Prākṛt, so that this could not be called a *pāṭhāntara*, but only an *arthāntara*.

11. Ś. apparently reads *raṇṇe* instead of *vane*, which he does not even mention. — The common reading is *paurindhane* = *praveendhane*, but I have also met with the reading *pavarindhane* in some younger Mss.

12. According to Ś. there is the *varia lectio* : *omāsayādami-
indiyāyaṃ*.

13. On the form *vasahi* (= *vasati*-) besides *ā-vasaha-* = *ā-
satha-* cp. Pischel § 207.

15. Ś. also reads *bambhuvae* = *brahmavrate*.

16. *eāiya-* from *eyai*, a substitute for *śak-* according to Hc. IV, 86.

20. Ś. mentions a *varia lectio* : *to jīviyaṃ khudḍa vivaccanāṇā* : *khudḍae* and *khudḍa* are explained both by Ś. and D. *ārṣatvāt kṣodayanti vināsayanti*. That *kṣud-* may be represented by *khud-* is seen from Pischel §§ 222. 568, but I am at a loss to explain the form occurring here.

21. On *nisīrai* cp. Pischel § 235 (in his enumeration this passage has not been taken up). — Ś. also reads *pi* instead of *ua* in l. 3.

22. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 187 n. 3. — Ś. here, and in the following verses of similar construction, reads : *rāgassa hevaṃ tu maṇunnam āhu | dosassa hevaṃ amaṇunnam āhu |*

24. Ś. also reads *gehīm* (here and in all the following verses).

27. The reading *rīvāṇuvāyāṇugae* (A) is mentioned as a *pāṭhāntara* by D. The whole passage does not seem clear to me, notwithstanding the explanations of the comm. — Ś. reads *u jīve*.

29. Ś. also reads *pariggahaṇmi*.

31. *aṇissa-* cp. SBE. XLV, p. 189 n. 1.

34. Cp. *puṣkarapālāsa-* 'the petal of a lotus' &c. (BR.).

35. Cp. note on v. 22 above (the same remark applies to vv. 48, 61, 74 and 87).

50. Ś. reads *gandhassa* instead of *gandhesu*.

54. Ś. here reads *vae viogeṇa*.

61. Ś. here and in the following vv. uses the form *jībhā* (instead of *jīhā*); on this form cp. Pischel § 332.

87. A has here: *dosassa heuṃ amañṇuṃ āhu* in the third line (like Ś.)

89^d = *kareṇumārgāpahito gaja iva*.

100. *heuṃ*, which I have taken from A, may undoubtedly be a correct form of the nominative according to Hc. III, 19 (cp. Pischel § 379). — *thova-* = *stoka-* according to Pischel § 230 may be due to a form **stopa-*, alternating with *stoka-*. But I rather believe S. Goldschmidt KZ. XXVI, 112 n. 1 to be right in thinking *v* to be there only to prevent the hiatus in a form **thoa*. Moreover, there may be analogical influence from *theva-* (this word is correctly explained by Childers s. v.; Pischel §§ 130, 207).

102. *napuṃsavēya* = *ubhayābhilāṣaḥ* (D). — *baissa-* is = Skt. *dvēṣya-*. I have written *baissa-* instead of *va^o*, which occurs in all Mss., with Pischel § 300. Cp. *besa-* above.

104. The various reading quoted by Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 191¹ n. 1 does not occur in any of my Mss. nor in Ś. However, I do not think that it would help us very much in the interpretation of this difficult verse, and we had better keep to the explanation given by D. and followed by Jacobi in his translation; only we must of course read *pacchānutāre na tavappabhāvaṃ* = *paścāttāpo na tapaḥprabhāvaṃ* (sc. *icchet*). — *°licchū* is = *°lipsuḥ* (cp. my Desiderativbildungen p. 72).

105. Ś. records the varia lectio *tappavecayā*, which has, however, no support in the comm.

106. The translation of lines 1—2 in SBE. XLV, p. 191 is rather short. According to D. something like this: 'but the objects of the senses, viz. sounds, &c. of whatever kind they may be (harsh, sweet &c.) will cause &c.' would be better. But I admit that the difference is a mere trifle.

107. *samayam āṛṣatvāt samatā mūḍhyastham*; but it seems very strange that we should have here a neutral form instead of Skt. *samatā*. The latter word occurs e. g. *Āyār.* I, 3, 1. 1, 2, 3, 1 in the regular form *samayā*, but is explained by Schubring s. v. (cp. Jacobi SBE. XXII, p. 32) as not meaning 'indifference' but 'equality between man and other living beings'.

111. Ś. mentions another version of the second line of this verse, viz.: *saṃsāracakkassa vimokkhamuggo* — *sumuṃṅga* = *sumuṃṅga*.

Chapter 33.

D.: *anantarādhyajane pramādashūnāni uktāni tāis ca karma badhyate | tasya ca kāḥ prakṛtayaḥ kīyati vā sthitiḥ ity ādisaṇḍehāpanodāya karmaprakṛtīnāmakaṃ trayastrīṃśam adhyayanam ārabhyate | tasya cedam ādisūtram ||*

On the different arts of *karman* according to the dogmatics of the Jains cp. Umāsvāti Tattvārthas. VIII, 2 ff. (Jacobi ZDMG. 60, 528 ff.) The characteristics of *karman*, of which D. in the passage quoted above enumerates nature (*prakṛti*) and duration (*sthiti*), are, in addition, power (*anubhāva*) and space or dimension (*pradeśa*), Umāsvāti VIII, 4.

1. Ś. records a varia lectio: *ānupuvvīm suṇha me*, a phrase well-known to anyone who has gone through our text.

2—3. Cp. Umāsvāti VIII, 5.

4. Cp. Umāsvāti VIII, 7 (and I, 9).

5. On the terms quoted here cp. Umāsvāti VIII, 8; SBE. XLV, p. 193 n. 2 and the note on p. 210, 21 above.

7. Cp. Umāsvāti VIII, 9, where we have the terms *sad°* and *asadvedya*, instead of *śāta* and *aśāta*. I rather doubt whether *śāta* 'joy, pleasure' is a real Sanskrit word, and not some wrong derivation from the Middle-Indian words which we find as *sāta*- and *asāta*- in Pāli, and as *sāya*- and *a-sāya*- here. However, I am at a loss to find any probable etymology for these words.

8. Cp. Umāsvāti VIII, 10 (this applies also to the following three verses in our text).

9. Ś. seems to read *sammūmicchaṃ taheva ya*, and does not refer to the reading of our text.

11. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 194 n. 1 and ZDMG. 60, 530, where we find an explanation of the terms quoted in the note in SBE. According to this *anantānubandha*, *pratyākhyāna*, *apratyākhyāna* and *sañjvalana* mean 'leading to endless delusion, resignation, non-resignation and incension', and each one of these four items is divided into anger, pride, deceit and greed (*krodha*, *māna*, *māyā* and *lobha*). In this way we get sixteen different kinds of *kaṣāyamohanīya*. As for the different species of *nokaṣāyamohanīya* the remark in SBE. l. c. that they are enumerated in XXXVI, 102 is apparently incorrect, as nothing of that sort is found there.

According to Umāsvāti they are nine, and consist of: *hāsya* 'joke', *rati* 'satisfaction', *arati* 'dissatisfaction', *śoka* 'sorrow', *bhaya* 'fear', *jugupsā* 'disgust' and *strī^o*, *pum^o* and *napuṃsakaveda* 'characteristics of feminine, masculine or third sex' (this, and not 'desire for women &c.' seems to be the correct translation according to ZDMG. 60, 530).

12. Cp. Umāsvāti VIII, 11. Ś. reads *āukammaṃ*.

13. According to Umāsvāti VIII, (6), 12 there are no less than 42 different sorts of *nāmakarmaṇī*¹. Ś. reads *ca* instead of *tu*, and has the varia lectio: *suhakammabāhū bheyā*, which seems to me to give poor or no sense.

14. Cp. Umāsvāti VIII, 13. — Ś. himself reads: *uccaṃ atthavi-gappaṃ tu*, but does not mention our reading.

15. Cp. Umāsvāti VIII, 14. — I do not quite understand, whether *antarāya* is considered to be something active, viz. a bad disposition which prevents the giving of gifts, the use of power &c. even in favourable circumstances, or whether it is not only a sort of slowness preventing every sort of activity, be it a good or bad one. I suppose that this latter suggestion is the more correct one.

17. Cp. Umāsvāti VIII, 25, and concerning *pradeśa* the commentary on V, 2 (ZDMG. 60, 512). — Ś. refers to a *pāthāntara*, viz. *ganthīyasattāṇāi*.

18. This verse, and also the comm. on it, are really very puzzling (cp. SBE. XLV, p. 195 n. 2). I suppose, however, that the quotation from the *dīpikā* given by Jacobi in SBE. l. c. will come to the same thing as the word *ekakṣetrāvagāḍha* 'existing in one room only' in Umāsvāti VIII, 25 (cp. ZDMG. 60, 533), although this expression is not satisfactorily explained by the commentaries there.

19. Cp. Umāsvāti VIII, 15. — Ś. reads *esā* instead of *hoi*.

20. Ś. reads *taheva antarāyaṇṇmi* instead of *antarāe y. k.* in the second line. — The statements of these two verses are not quite correct according to Umāsvāti VIII, 19; for we have here a part of a *muhūrta* (*antarmuhūrta*) as the shortest duration even of the *vedanīyakarmaṇ*, while this is expressly stated to be 12 *muhūrta*'s by Umāsvāti l. c. But I have observed in some other passages

¹ But according to other authorities there are no less than 103 of them, cp. Jhaverī First Principles p. 31.

too, that the old canonical texts do not always give the same concise and strict definitions as the later theologians and philosophers.

21. Cp. Umāsvāti VIII, 16 and 21. — Ś. reads *mohaṇijje u ukkosā*.

22. Cp. Umāsvāti VIII, 18 and 21. — Ś. reads *tettisa sāgarāṇi*.

23. Cp. Umāsvāti VIII, 17 and 20.

24. *aicchya-*: *aicch-* is enumerated amongst the substitutes of *gam-* in Hc. IV, 162, and in Āup. S. § 54 we find *samāicch-* = *amatikram-*; however in Setubandha the root has the form *aiṃch-*, and according to Leumann Āup. S. s. v. there occurs in two passages of Nāyādh. a form *samatitth-*¹. I am unable to make any suggestion concerning the etymology of this word, except that it certainly must contain the preposition *ati*. It is possible, though not very probable, that *aicchai* may be **a(t)i-aechai* (on *aechai* v. Pischel § 480).

Chapter 34.

D.: *anantarādhyayane karmaṇaḥ prakṛtaya uktās tatsthitir leśyā-vaśata ity atas tadabhidhānārthaṃ catuṣṭriṃśam leśyādhyayanānāmakaṃ adhyayanam ārabhyate | asya cedam ādisūtram ||*

The *leśyā*-theory, which is common to the Jains and the Ājīvika's — the followers of Gosāla — is certainly one of the darkest and most difficult points in the Jain religion. In a paper called »The *Leśyā*-theory of the Jainas and Ājīvikas», and published in *Festschrift till K. F. Johansson, Upsala 1910*, pp. 20—38 I formerly tried to connect this marvellous theory of the colours of the soul with the Sāṃkhya doctrine of the *chāyā* or *pratibimba* (cp. Garbe *Sāṃkhya-Phil.* p. 315 sq.). Although I have privately met with several contradictory opinions, and there are certainly in my treatise several rather obvious mistakes, I am not yet wholly convinced of the incorrectness of my opinion. In two works which are not accessible to me, viz. Malayagiri's commentary on

¹ But this may only be bad orthography, *tth* and *ch* resembling each other in Jain Mss., and *t* often being inserted in places where it does not belong, as is well known.

the Paṃṇavaṇṣutta XVII ed. Calc. p. 483, and ff., and in the Lokaprakāśa ed. Hīralāl p. 130 ff., there are long expositions on the nature of the Leśyā's. Modern literature on this topic, which is not very abundant, has been quoted in my paper mentioned above. In two works of the last years, Mr. H. Warren's Jainism, Madras 1912, and Hīrāchand L. Jhaverī's First Principles of the Jain Philosophy, London 1910, I can find absolutely nothing concerning the Leśyā's.

3. The names of the different *leśyā*'s are all clear except *kāū* and *paṃha*. Instead of these Umāsvāti Tattvārthas. IV, 2. 7. 23 has *dhūmra* and *padma*, which is explained as meaning 'rose-coloured'. Now I suppose this to be a mistake; for Weber Bhag. p. 317 tells us that *paṃha* — which is etymologically Skt. *paḥṣman*, Goldschmidt KZ. XXV, 611; Leumann Āup. S. p. 133 sq.; Pischel § 312 — means the colour of the goldline on the touchstone, and of the yellow pistils of the lotus-flower (*padmakasara*). Consequently, *paṃha* = *paḥṣman* simply means 'pistil' i. e. 'lotus-pistil' (*paḥṣman* really means 'a pistil' in Sanskrit, BR.) and afterwards 'lotus-pistil-coloured' i. e. 'whitish yellow'. And *padma*, which has perhaps been mistaken for a Sanskrit equivalent of *paṃha*, simply means the same. As for *kāū* I am not sure of the etymological derivation of this word. Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 197 n. 4 thinks it to be *kāpota-*, and I myself formerly suggested *kapila-* or *kādrava-* as possible relations. I am rather inclined to believe now that all these suggestions are incorrect, and that *kāū-* is a word without any Sanskrit equivalent. Its formation is the same as that of *āū-*, *vāū-*, *teū-* &c., and there is apparently a related word in *kāvī nīlavarṇā* Deśīn. 2, 26, a feminine form of an adjective **kāva-* or perhaps *kāū-*. But I am unable to arrive to any definite result concerning the etymology of these words.

4. *riṣṭaka-* is not clear. D. explains it as *phalaviśeṣaḥ*, and according to this Jacobi SBE. XLV, p. 197 translates it as '(the fruit of) Ristaka' (*Sapindus detergens*). But Ś., who also knows this explanation, alternates it with another, viz. *riṣṭo droṇakākaḥ | su eva riṣṭakaḥ* |; *droṇakāka-* means 'a raven', and this seems to make better sense. However, we have still another word *riṭṭha-* or *riṣṭa-*, which means a precious stone, perhaps an emerald. *Khañjana*^o Jacobi translates by 'wag-tail', which is probably correct, but against the explanations of the commentaries. D

only says: *khañjanam añjanam kajjalam* i. e. 'black collyrium', and Ś. gives a more extensive explanation: *khañjanam snehābhyaktaśakataḥkṣagharṣaṇodbbhūtam añjanam kajjalam*. But if we should translate *khañjana*^o by 'collyrium', the translation of ^o*nayana* would be quite impossible.

5. I cannot make out from the dictionaries whether the *nī-lāsōka* is really another species of *Jonesia*, or if it is quite a different tree unrelated to the common *asōka*.

6. *koilacchada*^o seems to be the reading of the commentaries; this is translated by Jacobi 'the feathers of the kōkila', which might certainly be correct, as *chada-* also means 'feather' (Bālar.), but is not in accordance with the explanations of Ś. and D. The former says: *kokilacchadas tūlakaṇṭakas tathā ca sampradāyah | vaṇṇābhivāre jo ettha koilacchadadose telakaṇṭao bhaṇṇai tti ||*, which is not clear to me, the quotation being scarcely quite correct; D. speaks of *kokilakaṇṭaka*. I suppose that these words, unknown to the lexicographers, may denote some sort of plant, called 'oil-thorn' or 'cuckoo's thorn'. There is, moreover, a *pāṭhāntara*, mentioned both by Ś. and D., viz. *koilacchavi*^o which is quite intelligible (Ś. explains it thus: *tatra kokila anyapuṣṭas tasya chavis tatsannibhā*).

7. Ś. refers to the following various readings: *paṭhyate ca | suyatuṇḍālattadīvābhā | anye tu suyatuṇḍaggasaṅkāsā |* The first of these *pāṭha*'s is unintelligible to me.

9. Ś. reads *khīratūla*^o, and explains *tūlam arkatūlam*. This is not quite clear to me, as I do not know what 'wool of *Calotropis gigantea*' means; or *arkatūla-* may perhaps be = *tūla-* 'cotton'; then he says: *pāṭhāntarataḥ khīrapūra*^o | *anye tu dhāreti paṭhanti* (viz. *khīradhāra*^o, cp. B¹).

10. *rohīṇī* may perhaps mean 'Helleborus niger', as the Helleborus is well known for its bitter taste. In the Rājan. *rohīṇī* is said to be = *kaṭuṃbhavā*, a name that may certainly denote some bitter-tasting plant.

11. *hastipippalī* means 'Scindapsus officinalis', Car. 6, 10.

12. According to Ś. *tuvara-* means *sakaṣāya*, which is, of course, the same as *kaṣāya* 'astringent (of taste)'; and Hema-candra says in the Deśīn. 5, 16: *atra tuvaro rasaviṣeṣa iti saṃskṛtasamatvān noktaḥ |*, but I do not know any Sanskrit word *tuvara-*. However, its meaning is clear from Ś. This author

moreover refers to a *pāṭhāntara*, which is not clear to me, as he says: *pāṭhāntarata ādraṃ vā* |. I do not know any word *ādra-*, but it may perhaps mean *ādraṃ vā*, as *ādra-* is 'wet, juicy, fresh', and may perhaps also mean 'unripe'. Ś. sometimes gives the *pāṭhāntara*'s only in Sanskrit, and if he here really means *ādra-*, we might get a reading somewhat like this: *addu°, alla°* or *ullu(a)kaviṭṭhassa vāvi jārisao*, as these are the Prākṛit substitutes of *ādra-* (cp. Pischel § 111). But this suggestion is, of course, very hypothetical.

14. *meraya-* is Skt. *māireya-*, probably due to a dissimilation of **mereya-*. As to the nature of this drink cp. SBE. XLV, p. 198 n. 3 and Kāuṭ. p. 120, 13—14: *meṣaśṛṅgīvak-kvāthābhisuto gulaprativāpaḥ pippalīmarīcasambhāras triphalāyukto vā māireyaḥ* || i. e. 'm. is distilled from a decoction of the rind of *Odina pinnata*, mixed with dry sugar¹, and contains a quantity of pepper or is spiced with 'the three fruits'². I suppose that *madhu* does not mean 'honey' here, but the sweet, intoxicating drink called *madhu*, described by Kāuṭ. l. c. as being *triphālāsambhāro mṛdvīkārasaḥ*.

15. *muddiyā* is = Skt. *mṛdvīkā* 'a grape'.

19. There is a certain difficulty concerning the word *būra-*. Besides this form there exists another one, viz. *bora-*, *borī-*, and moreover there seems in nearly all passages to exist the v. l. *pūra-* just as here; Pischel § 166, who explains *bora-*, *būra-* from a form **baiūra-*, **badura-* (there is also *badara-*; Jacobi KS. s. v. and Leumann Āup. S. s. v. had already thought of *bādara-*), thinks *pūra-* 'lemon tree' to be the correct form in all cases. But this is apparently absurd, as *būra-* always stands in connection with *rūta-*, *tūla-* and other words denoting weak and woolly vegetable substances. Consequently, *būra-* must mean something like 'cotton' or 'treewool', although the express sense is perhaps not very clear. It must, however, be carefully observed that *badarā* also means 'the cotton-tree, *Gossypium*' in Sanskrit and that it consequently would be simplest to take *būru-* to mean just the same.

¹ This must be the meaning of *guḍa*, as 'molasses' is called *phāṇita* some lines above.

² Concerning these cp. Böhtlingk s. v. *triphālā*.

20. *tejāla-* '43' is not included amongst the forms enumerated by Pischel at the end of § 445, where we find *igayāla-* '41', *bāyāla-* '42' &c. instead of *bāyālisaṃ* &c.

22. *nissamsa-* is, of course, *ṛśamsa-*; cp. J. J. Meyer Hindu Tales p. 256 n. 2.

23. Ś. mentions a various reading: *sadhe ya matte ya rasalolue* |

25. *niyaḍille* is explained by *nikṛtimān*; it is, of course, a derivation from *niyaḍi* = *nikṛti-*. The word *pratikuñcaka* means *svadoṣapraecchādaka*, and *ñupadhika* means *sarvatra vyājuka* according to D.

26. There is some doubt concerning the word *upphāsaga°*. I have retained this form in the text, although I am almost certain that it is incorrect because of the explanation *utprāsaka* in D. For *utprāsa-* would certainly be able to give *upphāsa-* in Prakrit, although I think we have another form of the word, which is the correct one. In the Deśin. 1, 95 we find: *uppheso trāsah* | *aparvādārtho* 'ṇy ayam lakṣyeṣu dṛśyate | yathā | asarisajauṇaupphesayā ṇa hu sahiyavā kule paśneṇa |. *upphesa-* consequently means 'frightening, terrifying' but also *apavāda* 'reviling, blaming', and I take this to be the Prākṛit correspondent of Skt. *utprāsa-* (there is another word *upphesa-* in Āup. S. meaning *mukuta*, which is, of course, not related to our word). But now all my Mss. have *upphāлага°* instead of *upphāsaga°*, and this may also be correct; for Hc. II, 174 mentions a verb *upphālai* as one of the words current in Mahārāṣṭra and Vīdarbhā which must be learnt from the common usage (*lokato 'vagantavyāḥ*), and in the Deśin. 1, 117 we find *upphālai kathayati*. Consequently, this may come somewhat to the same thing, and the correct reading would probably be either *upphesaga°* or *upphāлага°*.

28. Ś. refers to two variae lectt., viz. either *hiyāsae* (: *hitāśayah*) or *anāsare* (: *anāsravah*) instead of *hiesae*.

32. Ś. refers to a varia lectio *sudhahojē* (: *śuddhuyogah*) in stead of *vīyarāge*.

33. Ś. mentions a varia lectio *asamkhijjā* (: *asamkhyejāḥ*) instead of *samkhāiyā*.

41. Cp. SBE. XLV, p. 201 n. 1.

51. According to Umāsvāti Tattvārthas. IV, 2 the third class of gods, viz. the Jyotiṣka's, have the *pītalesyā*, which means the

same as the *teūlesā* here (cp. ZDMG. 60, 317). From IV, 7 we gather that the three first *leśyā*'s, viz. the black, the blue and the grey one, occur only in the first two classes, the Bhavana-vāsin's and the Vyantara's. But the Sarvārthasiddhi (cp. ZDMG 60, 290) takes IV, 2 to mean that the four first *leśyā*'s (including the *teū^o*) occur in the three first classes of gods, and excludes IV, 7. Our text does not agree with either of these statements, as it ascribes the *teūlesā* also to the Vāimānika's.

56. *durgati* is explained by *narakatiryaggati*. I wonder how it is possible that these kinds of *leśyā*'s could occur even amongst the highest gods.

58. *parīnata* here and in the following verses is translated by 'joined (with the soul)' in SBE. XLV, p. 203. But this can scarcely be quite correct, as D. explains it by *ātmanūpatām āpanna* 'having reached its own (real) state', i. e. 'being fully developed' as far as I understand it. — Ś. refers to a slightly different reading, viz.: *ṇa vi kassa vi uvavāo*.

61. 'hitthie is = *adhitiṣṭhet*.

Chapter 35.

D.: *anantarādhyaṇe leśyābhīhitās tatra cāpraśastaleśyatayā-gatāḥ praśastā evādhiṣṭhātavyāḥ | etae ca bhikṣugūṇavyavasthītena saṃyag vidhātum śakyam | ato bhikṣugūṇaparījñānārtham adhunā-nugāramārgagatināmakam pañcatrīṃśam adhyayanam ārabhyate | tasya cedam ādisūtram ||*

This lecture, which deals very generally with the life of a saint, seems to be to a certain degree the final chapter of our text. The thirty-sixth and last one, containing a survey of living and lifeless beings, stands somewhat outside the whole scheme of our text.

3. *cojja* = *cārya* (cp. Pischel § 284).

4. *citrapradhānaṃ gṛhaṃ citragṛham | D. — ullova-* is = Skt *ullocā*-. As far as I can see Pischel does not give any examples of *va* instead of *ca*.

5. Ś. reads: *dukkarāṇi u vāreum*, and adds: *paṭhyate ca | dukkarāṇi nivāreum |*

8. Ś. also reads *neva* instead of *no vi*.

9. *bādara-* 'gross' (opposite to *sūkṣma*) seems to exist only in Jain Sanskrit; it may be a translation from some Piākrit word unknown to me.

11. The reading *puḍhāvīkaṭṭha°* is ascertained by D.; *kūṣṭhu* may here mean the same as is elsewhere called *vanaspati*, i. e. trees and plants.

13. On the different forms of *leṣtu-* in Prākṛit, which present various anomalies, cp. Pischel § 304.

17. *javaṇaṭṭhāe* is the reading of the best Mss.; D. explains it as *yāpanārtham*, which must probably be correct.

20. *nijjāhiṇṇa* is explained as *parityajya*. But the verb *jūhai* is unknown to me. — Besides *bondi* 'body' we also find a form *bodi* (Leumann Āup. S. s. v.); *bondi* also occurs in Pāli (Childers), but the derivation of it is not very clear.

Chapter 36.

D.: *anantarādhyayane 'hiṃsūdayo bhikṣuguṇā uktās te ca jīvū-jīvasvarūpaparijñānata evūsevituṃ śakyate | iti jñāpanā ṣaṭtrimśaṃ jīvājīvavibhaktisaṃjñam adhyayanam samārabhyate ||*

For the contents of this long chapter cp. the analysis in SBE. XLV, 206 n. 2. The vv. 248—267 contain an appendix dealing with sundry things that do not stand in any connection whatsoever with the topics treated here.

The Jīvaviyāra of Śāntisūri, edited with translation and commentary by Guérinot in JA. 1902, p. 231 sqq., should be compared with this chapter.

1. Ś. himself reads *me suṇeha*, but quotes *suṇeha me* as a varia lectio. In the second half he mentions *samaṇo* as a varia lectio for *bhikkhū*.

4. Ś. reads *vi* instead of *ya* after *rūviṇo*.

6. Concerning *addhūsamae* cp. SBE. XLV, 208 n. 1; *addhū* must be = *adhvan-* (cp. Leumann Āup. S. p. 96).

9. Ś. mentions a varia lectio:

*emeva saṃtatī(!) pappā samae vi viyāhie |
saṃtatim aparūparotpattirūpapravāhātmiḥkām | D. |*

10. Ś., in his commentary on the first half-verse, does not mention *ya* at all, but this is scarcely a decisive proof that he did not read it. Concerning the division given here cp. D.: *iha ca deśapradeśanānāṃ skandheṣv evānturbhāvāt skandhāḥ paramāṇavaś ceti samāsato dvāv eva rūpīdravyabhedaū* || (cp. SBE. XLV, 208 n. 4).

11. J. generally writes *puhutta-*, but I have chosen the form *puhatta-* as being the nearest equivalent of *pythaktva-* (cp. Āup. S. § 30 V¹ and the explanation p. 139).

12. The whole of this verse is lacking in Ś.; but D. has the latter half of it, which he connects with v. 11, while the first half:

suhumā savvalogaṃmi logadese ya bāyarā |

seems only to occur in some late Mss. (not even in B^{1,2}), so I have not taken it up here.

13. *paḍucea* (for **paḍi-ucea*) belongs to *vaccāi* = *vrajati* (Pischel §§ 202. 590). As the meaning comes very near to *pratitya*, it is not very remarkable that the Mss. sometimes give *paḍieca* instead of it.

17. Concerning *sukkīla-* = *śukla-* cp. Hc. II, 106; Pischel §§ 136. 195.

20. *kakkhaḍa-* 'hard' is formally s. *karkaṭa-* which, however, does not seem to exist in this sense. It means the same as *kar-kaśa* (cp. Schubring Āyār. S. p. 73).

21. For *lukkha-* : *lūha-* (< *rūksa-*) cp. Pischel § 257.

49. Ś. mentions a varia lectio of this verse:

*samśāratthā ya siddhā ya duvihā jīvā bhavanti u |
tathānegavihā siddhā taṃ me kittayao suṇa* ||

51. *ogāhaṇā* 'size' is, of course, = *avagāhanā*, which has scarcely this sense in Sanskrit (cp. on *ogāhaṇā* Āup. S. 171 sqq.).

53. In this verse Ś. does not mention the two *ya* in the first half, but adds *ya* after *salimgeṇa* in the second.

54. According to Ś. the commentary on this verse runs thus: *jahannāe tti . . . yava-majjha tti yavamadhyam iva | yavamadhyam uvagāhanā tasyāṃ aṣṭottaraśatam* ||; from this it appears that Ś. must have read the second half-verse thus:

cattāri jahannāe javamajjhe aṭṭhuttaram sayam ||

But I am at a loss to understand what is meant by this, as I only know the word *yavamadhya-* as meaning 'thickest at the

middle', and consequently as that sort of *cāndrāyaṇu*-penance in which most food is taken at the middle of the fasting period (cp. Manu XI, 227; Āup. S. § 24 — the opposite method is called the *pipīlikā-madhya* or *vajra-madhya*)¹.

55. In the first half-verse Ś. does not mention the two *ya*. in the second he adds *u* between *siṅghā* and *dhvaṃ*; he further adds: *etatsūtrasthāne cānye sūtradraṃyam ittham paṭhanti* |

cauro udḍhulogaṃmi vīsa puhattaṃ ahe bhave |
sayam aṭṭhottaraṃ tirie egasamaṇa siṅghā ||
duve samudde siṅghanti sesajalesuṃ tao jaṇā |
esā u siṅghāṇā bhaṇiyā purvabhūvaṃ paḍucca u ||

56—57. These verses are = Āup. S. 168—169. As I have dealt with the word *bondi*- 'body' at some length elsewhere, I do not here repeat what has been said there, but only draw attention to the fact that it certainly does not belong to S. *budhnā*- as several authors have asserted (cp. Geiger GIAPh. I: 7, § 62. 2). — In 57^a Ś. does not mention the *ya*.

58. Concerning *Īsipabbhāra* (= *Īṣatprūgbhāra*) cp. Āup. S. §§ 163—167. In v. 59 and in Āup. S. 163 it is said to be 4.500.000 *yojana*'s in breadth, and according to the later passage its circumference is 14.239.800 *yojana*'s. With the measures in v. 60 cp. Āup. S. 164 (eight *yojana*'s thick at the middle, at the margin *maechhiyapattāo tanuyatarī*). According to Āup. S. 165 it has twelve names, viz. *Īsī*, *Īsipabbhārū*, *Taṇā*, *Taṇātaṇū*, *Siddhī*, *Siddhālae*, *Mutti*, *Muttūlae*, *Loyagge*, *Loyuggathūbhīyā* (= **lokāgrastū-pikū*), *Loyaggapaḍibujjhaṇā* and *Savvaṇṇābhūyajīvasattasuhāvahā*.

59. Ś. mentions as a varia lectio: *tiṇṇasāhiyaparīrao*.

61. Apparently this verse was not in the text used by Ś., as he says at the end of his commentary on v. 60: *atra ca kecit paṭhanti | aṅṅa* etc. It may be possible that the verse was put together with materials picked out of Āup. S. § 166: (*Īsipabbhārū ṇaṇ*) *puḍhavi . . . uttāṇayachattasaṅṭhāṇasaṅṭhiyā savvajjūṇasavaṇṇayamū . . . nimmalā . . .* (all the attributes used in this verse are really here, though in a slightly different form).

¹ According to Kāuṭ. p. 106, 6—7 *yaramadhya* means also a certain measure, the eighth part of an *aṅgula*.

62. The words *aṃka* and *kunda* occur in XXXIV, 9 above, and are explained in SBE. XLV, 197 n. 7--8.

63. Ś. mentions a *varia lectio tassa* instead of *tattha* in the first half-verse. According to him the second half is also read thus:

kosassu vi ya jo tattha chabbhāgo uvarimo bhava ||

D. also mentions this *varia lectio*. With this verse cp. Āup. S. § 167: *tassa joyaṇassa je se uvarille gāue tassa ṇaṃ gāuyassa je se uvarille chabbhāye tattha ṇaṃ siddhā . . . cittaṅṅā* (the word used here is *gāuya*, which should be the same as S. *gavyūta* = *krośa* H. 887; a *gavyūta* or *krośa* is = 2.000 *daṇḍa*'s or *dhanus*; for other measures cp. Kāuṭ. pp. 106—107).

65. I have put *jesiṃ* into the text against the Mss. on the authority of Ś. who says: *utsedhaḥ . . . yeṣāṃ siddhānāṃ yaḥ . . bhavati*.

67. Ś. does not mention *sampañṇā*. The explanation of *jīvaghanā* in D. runs thus: *jīvās ca te ghanās ca suṣirapūraṇato nicitā jivaghanāḥ |*

68. Ś. mentions a *varia lectio loyaggadesa*. This would certainly be better, but is not adopted either by him or by D. for which reason I have left it out. In the second half-verse he seems to have read *siddhiṃ ya*.

70. The reading *ieeee* is corroborated by Ś.: *iti . . ete pṛthi-vyādayaḥ sthāvarās trivīdhāḥ |*

71. Ś.: *evam ete . . . paṭhanti ca ega-m-egē tti ekaike |* — It is not clear what *bāyara-* (= *bādara-*) originally meant. Probably it is, however, 'of the size of the fruit of *Zizyphus jujuba*', thus arriving at the meaning 'gross, fully developed'.

73. D.: *paṇḍu tti pāṇḍavam | āpāṇḍurā ṛsucchubhratvabhāja ity arthaḥ | uktam varṇabhedasāḍvidhatram iha ca pāṇḍugrahaṇam kṛṣṇādivarṇānām api svasthānabhedāntaru sambharasūcakam | panako sūkṣmarajorūpaḥ sa eva mṛttikā panakasya ca nabhasi vivartamānasya loke pṛthivītenūrūḍhatvād bhedenopādānam |* The explanation is not wholly clear, nor am I aware of the existence of a word *panaka-* with the sense required here. Jacobi translates it by 'clay', and the word may probably be = s. *pañka*, as I conclude from the form *pañao paṅkaḥ* Deśīn. 6, 7.

74. *loṇṣa-* is rendered by *kṣāramṛttikā* in the Avacuri. In the *Jivaviyāra* v. 4 it is only *ṇsam*. The word probably means

'saltpetre', and would be S. **lavanōṣa-* (*lavaṇa* + *ūṣa*), which is not known to me.

75. *sāsaga-* is explained by the comm. only as *dhātuviśeṣaḥ*; Jacobi SBE. XLV, 213 n. 3 has not been able to explain the word, but gives it in the form *sāsaka*. It was, however, edited by himself already in the KS. § 45, and in the glossary of that work it is correctly given as the Prākṛit counterpart of S. *sasyaka-* 'a certain jewel, probably the emerald', Trik. III, 3, 46; Varāh. Bṛhs. 7, 20 (where there is the v. l. *śasyaka* which is most probably to be rejected, as the word is no doubt connected with *sasya-*). — Concerning the two names in the second half-verse D. gives the following remark: *abhṛapaṭatam pratītam | abhṛavālukā abhṛapaṭalamīśrā vālukāḥ |*. According to this it seems probable that *abhṛapaṭala-* is = *abhṛuka-* (*abhṛa-*) 'talc' (given as *abbhaya* in the Jīvaviyāra v. 4), and *abhṛavāluka-* may be some material containing talc mixed up with some other stuff.

76. Ś. reads *masāragallo*. — The form *lohīyākḥa-* (*lohītākṣa-*) is also met with in KS. §§ 27. 45, but no interpretation of the word can be obtained from those passages. However, it probably is = *lohita-* 'a certain jewel, not the ruby' (Ind. Spr. 2693). Hüttemann Baessler-Archiv IV, 59 has not translated the passage of the KS. in detail. Concerning *masāragalla-* cp. BR. V, 606. Opinions concerning this word seem to differ widely. As far as I can see, it may be *masāragalva-* (cp. Nilak. on Hariv. 6917 who explains *galva-* as *candrakānta* 'moonstone'), and *galva-* probably is only a senseless abbreviation of *galvarka-*, which may mean either *padmarāga* (Nilak. on MBh. VII, 672) 'ruby' or perhaps 'crystal'. *masāragalla-* is said by lexicographers to be either 'sapphire' or 'emerald', probably the later as there seem to be different sorts of emeralds. *bhujamoyaga-* probably is correctly rendered by *bhujamocaka-*. I do not know *bhujā-* in the sense of 'serpent', but it may still mean that (it means 'elephant's trunk' in MBh. III, 15736). Then *bhujamocaka-* might mean 'deliverer from serpents', and may thus probably be the emerald, the stone that is specially said to be a protection against venomous serpents.

77. I do not know what *candana-* means. *candanasūra* is said to be some sort of kali (*vajraksāra*) Rājan. in SKDr. But this is probably not the same. The word *haṃsagarbha-* (also in KS. § 45) is unknown; personally I am inclined to believe that *haṃsa^o* may

here be = *sūrya*^o, which would lead to **sūryugarbha-*, a name well suited to a jewel. But even this does not lead us further. — *pulāka-* 'a certain jewel' occurs in Varāh. Br̥hs. 81, 4; Trik. III, 3, 30 etc., and is sometimes said to be = *galwarka* (cp. the note on v. 76). *sogandhiya-* (= *saugandhika-*) Jacobi SBE. XLV, 214 translates by 'sulphur', which it really means; but it also means 'ruby' in Varāh. Br̥hs. 80, 5 etc.; and thus it must, of course, be rendered here and in KS. § 45. According to BR. *vañḍūrya-* must mean 'beryl' and not 'lapis lazuli', as it is rendered by Jacobi. The form *candraprabha-* I take to be = *candrakānta* 'moonstone'. *jalakānta-* seems to be totally unknown, while *sūryakānta-* is only said to be a jewel with a very bright lustre — it may perhaps mean the diamond (*vajra*), but this has already been mentioned in v. 74.

78. As Jacobi points out (SBE. XLV, 214 n. 2), the enumeration contains thirty-nine names, not thirty-six. But probably some of them may be counted as synonyms (I have taken *ma-sāragalla* and *bhujamocaka* to be the same as *marakatu* in v. 76).

86. Cp. Jīvaviyāra v. 5. *harataṃṣu sūgḍhapṛthivīsamudbhavas tṣṇāgrabinduḥ* D. (cp. *harataṃṣu tṣṇāgrajalabindavaḥ* Comm. D. on the Jīvaviyāra); *mahikā gorbhamāseṣu sākṣmarvaṣah* D. (on the etymology of *mahikā* cp. ZDMG. LXXIII, 146 sq.).

95. Ś.: *prakīrtitāḥ | paṭhanti ca | bārasaviḥabheṣaṃ puttva u viyāhiya tti* || In the second half-verse he does not mention *tuhā*.

96. Ś. says: *parvāṇi . . . parvajāḥ | pāṭhāntaraḥ pavvagā vā ikṣvādayaḥ* |; he probably reads *pavvayū* — *valayāni nālikerīkadalyādini teṣaṃ sākḥāntarābhāvena tatārūpatā traco valayākūratvena pravalayatū* | D. — *kuhūṇā* is given by Ś. as *bhūmisphoṭakarīṣeṣāḥ*, by D. as *bhūmisphoṭūdayaḥ*¹. It apparently means 'mushrooms'. In my opinion the word is identical with s. *kyāku-* 'mushroom', a word of unknown derivation (the etymology given by Lidén Studien p. 51 sq.: *kyāku-*: Greek *σῆπω* is mere fancy).

97. Ś. does not mention *śingabere tuvera ya* — it is uncertain what he may have read here. According to the Jīvaviyāra v. 9 and the comm. on that verse there are three different sorts of ginger: *ārdrādraka* or 'fresh ginger', *śṛṅgavera* or 'ārdrakorīdrā yellow ginger' (turmeric), and *kaccūruka*, explained by *tiktadru-ṅgarīṣeṣāḥ* 'a sort of pungent stuff'.

¹ Cp. *bhūmiṣphoṭū* in Jīvaviyāra v. 9 (JA. 1902, p. 245).

98. Most of the words in this and the following verses are extremely difficult, and nothing certain can be got out of them. *harīlī* may be = *harīālī dūrrā* Deśin. 8, 64 (s. *harītālī* 'Panicum dactylon). *sirīlī* and *sussirīlī* would be s. *ślīlā* and **suślīlā* (cp. *saśīrīka-*), but I am not aware of any such words used as names of plants. *Jāvū* would certainly be = s. **yāvukī*, but *yāvaka-*, as far as my knowledge goes, only means 'prepared from barley-corn'. As for *keṅgakandulī* I scarcely doubt that it must be = *ketaku* 'Pandanus odoratissimus'. *kuḍaṅṅeṅṅa-* is = s. *kuṭumbaka-* 'Andropogon Schoenanthus' cp. *kuṭumbaka-* 'a certain potherb' Car. 1, 27 (for these words cp. IF. XXXV, 261 sq.). On the form *lusaṅṅa-* (instead of *lasuṅṅa-*, *thusuṅṅa-*) cp. Pischel § 210.

99. *lohiṅṅhū* (*ṅṅ* is probably to be separated here as in the following word) may be = s. *lohinī*, name of several plants, while *thīhū* may have developed out of an original form **stīṅ-*, **stībh-* (cp. *thāhu-* = *stīpa-* etc.) which might be compared with s. *stībhī-*, lat. *stipes*, *stīputa*, and mean something like 'tuft of grass'.

100. *siṃhakaraṅṅī* does not occur in Sanskrit; *musuṅṅhī* is likewise unknown (but cp. *musalī* 'a white variety of *Panicum italicum*' lex.).

103. Ś. mentions a varia lectio *raṅṅṅphatīṅṅū āṅṅū*. The word *paṅṅa-* (*paṅṅa-*), occurring here and in the following verses, means 'lichen' and denotes the lowest of vegetable lives according to the theory of the Jains, cp. Jīvavīyāra v. 9.

110 sq. Cp. Jīvavīyāra v. 6 (in JA. 1902, p. 241 *mumuru-* is according to the comm. explained as 'cendres ardentes'; but the correct translation is that given by Jacobi, viz. 'burning chaff'. as s. *murmura-* really means 'fire arising from burning chaff').

119 sq. Concerning the different sorts of winds cp. SBE. XLV, 218 and JA. 1902, p. 242. Of doubtful meaning is the term *saṃvarttaka*, as D. says: *saṃvarttukavātās va ṅc bhūḥsthitam apī tṅṅāntī circkitukṣetrāntuh kṣīpanti*. But no doubt Jacobi is right when he thinks *saṃvarttukavāta* to be the wind causing the periodical destruction of the world (cp. the *saṃvarttaka* of the Buddhist tradition); it is called *ubbhūmaṅṅa* (: **ubbhūmaka*) in the Jīvavīyāra v. 7.

129 sq. With these verses cp. Jīvavīyāra 15. But of the fourteen names mentioned here only six are found in that passage. Here as in the verses dealing with beings with three—five

senses it is often impossible to get any information concerning the true sense of the different words. According to the commentaries on the Jivaviyāra *kimi* means 'a small intestinal worm'; *somaṅgula-* I have not been able to identify, but considering the literal meaning of the word I should feel inclined to believe it to be a name of a certain conch, this being — as far as I know — the only animal with two senses used as an amulet. On the *māivāhuga-* (= *māivāhaka-*) cp. SBE. XLV, 219 n. 3 (according to JA. 1902, p. 250 they are *gūvjarudesāprusiddhāḥ*, which does not help us); *vāsīmuha-* I should think to be identical with the animal called *meharu* in the Jivaviyāra, i. e. a species of woodworm; on *sippiya* (*sippī*) 'a shell' cp. Pischel § 286; *ghalloya-* (this is the reading of A. B¹) or *pallōya-* is absolutely unknown to me (*pallī* means 'a small lizard', but that does not help us here, as lizards are animals with five senses, cp. v. 181 below). Nor am I able to find the slightest connection for the word *aṅullaya-*. Following Jacobi I have preserved this form in the text. I am, however, inclined to take the word to be *ṅullaya-* and then connect it with *ṅālī sākḥā* Deśin. 4, 43, believing it to be some sort of branch-like animal living in the water like most of these enumerated here. There is no need to emphasize the hypothetical nature of this explanation. The word *jālaya-* is not clear (it might be either *jālaka-* or *jvālaka-*); *jālaka-*, of course, means 'a spider', but that does not help us here, as spiders are most certainly beings with four organs of sense. Concerning *caulāya-* cp. JA. 1902, p. 249 sq. (where the reference to Guzerati *candanūgho* 'a big lizard' is certainly incorrect, as this word would most probably be something like s. **candanagodho*).

138—40. With these verses cp. Jivaviyāra vv. 16—17. On *kuṅthu-* cp. JA. 1902, p. 252 (it probably means a small species of ant). With *udḍaṅṅisa-* cp. the forms given by Pischel § 222; *akkala-* may be = s. *utkara-*, having perhaps somewhat the same meaning as *uddekikā*; *taṅghāra-* and *kuṭṭhahāra-* might be s. **tṅghāra-* and **kāṣṭhahāra-*, but no such words are known to me; nor does **puttrahāraka-* occur in any Sanskrit dictionary; *mā-lāra-* is known in Sanskrit as the name of *Aegle Marmelos* and *Peronia elephantum* (cp. *māluṛo kapitthaḥ* Deśin. 6, 130), but not as that of an animal; *daya-* may be = s. *drīka-*, and as this means *kāka* and *koka* (names containing two *kā*'s) this could possibly

mean the name of an animal containing also two *ka*'s, but I do not know of any such animal suitable here; *sulāvarī* would be s. *śulāvarī*, which only means 'Asparagus racemosus', but it may mean something like 'centipede' here; *gummī* is = *gomī* in the Jīvaviyāra, s. *gulmī*- (cp. JA. 1902, p. 251); *indagāyī* of course is = *indrakā-dikāḥ* (incorrectly rendered in SBE. XLV, 220). I do not know what **indvaka*- means — probably the same as *indrugopa* in v. 140.

147—49. With these verses cp. Jīvaviyāra v. 18. *andhīya*- of course is a derivation from *andha*- 'blind', but I am unable to discover the real meaning of the word; *pottīya*- is certainly s. *putraka*-, which may also mean 'grasshopper' according to the Śābdar. in BR.; *ḍhaṅkuṇa*- also has the forms *ḍhemkuṇa*- (cp. Deśin. 4, 14: *ḍhaṅkaṇo tathā ḍhemkuṇo mutkuṇaḥ*) and *ḍhimkuṇa*- (cp. JA. 1902, p. 253 where the word is incorrectly explained). It is derived from *ḍams*- = *damś*, cp. Pischel § 107. *ukkuḍe* is the reading in A. instead of *kaṅkaṇe* in B¹⁻² (also adopted by J.); I have put *ukkuḍe* into the text, but I am inclined to believe that we ought really to read *ukkuṇe*, cp. *utkuṇa*- 'bug', H. 1209 (according to the SKDr. it means *keśakīṭa* 'hair-louse'); the form *ukkuḍe* may have come into the text by influence from the following *kukkuḍe* (this word probably is = *kukkuṭa*-, but this seems to mean 'a small lizard', which is, of course, impossible here). Instead of *siṅgarīḍī* (B¹⁻², J.) we must apparently read with A *bhīṅgirīḍī*, as there really exists a word *bhṛṅgirīṭi*- in H. 210 (besides this *bhṛṅgirīṭi*- lexx. and *bhṛṅgarīṭi*-, cp. BR. V, 367 sq.). which only means 'a being among the crowds surrounding Śiva'. It may have been the name of an insect, though the exact meaning is unknown to us. Concerning *nandāvatta*- (= *nandiyāvarta*-) cp. SBE. XLV, 221 n. 2; the word is commonly known as the name of a *maṅgala* (the comm. on Āup. S. § 49 explains it as *pratidignavakonaḥ*, which scarcely agrees with the picture in Bessler-Archiv IV, 51), but I do not know what sort of insect could be so called. Instead of *ḍole*, which also occurs in the Jīvaviyāra (cp. JA. 1902, p. 253 sq.) I prefer to read *ḍole* according to the Deśin. 4, 4: *ḍole śalabhaḥ | ḍole piśāca ity anye | yad āha || tolaṃ piśācam āhuḥ sarve śalabhaṃ tu Rāhulakaḥ ||*. From this word is apparently derived *ḍolamba*- (Deśin. 4, 4), which must mean 'bee' and be identical with *rolamba*- (cp. IF. XXXV, 262 sq.). For the following word cp. *bhīṅgārī* 'cūrī' Deśin. 6, 105. *viyaḍī* is the reading of A. in-

stead of *vivāṭi* in B^{1,2}, J; this word should be = s. *vikyti-* 'metamorphosis' which is certainly not unfit for an insect developing through the different stages of caterpillar, pupa, etc. However, this explanation is very hypothetical, and I am not fully convinced that *vīyaḍī* is the form to be absolutely relied upon here. *acchi-vehaya-* probably must be = s. **akṣivadhaka-*; this as well as *acchi-rodaya-* (and possibly also *acchila-*, which may, however, have quite another origin) may mean some sorts of insects infesting the eyes of cattle etc.; *māhaya-* is totally unknown to me, the more so as I am wholly uncertain as to what its Sanskrit equivalent might be. On *vicitte cittapattae* (probably *vi^o* is only an attribute) cp. SBE. XLV, 221 n. 3. *uhinjaliyā* (which is the common reading) is absolutely unknown to me; *jalakārī* could not well be anything else in Sanskrit, but does not occur in any dictionary; *nīyā* is unintelligible as it stands now, but I have a suspicion that it is a senseless corruption of **tīyā* or even **tīḍā*, cp. *tīḍa-* in the Jīvaviyāra, *teḍḍo śalabhaḥ piśūcaśca* Deśin. 5, 23 and Guz. *tīḍa* 'a species of grass-hopper'; *tantaravāyīyā*, finally, would be s. *tantravāyādikāḥ* (the reproduction of the word in SBE. XLV, 221 is, of course, a mistake), *tantravāya-* meaning 'spider' (it probably ought to be *tantaravāyīyā* here, but I have not hazarded this against all the texts, and there might possibly exist a form **tantravāya-* also, though it is not known from elsewhere).

171. *sammārechima* and *garbhāvukrānta* here mean the same categories that are elsewhere called *ayonīju* and *yonīja*. Concerning the various theories of the origin of the beings cp. Windisch Buddhas Geburt p. 184 sqq. and especially p. 191. According to this last passage the beings belong generally to four classes: *jarāyuja* 'born from a womb', *āyudaja* 'born from an egg', *svedaja* 'born from moisture' and *udbhijja*. 'born from a germ'. But according to Āyār. I, 6, 1 (p. 5, 1 sq. ed. Schubring) there are no less than eight different classes of beings according to their origin, viz.:

1) *ayudajāḥ* 'born from eggs' (*puṅṅgīgrhakokilūdayaḥ* comm.);

2) *potajāḥ* 'born without a womb' (according to the explanation of the lexicographers; these are *hastīraṅgulicarmajalūkūdayaḥ*);

3) *jarāyujāḥ* 'born from a womb' (*gommahīṣījārikamanuṣyīdayaḥ*);

- 4) *rasajāh* 'born from fluids' (*kṛmijākṛtayaḥ*);
 5) *saṃsvedaajāh* 'born from moisture' (*matkuṇṇayājkāsatapādīkādayaḥ*);
 6) *saṃmūrchimāh* 'coagulated' (*śalubhapipīlikāmukṣikāsālikādayaḥ*);
 7) *utbhijjāh* 'born from a germ' (*khaṇḍjarītapārīplavādayaḥ*);
 8) *anpapatīkāh* 'originating from generatio spontanea' (according to Jain dogmatics this occurs only amongst gods and denizens of the hells, cp. Jacobi ZDMG. LX, 305 sqq., but this is perhaps a later doctrine, cp. Schubring Āyār. p. 71).

187. With this verse cp. Jīvaviyāra v. 22. From that passage we get to know that not only the *śamudya*^o but also the *ritatapakṣiṇaḥ* live outside the worlds of men (*naralogāo bāhīm*). The comm. says only: *śamudyaapakṣiṇo ritatapakṣiṇas ca bhāruṇḍādayaḥ*. These are the mythical birds living in other continents.

195. Ś. reads *akammakammabhūmā ya*, which might also be correct, but cp. the remark in SBE. XLV, 225 n. 1. Consequently in 196 he refers to the varia lectio *tisai paṇṇarasavihā*, which if used would make his reading in 195 the only correct one.

214. *Vaijayaṇta*, *Jayaṇta* and *Aparājita* are, remarkably enough, mentioned in the Kauṭ. p. 55, 19 (cp. Sorabji notes on the Adhyakṣapracāra, Allahabad 1914, p. 9).

218. After this verse there are in the text of J. two lines which are, however, not numbered, and are discarded by all Mss. known to me; they run thus:

patiovamu doṃṇā ukkoseṇa viyāhiyā |
asurēndavaḥjetūṇa jahannā dasa hīssaḡā

247. This verse really forms the end of this chapter; what follows stands in no connection whatsoever with the enumeration of the lifeless and living beings which is its chief topic. After this verse Jacobi has four lines (not numbered) which are discarded by the Mss. They run thus:

amantakālam ukkosam vāsapukuttam jahannagam |
āyayūṇa kappāṇa gevijjāṇam tu antaram ||
saṃkhijjasāgurukkosam vāsapukuttam jahannagam |
amuttarāṇa ya devāṇam antaram tu viyāhiyā ||

250. Ś. says: *paṭhanti ca ukkosiyā ity atra ukkosia tti anyutra tu majjhiman tti jahannan tti ||*

253. Ś. says: *paṭhanti ca |*

parimīyaṃ ceva ājāmaṃ guvukkosam muni care ||
tatto saṃvacecharaddhaṃ naṃ vigiṭṭhaṃ tu tavaṃ care ||

254. Ś. has the following concerning a varia lectio: *āhāreṇa pāṭhāntarāś ca kṣapaṇeṇa tapas* etc. It would then be read: *khavaṇeṇa tavaṃ care*.

255. Ś. does not mention *moham* at all.

256. Ś. may have read *hu* instead of *u*, as he says *huh pūraṇe*.

259. Ś. apparently reads: *jīṇavayaṇaṃ je kareṇti bhāveṇa*



We are indebted to Mr Alexander, lecturer in English at the University of Uppsala, for having corrected the English text of this work.



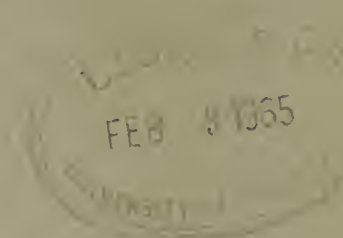
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J.-A. Lundell

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**MANUEL PHONÉTIQUE
DE LA LANGUE LITUANIENNE**

PAR

R. EKBLÖM

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Préface.

Les manuels qui existent pour l'étude de la langue lituanienne présentent une lacune grave: sur la prononciation, ils ne donnent que des indications par trop insuffisantes. A cela s'ajoute qu'ils traitent avant tout de la prononciation dans l'ouest et le sud de la Lituanie.

Pendant les dernières dizaines d'années et surtout ces derniers temps, la production littéraire et la vie politique ont eu leur centre dans les régions centrales et orientales, et c'est la langue de ces parties du pays qui exerce actuellement la plus grande influence sur le lituanien littéraire.

La prononciation que j'ai essayé ici de décrire se rapporte à la langue de l'écrivain lituanien connu M. I. Jurkūnas-Seinius, né dans la région située entre les villes de Vilnius, Kannas et Ukmergė, par conséquent à peu près au centre de la région qu'on désigne actuellement comme celle du haut-lituanien.

Quand il s'agit de décrire la prononciation d'une langue littéraire, on peut se figurer que le meilleur moyen est d'étudier à fond la manière de s'exprimer de plusieurs personnes différentes. Cependant, pour une langue littéraire aussi jeune que le lituanien, il serait important, en appliquant une semblable méthode, que ces personnes fussent originaires de localités assez voisines. Sinon, les résultats seraient fatalement trop divergents pour qu'on pût en donner une image présentant quelque unité, surtout avec un alphabet phonétique aussi sensible que celui de M. Lundell.

Dans les circonstances actuelles, l'emploi de cette méthode n'a pas été possible. J'ai eu recours exclusivement à un seul témoin, mais je dois dire que par les déclarations d'autres Lituaniens j'ai vu confirmer mon opinion qu'il a bien une prononciation qui peut être considérée comme représentative pour les gens cultivés.

Les observations que je vais exposer ici sont fondées sur une collaboration de plusieurs années avec ce représentant de la nation lituanienne. Elles s'appuient dans une large mesure sur des recherches expérimentales auxquelles il a bien voulu se prêter et dont je rendrai compte dans une étude qui paraîtra à peu près en même temps que celle-ci.

D'abord j'avais l'intention d'adjoindre à ce travail un vocabulaire complet. Cependant j'ai dû renoncer à ce plan. Je me suis borné à expliquer les mots et les expressions qui ne rentrent pas dans le dictionnaire de M. Lalis ou qui ne s'y retrouvent qu'avec difficulté. Toutefois, pour les mots dérivés ou composés d'une formation évidente qui manquent dans ce dictionnaire, je renvoie aux mots simples correspondants.

Je profite de l'occasion pour remercier ici mon ami M. I. Jurkūnas-Seinius pour l'intérêt incessant qu'il a montré pour ce travail et pour la bonne volonté avec laquelle il s'est toujours mis à ma disposition.

Stockholm, le 14 juin 1921.

R. EKBLOM.

PHONOLOGIE.

I. Quantité et accent.

Quantité.

Les voyelles longues (not. $\bar{\quad}$), qui apparaissent exclusivement dans les syllabes sur lesquelles porte l'accent principal, ne sont pas caractérisées par une longueur exagérée: *lōbis* *lō̄bis*, *būti* *bū̄ti*. Dans les diphtongues décroissantes (cf. p. 17), excepté *úo*, le premier composant présente à peu près la même longueur que les voyelles longues: *láukiu* *lā̄oju*, *vėrdu* *vār̄do*, *mirta* *mī̄rta*, *kūlti* *kū̄lti*, *kūikis* *kū̄ijis*¹. — Les consonnes longues sont rares. Elles alternent avec un redoublement plus ou moins net dans certains composés: *iššōkti* (*iš̄ōk̄ti* ~) *iššōk̄ti*.

Sont demi-longues ($\bar{\quad}$) les voyelles qui, dans les mots oxytonés, précèdent une finale brève, si, en position accentuée, elles devaient être longues: *žiūriū* *žū̄riū*, *gardūs* *gar̄dūs*². D'une manière analogue, chaque voyelle originellement longue se raccourcit avec l'affaiblissement de l'accent d'intensité. De même le second composant des diphtongues croissantes est en général demi-long: *laūkas* *lā̄ukas*, *mīrti* *mī̄rti*, *eiti* *eī̄ti* ~ *eīti*, *diėdas* *dī̄ėdas*, *kuōpė* *kū̄ōpė*. Enfin *i* et *u*, fortement accentués, deviennent demi-longs, s'ils ne sont pas étroitement rattachés à une consonne suivante (cf. p. 22) ou ne terminent pas un mot: *visas* *vī̄sas*, *būvo* *bū̄vo*.

Sont brefs les *a*, *e*, *i* et *u* accentués, s'ils sont étroitement rattachés à une consonne suivante ou s'ils se trouvent à la fin des mots: *tikti* *tī̄kti*, *šūsti* *šū̄sti*, *tūscias* *tū̄scias*, *kadā* *kādā*, *bėt* *bēt*, *tik* *tī̄k*, *abū* *abū*. Les *i*, *u* deviennent souvent brefs aussi dans d'autres cas, surtout si leur accentuation est plus ou moins affaiblie: *būvo* *bū̄vo* ~ *būvo*. Enfin toutes les voyelles faibles

¹ Les *i*, *u* ne font pas d'exception à cet égard. Aussi les manuels d'orthographe accentuent-ils qu'il faut écrire, dans ce cas, *i*, *u*, et non *y*, *ū*, auxquels on s'attendrait à en juger par la prononciation (cf., entre autres, L. Gira, *Lietuvių rašybos vadovėlis*, Vilnius 1918, pp. 35 et 46).

² Les voyelles originellement brèves *a*, *e* ne tombent pas sous cette règle.

sont brèves: par conséquent, il n'existe guère de différence entre *i*, *u* d'un côté et *y*, *ū* de l'autre, s'ils se trouvent dans des syllabes complètement inaccentuées: *žinaū žymū*, *buvaū hornū* — *gyvaī gyvenū*, *sūnaūs soumūs*. Pareillement, les *o*, *ė* faibles ne sont guère plus longs que *a*, *e* dans la même position. Toutefois les deux premiers sont en général caractérisés par une certaine tension que l'on ne retrouve pas dans *a*, *e*. — Les consonnes simples sont un peu prolongées après les voyelles demi-longues et brèves, fait qui ne se note guère par l'oreille.

Extrêmement bref (·) est l'élément intercalé ? (voir pp. 15 et 17) et les *į*, *ų* dans certaines diphtongues sur lesquelles l'accent ne porte pas.

Intensité.

L'accent principal n'est pas très marqué, ce qui doit avoir un certain rapport avec la différence peu considérable dans la quantité des sons, de même qu'avec la prononciation distincte de la langue.

Un accent secondaire () très net apparaît fort souvent. Il porte de préférence sur les voyelles demi-longues précédant une syllabe finale qui est en même temps brève et accentuée: *gardūs qárdūs*, *verkiū vėrdįjū*, *sūnuosė šėnuošė*. La force de cet accent se rapproche souvent de celle de l'accent principal, même à un tel degré qu'il rappelle l'accentuation égale de l'anglais. Il va de soi que, par leur position dans la phrase, certains mots sont caractérisés par une intensité équivalant à cet accent secondaire.

Intonation.

L'intonation douce (´)¹ est en général d'un caractère uniformément montant; quelquefois, surtout à la fin descendante de la phrase, elle commence cependant par manifester un abaissement: *bādas bádus*, *muītas moītus*, *verkė vėrdįje*.

L'intonation rude (^)² commence par être montante pour passer, plus ou moins subitement, à une descente nette. Quelquefois le dernier élément est plus marqué; quelquefois, surtout dans les voyelles simples, c'est le premier qui se fait le plus sentir: *būti būti*, *māuti mąoti*, *vārna vārno*.

¹ Ce signe correspond au ~ de Kurschat (voir aussi p. 27). J'emploie ici les signes de Kurschat dans les formes rendant l'orthographe ordinaire.

² C'est le ^ de Kurschat.

Pour les voyelles brèves (et demi-longues), sur lesquelles porte l'accent, l'intonation (´) n'a que très peu d'importance. Le plus souvent, elle rappelle l'intonation rude. Cependant à mesure que la voyelle tend à se prolonger, elle arrive souvent à ressembler à l'intonation douce, tout en gardant dans la voyelle une nature moins tendue: *kàd k'ùt*, *dù d'ò*, *visas v'isus*, *kàsti k'úsť* ~ *k'úsť*.

Comme en général dans toute autre langue, les voyelles hautes sont un peu plus brèves que les voyelles moyennes et basses. Un groupe de consonnes amène une certaine réduction de la quantité de la voyelle précédente. Devant les consonnes sonores, les voyelles sont un peu prolongées. De même les voyelles finales sont, au moins au point de vue physiologique, relativement longues. Cela n'est cependant pas le cas pour les voyelles brèves qui terminent un mot oxytoné: une voyelle dans cette position est toujours nettement brève. Les diphtongues munies de l'intonation douce (excepté *iè*, *uò*) tendent en général à devenir un peu plus brèves que les diphtongues correspondantes qui sont combinées avec l'intonation rude.

Dans les deux types d'intonation, l'accent d'intensité semble augmenter avec la montée du ton. Il semble cependant que, dans l'intonation douce, l'intensité soit répartie d'une manière plus uniforme et égale; quelquefois, surtout dans les diphtongues, on perçoit deux maxima d'intensité, l'un au commencement, l'autre à la fin du phonème accentué.

On ne peut guère se méprendre sur l'intonation des mots où l'accent porte sur une diphtongue: la répartition de la quantité et de l'accent d'intensité, de même que les changements que subit l'élément faible (cf. p. 18), donnent dans ce cas une bonne direction. Par contre, il est souvent assez difficile de distinguer les deux intonations dans les voyelles simples, surtout que l'intonation rude dans ce cas est quelquefois presque exclusivement montante (voir plus haut)¹.

¹ Même pour M. J.-Š. il était quelquefois difficile de discerner, dans ce cas, les deux intonations. Dans des mots comme *lòbis l'òbis*, *lòbas l'òbus*, où les consonnes n'exerçaient pas d'influence perturbatrice, la différence entre les intonations était plus nette.

II. Formation des consonnes.

	labiales	dentales	alvéolaires	caecinales	vélaires
dures	<i>p b f r m</i>	<i>t d s z l r n</i>	<i>ʃ ʒ</i>		<i>k g x ŋ ħ ɣ</i>
monillées....	<i>ṗ ḃ ḥ ṛ ṁ</i>	<i>ṭ ḏ ṣ ṣ̄ ṛ ṡ</i>	<i>ʃ̣ ʒ̣</i>	<i>ḵ ɣ̣ ɣ̣̄ ɣ̣̄̄</i>	
	palatalisées			palatales	

Labiales.

p — *porte*, ou plutôt *pueblo*, esp. et les deux consonnes de *порт*, russe. peu ou non aspiré; apparaît pour le *p* de l'écriture, moins souvent pour *b* (à cause d'influences assimilatrices, voir p. 20): *pupà* *popà*, *baũbs* *buĩps*. — *ṗ*, le *p* palatalisé (cf. p. 19 sq.), devant une voyelle mixte ou postérieure, devient facilement *ṗj*, ou même *ṗj̣* (cf. p. 19): *pilti* *ṗĩlti*, *piũtis* ~ *pjũtis* *ṗjũtis* ~ *ṗj̣ũtis*.

b — *corbeau*, *bahn*, all., mais peu sonore (cf. p. 21), correspond à la lettre *b*, quelquefois à *p*: *bõba* *bõbu*, *taipgi* *tuĩbgi* (pour *b* cf. p. 21). — *ḃ* est le *b* palatalisé: *bildu* *bĩldu*. Devant les voyelles mixtes et postérieures, ce son est en général suivi d'un *j*: *biaũrinti* ~ *bjaũrinti* *bjũrĩnti*.

f — *faire*, est représenté par *f*: *frãkas* *frãkps*. — *ḥ* est le correspondant palatalisé: *fizika* *fĩzĩkpu*.

r — *rai*, *voice*, angl., peu sonore, correspond à *v* dans la graphie ordinaire: *vaĩkas* *vaĩkps*, *gyvũs* *gĩvũs*. — *ṛ* est le *r* palatalisé: *viẽnas* *vĩẽnũs*, *tvirtaĩ* *tĩvĩrtuĩ*.

m — *maman*, rend le *m* de l'écriture: *mõtẽ* *mõĩtẽ*, *namaĩ* *namĩ*. — *ṁ* *m* palatalisé: *mĩliu* *mĩliu*, *lãimẽ* *lãĩmẽ*.

Dentales.

t — *ton*, ou plutôt *tu*, esp., et le son initial de *такъ*, russe, sans aspiration notable; il se forme avec la pointe de la langue contre la partie inférieure des dents supérieures, le *t* de *ryn*, serbe. *ṭ* apparaît pour la lettre *t*, rarement (par assimilation) pour *d*: *taũtã* *tuĩtũ*, *kãd tu*... *ḥptũ*... — *ṭ* est le signe du son palatalisé correspondant (voir p. 19 sq.): *tik* *tĩk*, *vãlgyt(i)* *vãlgytĩ*.

d — *vider*, *du*, all., ou mieux, le *d* de *дан*, serbe (voir *t*, plus haut), mais avec une sonorité peu prononcée. *d* correspond au *d*, plus rarement au *t* de l'alphabet: *dũona* *dũonũ*, *betgi* *bẽdĩgyĩ* (pour *d* voir p. 21). — *ḏ* le *d* palatalisé: *Diẽvas* *dĩẽvũs*, *didis* *dĩdĩs*.

s — *son*, *pasteur*, s'écrit *s* dans la graphie ordinaire: *sãko*

sáko, tâkas tâkus. — *š* est le correspondant palatalisé: *sesèlé šasšé, gâusiu qâosiu*.

z — zèle, mais peu sonore, est représenté par *z* et, plus souvent, par *s* suivi d'une consonne sonore: *zuïkis :oihus, kôks gardús kôqz :qârdús*. — *ž*: *zylióti žilóti*.

l — est le *l* vélarisé de *лобъ*, bulg.; il rappelle le *l* russe, mais il est articulé avec moins d'énergie; *l* correspond à *l* devant un son dur: *láimé láimé, gâlas qâlus*. — *l̄* est comparable au son initiale de *люда*, bulg.; il se trouve entre les sons initiaux de *lire* et de *литъ*, russe. *l̄* rend *l* devant les voyelles molles et les consonnes mouillées; on le retrouve aussi quelquefois à la fin des mots: *pilti ĩl̄i, gâl qâl*.

r — *raro*, it., *röra*, suéd., mais avec une articulation très avancée, cf. le son initial de *porъ*, bulg.; *r* est en général normalement vibré; c'est seulement dans les semi-diphthongues croissantes (cf. p. 17) que les vibrations deviennent relativement claires, sans atteindre, toutefois, la force de *r* dans *rey*, et du double *r* de *correo*, esp. — *ř*, le *r* palatalisé, est peu vibré (voir aussi p. 19): *rytas řitus, giré qře*.

n — nous, est caractérisé cependant par une articulation assez avancée (cf. *t* et *d* plus haut); *namôn nomôn, ganâ qmâ*. *n* est palatalisé, *ñ*, dans les mêmes conditions que *l*: *Nēmunas ñāmonus, mán māñ, givénti qivāñti*.

Alvéolaires.

ç — correspond au son initial de *chapeau*¹, et de *манка*, russe; il est équivalent aussi au son exprimé par *rs* dans *forsa*, suéd. *ç* se forme avec la pointe de la langue contre les alvéoles. Il apparaît en général pour *š* (pour les exceptions, voir plus bas, sous *ç*, et p. 19 sq.): *šáltas çáltus, nešù ñaçò*. *ç* est aussi le second élément de *ç* et de *dž* dans un petit nombre de mots: *giñças qñçus*², *ýpaç ĩpñçs, didžtuřtis ñiçtořñtis*.

ž — est l'équivalent de la consonne initiale de *journée* et de *жарко*, russe, mais il est caractérisé par une sonorité très faible. *ž* rend le *ž* de l'écriture, excepté les cas où il précède une voyelle molle: *žúti žúti, mázas mážus, didžgálvis ñiçqâñtis*².

¹ Selon la description de M. Roudet, voir *Elem. de la phon. gen.*, p. 130. — Toutefois, pendant l'émission du son français, les lèvres sont en général plus actives.

² *l* est un *l* apico-alvéolaire, rappelant le *l* anglais; *ç* est le son sonore correspondant.

ʒ — ressemble au dernier élément de *ch* dans *much*, angl.; il se forme avec la face de la langue contre la partie postérieure des alvéoles; en même temps, le dos de la langue s'élève. C'est un intermédiaire entre les sons rendus, en pol., par *sz* et *ś*. ʒ est un correspondant mouillé de *ʒ*; il correspond à *ś* devant une voyelle molle, plus rarement devant une consonne mouillée (cf. p. 19 sq.): *šiáurė ʒáorė*. *šėši ʒaʒi*, *moteriskė motarĩʒjė*.

ʒ̄ — le correspondant sonore de ʒ; aussi dans ce son, la sonorité est peu marquée. ʒ̄ apparaît pour *ž* dans les mêmes conditions que ʒ pour *ś*: *žėmė ʒámė*. *láužiũ ʒáʒũ*.

ʒʃ — est le *ch* de *mucho*, esp.; il correspond aussi au son initial de *чера*, bulg., et de *tjana*, suéd. ʒʃ est une affriquée formée avec le dos de la langue contre les alvéoles; c'est la valeur de *č* devant une voyelle molle (cf. p. 19 sq.): *čiužinėti ʒʃuʒinėti*, *sviėcias s̄v̄iėʒʃas*.

ʒʒ̄ — le correspondant (faiblement) sonore du précédent, rappelle le son indiqué par *dj* dans *vādja*, suéd. Il est un peu plus avancé que le son apparenté dans *giorno*, it.: *džiúti ʒʒ̄ti*.

Cacuminales.

ʃ — se retrouve dans *quitter*, китъ, russe, ou, peut-être plutôt, c'est le son intermédiaire; il rend *k* devant les voyelles molles: *kirsti ʃĩsĩ*, *tokiã tóʃã*.

g — se trouve entre le *g* de *giessen*, all., et le *g* de *гъри*, russe. *g* est peu sonore; il remplace le *g* de la graphie devant les voyelles molles: *gyvũs gĩvũs*, *elgiaũ elgĩvũ*.

ʒ — le son initial de *хитрыѣ*, russe, ressemble à la consonne dans *ich*, all.; ʒ correspond à *ch* devant une voyelle molle: *chimia ʒĩmũ*.

j — *jagen*, all., *hōja*, suéd., est l'équivalent sonore de *j*. *j* correspond au caractère *j* de l'orthographe ordinaire: *jis jĩs*, *tuojãũ tuojũ* (pour le développement d'un *j* (*j*) transitoire après *u*, *h* et le *j* en hiatus, voir sous *u*, plus haut, et p. 19; pour *j = ĵ* voir p. 16).

ŋ — (ou plutôt *ŋŋ*) peut être considéré comme le correspondant de *ŋ* dans *denken*, all., mais commencé par une tension dentale: en d'autres termes, le *ŋ* lituanien est le son intermédiaire entre *ŋ*, dans *пнѣи*, russe, et le *ŋ* du mot all. cité ci-dessus: *ŋ* apparaît devant les *k*, *g* suivis d'un son mou, c'est-à-dire devant *ʃ*, *g* et *k*, *g* (voir, pour ces derniers, plus bas): *liũkti lĩjĩkĩ*, *mingi mĩŋĩ*.

Vélares.

k — *kakъ*, russe, le premier son de *casa*, esp., correspond en général à *k*, moins souvent à *g*, devant une consonne mouillée: *pirkti* *pŕŕkŕtŕ*, *kliŕti* *kŕlŕtŕ*, *dŕgti* *dŕkŕtŕ*.

g — *bagage*, *gabe*, all., est le son correspondant (faiblement) sonore; son emploi pour la lettre *g* est analogue à celui de *k* pour *k*: *grŕbti* *grŕpŕtŕ*.

x — *xudoŕ*, russe, correspond à *ch* devant une consonne ou une voyelle dure: *chŕmas* *xŕmas*.

ŕ — (ou *ŕŕ*) est un *ŕ* (voir plus haut) reculé qui se retrouve pour *n* devant *ŕ* ou *q*: *sunkŕs* *soŕŕŕs*, *brangŕs* *brŕŕŕs*.

ŕ — est un *k* très reculé, presque uvulaire; c'est la valeur de *k* à la fin des mots et dans les autres positions, s'il n'est pas suivi d'un son mou; de plus, *ŕ* correspond à *g* devant une consonne qui est en même temps sourde et dure: *tik* *tŕŕ*, *klaŕsŕ* *ŕtŕŕsŕ*, *dŕgs* *dŕŕs*. Devant une consonne, l'occlusion est quelquefois très lâche: *ŕŕkŕstŕs* *ŕŕŕŕstŕs* ~ *ŕŕŕŕstŕs*.

q — est le correspondant sonore de *k*; il apparaît pour *g* non suivi d'un son mou et pour *k* devant une consonne sonore et dure: *ganŕ* *qŕnŕ*, *tŕks* *grŕŕs* *tŕqŕŕŕŕs* (pour *ŕ* voir p. 21).

h — *haben*, all., *have*, angl., est rare: on ne le retrouve que dans certains mots d'emprunt.

Les *f*, *ŕ*, *x* (cf. plus haut) apparaissent de même exclusivement dans des mots étrangers. L'articulation de ces sons offre pour le Lituanien souvent une certaine difficulté. Aussi le *h* se remplace-t-il quelquefois par *ŕ*, *q*; *f* est rendu souvent par *p*, *ch* par *ŕ*, *ŕ*.

z est de même assez rare; il apparaît le plus souvent pour *s* sous l'influence assimilatrice de sons voisins.

III. Formation des voyelles.

	antérieures	mixtes	postérieures
hautes	<i>i</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>u</i>
moyennes	<i>e</i>	<i>ø</i>	<i>o</i>
basses	<i>a</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>

Antérieures.

i — **pun**r. **w**r. all., correspond à **y** accentué et à **i** faisant fonction d'élément fort dans les diphtongues; de plus *i* correspond à **i** accentué, s'il n'est pas étroitement rattaché à une consonne suivante (cf. p. 22). Dans ce dernier cas, de même que dans les cas où un accent secondaire porte sur **y**, l'articulation est moins tendue: on perçoit souvent un son intermédiaire entre *i* et *ɛ* (cf. plus bas): **l**ýnas *l*ýnos, **v**áikas *v*áiknos, **d**irba *d*irbu, **k**itas *k*ítos.

i — **h**is, angl., **wen**ig, all., correspond à **i** accentué rattaché étroitement à une consonne suivante ou à la fin des mots; en outre il correspond à **y** et **i** en position faible. Le *ɛ* accentué se rapproche souvent, surtout à la fin des mots, de *e*: **t**ik *t*ik, **a**bi *ab*è (~ *ab*è), **g**yvėnti *g*ivėnti, **p**irkti *p*irkti.

e — **e**tudier, se, suéd., rend le **é**, accentué ou non accentué; le dernier élément de la diphtongue *ie* tend vers *e*, s'il est inaccentué et se trouve devant une consonne mouillée: **t**ėvas *t*ėvos, **s**àkė *s*àkė, **v**ienybė *v*ienybė.

a — **g**at, angl., **e**ana, esp. C'est le premier élément de la diphtongue *ei* en position faible; il correspond aussi, le plus souvent, au dernier composant de *ie*, enfin il rend le **e** faible devant une consonne mouillée: **l**àpei *l*àpai, **v**ienas *v*ienos, **m**edėlis *m*edėlis.

e — équivalant aux voyelles toniques de tête, et de hare, angl., apparaît pour **e**, s'il est faible et non suivi d'une consonne mouillée; il correspond aussi à **ę** dans les désinences de flexion: **g**eraĩ *g*erai, **b**ùvęs *b*ùvas.

u — rappelle la voyelle de **cat**, angl., mais l'articulation en est un peu élevée; il se trouve entre les voyelles accentuées dans **dame** et **père**. *u* est toujours accentué; il est représenté dans l'écriture par **e**, dans quelques cas, après **ė(i)**, **dž(i)**, par **a**: **m**ėdis *m*ėdis, **g**yvėnti *g*ivėnti, **m**anė *m*anė, **ė**ià *ė*jà.

o — un **o** abaissé, entre **o** dans **bigger**, angl., et **o**, correspond à **e** dans les diphtongues croissantes; il correspond aussi à **a** comme premier élément de la diphtongue *aĩ*, si elle est précédée d'une consonne mouillée; enfin *o* rend le **e** — après **ė(i)** et **dž(i)** aussi **a** — dans les diphtongues non accentuées (pour *ei*, voir cependant aussi sous *e*): **s**veikas *s*vėiknos, **v**ėrkė *v*ėrkė, **a**rkliaĩ *a*rkliai, **v**eitũ *v*eitũ, **n**orėciau *n*orėciau.

Mixtes.

u — correspond à la voyelle tonique de **huske**, norv.; il rend en général **u**, **ũ** en position faible après une consonne mouillée.

dans les cas où il n'est pas suivi d'une consonne mouillée: dans les syllabes accentuées entre deux sons mouillés, *u* et *ū* tendent aussi souvent à devenir *u*: *nóriu nóriu*, *vaĩsius vaĩsius*, *žiūri žiūri* (~ *žiūri*).

y — c'est à peu près le *u* de *value*, angl., *ю* de *дѣлають*, russe. *y* apparaît pour le *u* faible entre deux consonnes mouillées: *čiužinėti* *čyčyžinėti*.

ɔ — comparable à *ɔ* dans *porte-monnaie*, ou plutôt à la voyelle atone dans *better*, angl., *gosse*, suéd., mais il est extrêmement bref. *ɔ* est intercalé dans certains groupes de consonnes (cf. p. 18): *betgi* *bɛdɔgɪ*, *atléisti* *atɫɛistɛ*, *dūgnas* *dūɔgnɔs*.

u — rappelle la valeur de *u* dans *upp*, suéd.; il tend cependant un peu vers *o* (voir plus bas). On obtient approximativement ce son, si l'on articule la variété ouverte de la voyelle dans *comme* avec la fermeture des lèvres plus arrondie. C'est le *u* bref accentué à la fin des mots, précédé d'une consonne mouillée; c'est aussi la valeur du même caractère, précédé d'une consonne dure et rattaché étroitement à une consonne suivante. De plus, *u* est le premier composant de la diphtongue *uo*. Enfin on le retrouve pour *o* atone entre consonnes mouillées et à la fin des mots après une consonne mouillée: *turiu* *toiu*, *tūsčias* *tūšɟɔs*, *aius* *aius*, *dūona* *dūouu*, *kójos* *kájus*, *ějo* *ěju*.

o — ressemble à la voyelle tonique dans *alors*: il tend souvent un peu vers *ɔ* (cf. plus bas). *o* est le second élément de la diphtongue *uo* et de la diphtongue atone *uo*: *dūona* *dūouu*, *tuojau* *tuoju*.

a — *dame*, att., suéd., très bref. Il se retrouve pour *a* accentué à la fin des mots et dans les cas où il est étroitement lié à une consonne suivante: *kadā* *kadā*, *kād* *kād*.

u — rappelle la voyelle de *up*, angl., dans la variété proche de *a*; cf. la voyelle atone de *такое*, russe. C'est le *a* faible (pour (i)ai, voir cependant *o* plus haut): *taũta* *toũtu*, *varnas* *voũnɔs*.

Postérieures.

u — *du*, all., rend les *ū*, sur lesquels porte un accent primaire ou secondaire. *u* rend aussi le *u* accentué, sauf pour les cas indiqués plus haut sous *u* et *o*: dans ce cas, il est moins tendu et se rapproche de *o*. Il correspond aussi à *u* comme élément fort des diphtongues: *būti* *būti*, *sūnūs* *sūnūs*, *būvo* *būvo*, *kūikis* *kūikis*.

o — le *u* dans *wohnung*, all., und., all., est plus ouvert et moins tendu que *u*; souvent, il se rapproche considérablement

de *u*, *o* remplace les *u* et *ū* faibles: *buvaũ* *bovmé*, *kūmāitis* *kōmāitis*, *kuř* *kōř*.

o — *sollen*, all., mais peut-être un peu plus arrondie. *o* est très bref; il apparait pour le *u* accentué à la fin des mots, si la consonne précédente est dure: *abũ* *obò*, *dũ* *dò*. En effet la différence entre *o* et *u* est quelquefois très peu notable.

o — a la valeur de *o* dans *cosa*, esp.: il se trouve entre les *o* de *Figaro* et de *comme*, mais il est plus proche du premier¹. *o* est la valeur de la lettre *o* (cf. cependant sous *u* et *o*): *ròdos* *ròdos*, *puòdè* *puòdè*.

a — est le *a* de *padre*, it., l'intermédiaire des *a* de *pas* et de *dame*. C'est le *a* accentué, sauf pour les cas énumérés sous *a* (cf. plus haut): *bādas* *bādas*, *māuti* *māoti*.

i et *y*, comparables aux sons initiaux de *yes*, *was*, angl., sont des semi-voyelles, apparaissant dans les diphtongues *ie*, *uo* avec l'intonation douce: *Diēvas* *dīēvus*, *guòdas* *quòdas*. Après une consonne mouillée, le premier élément de *uo* tend souvent vers *y*, rappelant en quelque sorte la semi-voyelle dans *huit*: *sriuòbti* *sriūòpiti* ~ *sriyòpiti*. L'élément semi-vocalique est peu notable dans les diphtongues non accentuées: *vienybe* *vīēnībe*, *tuojau* *tuojo*. Dans la combinaison *jie*, *i* ne se prononce pas: *jiéms* *jéms*, (*j*)ieskóti *jeskóti*². — A la fin des mots, *j* se prononce en général comme *i*: *krỹziuj(e)* *kri̯ziuj* — *kri̯ziuj* (au dat. du sg. *krỹziui* *kri̯ziui*).

Dans les autres diphtongues, l'élément faible a un caractère moins rétréci et, en même temps, moins raccourci.

Le lituanien littéraire ne possède pas de voyelles nasalisées. Les *i*, *e*, *a*, *u* dans les thèmes des mots font fonction de signes pour la voyelle correspondante, accompagnée de *n*: *i* *in*, *skęsti* *skęnsin*, *žąsinas* *žąnsenas*, *skųsti* *skųnsin*³. Dans les désinences, ces caractères ont une valeur purement vocalique, correspondant à celle de *y*, *e*, *a*, *ū*: *jĩ* *jī*, *sukąs* *sokęs*, *žmògu* *zmògo*, *báltaji* *báltaji*, *šįryt* *širyt*. La valeur vocalique se rencontre aussi dans *grįžti* *grįžti*, *nepažįstamas* *nepužįstamas* et quelques autres encore.

¹ Ce son se trouve très près de la valeur de la voyelle *å* dans *stå*, suéd.

² Une graphie *je-* ou *jé-* dans ce cas rendrait une fausse idée de la prononciation de la voyelle.

³ Ou plutôt *skęnsin*, etc.; car, comme dans les autres langues, la dernière partie de la voyelle est, dans ce cas, en général nasalisée.

IV. Combinaisons phonétiques.

Diphthongues.

Les diphthongues décroissantes ressemblent aux diphthongues anglaises et allemandes, mais l'élément fort est relativement long. Appartiennent à cette catégorie toutes les diphthongues avec l'intonation rude, excepté *ié* qu'il faut regarder comme faiblement croissante. La diphthongue *uo* est faiblement décroissante¹: *várna vârnno*, *láukiu láoju*; *viénas viénnos*, *dúona dúonn*.

Les diphthongues croissantes, excepté *ié* (voir plus haut), sont combinées avec l'intonation douce. La montée de l'intensité, de même que la différence quantitative des éléments de ces diphthongues, est en général peu marquée. On éprouve très souvent l'impression d'une diphthongue à éléments égaux. Toutefois, *iē* et *uō* présentent toujours une montée forte. Dans ces deux diphthongues, le premier élément est une semi-voyelle (cf. p. 16). Par conséquent, on a affaire, dans ce cas, à de fausses diphthongues: *laũkas laũks*, *eĩti eĩtē ~ eĩtē*; *diēdas diēdos*, *kuōpē kuōpe*.

Les diphthongues non accentuées sont en général faiblement décroissantes ou composées d'éléments égaux², sauf *ie* et *uo* qui sont nettement croissantes; *i* et *u*, dans ce cas, sont à peine perceptibles: *vienyēbē viēnēibe*, *tuojaũ tuojau*.

Dans les syllabes sur lesquelles porte un accent secondaire (cf. p. 8), les diphthongues présentent un caractère intermédiaire:

¹ Il va sans dire que les composants des diphthongues sont unis par des éléments transitoires qui ne peuvent pas être rendus en notation phonétique. Surtout pour *uo* on peut hésiter, quand il s'agit d'en déterminer la valeur phonique; très souvent j'en ai observé une valeur qui pourrait se rendre par *uēu*. D'un autre côté, dans les syllabes finales — p. ex. dans *duok* — j'ai noté une nuance un peu raccourcie qui correspondrait plutôt à la notation *duóh*. — Il en était autrement pour *duōs*, 3^e pers. du fut.: chaque diphthongue tombante devint dans ce cas montante, cf.: *láukti*, *láuksiu* — *laũks*; *gérti* — *geĩs*; *dirbti* — *dirĩbs*; *léisti* — *leĩs*, etc., tout comme les voyelles simples subirent à la même personne un changement analogue: *klóti*, *klósiu* — *klōs*; *grēbti* — *grēbs*, etc.: cf., à cet égard, aussi *būti*, *būsiu* — *būs*. — Aussi *uō* à la fin des mot fut quelquefois considérablement raccourci: *šūō* *šuo*, etc.

² Aussi M. J.-S., qui n'employait pour 'cage' que la variante *narvēlē unrēgāle*, n'était-il pas tout à fait sûr s'il fallait dire *nĩrvēu* ou *nĩrvu*, acc. du sg. de *narvā*.

elles réfléchissent toujours, d'une manière plus ou moins nette, l'intonation qui se lie à une diphtongue donnée, quand elle se trouve dans la syllabe accentuée: *laukuosè* *láu̯kúosà*, *karstà* *kárstà*, *kartù* *kárto*.

Les semi-diphtongues rappellent en quelque sorte les combinaisons voyelle longue + consonne brève, resp. voyelle brève + consonne (demi-)longue devant une consonne en suéd. Qu'on compare *káltas* *káltus* et *káltas* *káltus*, lit., avec *kalt* *kált*¹, resp. *kallt* *kált*, suéd.

Il faut remarquer que la nature différente des diphtongues tient non seulement à leur intonation et à leur intensité, mais encore à la qualité phonique des éléments. Qu'on compare à cet égard: *áu* *áu* — *aũ* *áu*; *ír* *ír* — *ir* *ír*; *ém* *ém* — *eĩm* *em*; *ùn* *ùn* — *uĩn* *un*, etc.

Union des consonnes.

La fusion de consonnes consécutives ne se fait pas si complètement en lituanien que dans les langues germaniques ou en russe. Le lituanien ressemble à cet égard plutôt au français.

Deux occlusives, se suivant l'une l'autre, sont caractérisées par deux explosions nettes. Entre les deux consonnes, on perçoit un élément vocalique très bref qui donne l'illusion d'un *ə* intercalé. Entre les occlusives sourdes, cet élément transitoire est très peu perceptible à cause, évidemment, de sa nature sourde: *betgi* *bædgi*, *piktas* *píktus* (~ *píktus*), *dirbti* *dírbtė* (~ *dírbtė*).

De même, si une occlusive est suivie d'une nasale ou de *l*, les deux sons se prononcent le plus souvent de la manière naturelle. Dans ce cas aussi, on peut entendre le même élément transitoire. Le lituanien ne connaît guère d'explosion nasale ou latérale: *dūgnas* *dūgnas*, *būbnas* *būbnas*, *akmuō* *akmuō* ~ *akmuō*, *atléisti* *atléisti* ~ *atléisti*². Toutefois, dans les groupes *pl*, *bl*, *kl*, *gl*, on ne perçoit guère de son intercalé.

Dans les combinaisons *np*, *nb*, le *n* garde en général sa formation dentale: *ipildė* *ipildė*. Par contre, *ss* devant une voyelle molle devient *šš*, alternant toutefois avec *šs* ou *sš*, selon la nature de la voyelle précédente (voir aussi p. 19 sq.): *išsigimti* *išsigimti* ~ *iššigimti*. Dans les combinaisons *sš*, *sž* (*žž* n'existe guère).

¹ *a* est le son intermédiaire entre les voyelles de pas et de all. angl.

² M. J.-Š. qui parle couramment le russe appliquait au mot *медлить* la prononciation *médlít*.

le premier son peut tomber: *laimės žiedas* *lájimész-zjédus*. *s* devant *š* se prononce comme *š* (ou plutôt *š̂*; cf. plus bas): *rūsčiai* *rúššim*.

Mouillure.

A côté de la mouillure (palatalité) qui caractérise *š, žs, j, g, y*, etc. (voir p. 12) et qui est due à un déplacement complet du contact d'articulation originaire, une mouillure peut se produire par l'élévation du dos de la langue vers la partie antérieure du palais, tout en maintenant l'articulation des lèvres ou de la partie antérieure de la langue qui caractérise le son dur correspondant (palatalisation).

Donc, la palatalisation se produit moyennant deux articulations différentes et simultanées. Toutefois, c'est seulement dans *š̂* et *ž̂* que le contact antérieur est tout à fait de la même nature que celui qui caractérise les sons durs correspondants. C'est ainsi que, dans *š̂* et *ž̂*, le contact des lèvres est plus étendu que dans *p* et *b*; dans l'articulation des dentales palatalisées, c'est plutôt la face de la langue qui fonctionne contre les dents, et pendant l'articulation de *š̂*, la pointe de la langue est plus lâche et retirée; dans *š̂* et *ž̂* la différence est moins marquée.

Cependant il est souvent difficile de décider s'il faut considérer les valeurs de *š̂, ž̂* mouillés comme palatales ou palatalisées, car les sons mouillés correspondant aux *š, ž* montrent, à côté de la formation ordinaire *š, ž*, quelquefois, et surtout devant des consonnes mouillées, une formation d'une nature plus palatalisée. Dans une description détaillée, cette variante pourrait se rendre par *š̂, ž̂*: *tūšcias* *tūššias* (~ *tūššias*).

La mouillure est moins marquée en lituanien qu'en polonais et même qu'en russe. Surtout le son transitoire après une consonne mouillée, ressemblant à un *ʃ* — après les voyelles basses à un *ʒ* — est très réduit. Toutefois, après *š̂, ž̂* devant les voyelles mixtes et postérieures, ce son devient très clair: en général on entend dans ce cas un *j* ou *g* assez distinct (cf. p. 10): *piudýti* ~ *pjudýti* *š̂jyđĩti* ~ *š̂gyđĩti*, *biaürinti* ~ *bjäürinti* *š̂jüřĩti*. Un élément transitoire précédant la consonne palatalisée se fait entendre quelquefois. Ainsi j'ai entendu prononcer le mot *lāžininkas* *lájžininkas*.

Les consonnes mouillées (palatales et palatalisées) apparaissent devant les voyelles molles, c'est-à-dire les voyelles antérieures et les *a, o, u, ū* qui, dans l'écriture, sont précédés d'un *i* (quelquefois

d'un j). De plus, certaines consonnes sont mouillées quelquefois à la fin des mots: *kõl hõl*, *mán máñ*, *válgyt(i) válgí*.

Enfin, chaque consonne qui se trouve devant un son mouillé devient elle-même plus ou moins mouillée. Dans ces circonstances, le contact d'articulation de *k*, *g* s'avance sensiblement, c'est-à-dire qu'ils deviennent approximativement *k*, *g*; *š* et *ž*, dans des cas analogues, prennent souvent la valeur de *ʃ*, *ʒ* ou, au moins, de *ʃ̃*, *ʒ̃* (cf. plus haut)¹; une palatalisation très marquée se produit toujours dans *l* et *n* devant un son mouillé (pour exemples, voir les consonnes correspondantes dans ce qui précède, p. 11). Cette influence assimilatrice se manifeste le plus nettement, si la consonne en question est précédée d'un *i*, tandis qu'un *o* ou un *u* précédent contrarie l'assimilation.

Les voyelles aussi subissent une certaine influence de la part des consonnes mouillées: leur lieu d'articulation s'avance. C'est surtout le cas, si des consonnes mouillées se trouvent des deux côtés d'une voyelle. Cependant ce déplacement est moins marqué dans les syllabes accentuées: *žiūri žūr̃i* (~ *žūr̃i*), *mėdis m̃ádis*, mais: *mėtas m̃áttas* (~ *m̃áttas*). etc. (pour ce phénomène dans les voyelles atones, voir les voyelles correspondantes, p. 14 sqq.)²

Assimilation vocale.

Deux consonnes consécutives dont l'une est sourde et l'autre sonore, s'assimilent de manière que toutes deux deviennent sourdes ou sonores. Cette assimilation qui concerne exclusivement les occlusives et les fricatives, est régressive: *dirbti d̃irp̃t̃i*, *dėgs d̃úks*, *veĩkdamas ṽeĩk̃dam̃as*, *taipgi tṽib̃g̃i*. Une assimilation de cette nature se produit aussi très souvent entre des consonnes voisines appartenant à deux mots différents (-): *tòks gražùs t̃òg̃z̃-qr̃ž̃ùs*, *lig s̃oties l̃ik̃-s̃ót̃ias*.

Tout comme dans les langues slaves, *v* n'exerce aucune influence sur une consonne sourde précédente; par contre, il devient en général plus ou moins assourdi (cf. ci-dessous) sous l'influence de cette consonne: *sveĩkas s̃ṽeĩk̃as* ~ *s̃ṽeĩk̃as*.

¹ Toutefois, dans les textes transcrits, présentés ici, c'est seulement pour *l* et *n* que j'ai jugé nécessaire d'indiquer la palatalisation plus ou moins faible, provoquée par une consonne mouillée.

² Conformément à la règle p. 14 sous *u*, *gražiaĩ* se prononce *qr̃ž̃uĩ*, tandis que *p*. ex. *labaĩ* se prononce *lṽbuĩ*. Cependant, chose singulière, j'ai souvent noté pour le mot *doraĩ* une prononciation qui se rapprochait considérablement de *dor̃uĩ*.

A la fin des mots, c'est-à-dire sous l'influence assimilatrice d'une pause, les consonnes sonores tendent à s'assourdir ('). C'est surtout le cas avec les *g* et *d* finaux, qui deviennent en général nettement assourdis, sans perdre cependant l'articulation douce caractéristique des *g*, *d* normaux: *daũg* *dauĩg*, *kãd* *kãd*. Par conséquent, la prononciation de *g* et de *d* dans ce cas diffère de celle qui caractérise l'allemand et les langues slaves, sauf le serbe, qui semble, sur ce point être conforme au lituanien.

Une voyelle faible qui se trouve entre deux consonnes sourdes, ou à la fin d'un mot après une consonne sourde, tend à perdre sa sonorité. Il semble cependant que cette tendance soit moins prononcée en lituanien qu'en russe. C'est seulement le *ɔ* intercalé qui dans ce cas est nettement sourd: *mẽtas* *mẽtɔs* ~ *mãtɔs*, *dĩrbti* *dĩrɔĩti* ~ *dĩrɔĩti*.

Tension, détente, etc.

En lituanien, les voyelles initiales sont en général émises avec l'attaque. La détente des voyelles finales se produit de même doucement, pourvu qu'elles soient atones ou en même temps accentuées et longues. Par contre, une rupture brusque se produit toujours après les voyelles finales, si elles sont accentuées et brèves. Dans ce cas on perçoit souvent une explosion laryngienne ('): *abũ* *abò* ~ *abò*, *kãdã* *kãdã* ~ *kãdã*, *nẽ* *nã* ~ *nã*, etc.

La détente des consonnes finales est en général relativement forte, surtout après les voyelles brèves accentuées. C'est ainsi qu'on entend toujours une explosion très nette dans des mots comme *bũk* *bũk*, *tĩk* *tĩk*, *kãd* *kãd*.

Quand deux voyelles sont en hiatus, un *j* s'intercale en général, si la dernière d'entre elles est un *i* ou un *ẽ*: *paiĩk* *pajĩk*, *pri-ẽjẽs* *prijẽs*.

Deux voyelles consécutives dont l'une termine un mot et l'autre commence le mot suivant se prononcent le plus souvent sans interruption, surtout si les deux sons sont aptes à former une diphtongue. Cependant cette liaison n'est pas du tout aussi intime qu'en français ou en espagnol.

Les consonnes sonores qui se trouvent au commencement des mots, commencent par une tension sourde. Du reste, la sonorité des consonnes sonores est très peu marquée, surtout dans la partie médiane. Pour employer la terminologie de l'abbé Rousselot, elles sont en même temps mi-sonores et médio-assourdis.

Syllabation.

Une union étroite (fester anchluss $_$) se manifeste entre une voyelle et un **r**, **l**, **m** ou **n** avec l'intonation douce: *vařnas v \grave{a} řnas*, *iřti iřti*. Souvent, on peut noter une union de la même nature entre une voyelle brève accentuée et une consonne, autre que celles qui sont énumérées ci-dessus, si cette dernière se trouve devant une autre consonne: *tikti tik \grave{t} i*, *řusti řu \grave{s} i*. Enfin l'union est toujours étroite entre une voyelle brève accentuée et une consonne finale: *kād k \grave{a} d*, *alūs ulūs*. Les autres combinaisons sont en général caractérisées par une union lâche (loser anchluss $_$): *bādas b \grave{a} das*, *vārna v \grave{a} řna*, *pik \grave{t} as p \grave{t} ik \grave{t} as*.

Les syllabes ouvertes dominent en lituanien. Quand une consonne se trouve entre deux voyelles, la limite entre les syllabes (') se place devant cette consonne: *bādas b \grave{a} das*, *visas v \acute{r} is*, *gražūs gr \acute{a} žūs*. Quand il y a une groupe de consonnes dont la première est lâchement rattachée à la voyelle précédente, tout le groupe s'attache à la syllabe suivante, s'il peut figurer au commencement des mots: *tikras t \acute{r} ikras*: si les consonnes ne peuvent pas commencer un mot, la situation est moins claire. Alors il semble que la limite se trouve après ou peut-être dans la première consonne: *vārna v \acute{a} řna ~ v \acute{a} řna*. Si l'union est étroite, la limite est après la première consonne: *tuščias tu \acute{s} čias*. Par conséquent, dans *tikti tik \acute{t} i* la limite se trouve dans \acute{t} : dans *pik \acute{t} as p \acute{t} ik \acute{t} as*, ou dans \acute{t} , ou, peut-être plutôt, dans \acute{k} .

Il s'ensuit que la limite entre les syllabes ne coïncide pas nécessairement avec l'union lâche.

Le lituanien se parle sur un registre relativement élevé; les voyelles accentuées, surtout les voyelles longues, touchent souvent, dans leur partie la plus aiguë, au registre de tête. Toutefois, les intervalles ne sont pas aussi grands qu'en français.

Les lèvres articulent avec une mobilité relativement restreinte. Par contre, la langue fonctionne avec une très grande agilité. Remarquons par ex. la série des occlusives, embrassant toutes les régions d'articulation depuis la subdentale jusqu'au stade postéro-vélaire (ou presque uvulaire). Qu'on observe aussi l'aversion contre certaines modification d'articulation dues à des influences assimilatrices (voir p. 18).

Comme nous l'avons déjà remarqué, l'accent d'intensité est peu

prononcé en lituanien; de plus la sonorité des consonnes est peu perceptible; enfin les occlusives sourdes ne sont pas aspirées ou leur aspiration est très insignifiante. Ces traits, combinés avec la modulation particulière due aux deux intonations, contribuent à donner à la langue un caractère doux et musical, mais, en même temps, clair et distinct.

TEXTES TRANSCRITS.

En regard des récits reproduits ci-dessous en transcription phonétique, le même texte est inséré en écriture normale, avec l'accentuation de Kurschat. Pour les mots qui ne se retrouvent pas dans les travaux de Kurschat, l'accentuation n'a été mise que dans les cas (désinences, etc.) où l'on pouvait tirer des conclusions certaines de formations analogues.

Dans certains cas relativement peu nombreux, Kurschat indique pour l'accent une autre place que celle que j'ai observée. C'est en particulier le cas pour certains substantifs dont quelques-uns, d'après mes observations, présentent une autre accentuation, surtout au nom. et au loc. du sing. De plus, dans le lituanien que j'étudie ici, le futur des verbes a parfois l'accent final à la 1^e et à la 2^e personne du singulier. Les divergences de ce genre sont indiquées par le signe * dans le texte non transcrit.

J'ai choisi pour l'intonation douce le signe ' , pour l'intonation rude ^ . Ces signes, contrairement à ceux adoptés par Kurschat, illustrent extrêmement bien la nature de l'intonation respective. Il faut ajouter que, d'après ce que j'ai pu constater, à peu près les mêmes signes s'emploient actuellement par les philologues lituaniens, par ex. par M. Būga (cf. entre autres *Aistiški studijai*, Peterburgas 1908, 1-oji d., p. VII). Ces signes ont l'avantage du reste de se rapprocher du système de M. Endzelin, où le signe ^ sert à marquer l'intonation rude lettique.

Les récits reproduits ci-dessous sont empruntés en majeure partie à Kl. Skabeika, *Pirmieji žingsniai*, Petrapilis 1916, et J. Murka, *Vaikų darbyneėini*, Petrapilis 1916. Mais comme, à mon avis, il était important de donner un texte relativement facile à comprendre, quelques modifications peu importantes ont été faites çà et là.

L'orthographe lituanienne, on le sait, n'est pas encore complètement fixée. Celle que nous avons adoptée est celle qui est en usage dans les manuels scolaires et les journaux, de même que dans la plupart des œuvres littéraires.

vūžko vūžnū.

sūžo vūžkus tėvo:

— tėta, noŕvėž mąn ūžėmus, — nōrū skmėtė.

— gėrvė, — utschė tėvus, — noŕvėksū, tiki vūžkėškos.

ir noŕvėžo tėvus sūnos celem.ontōru.

mumà.

torgojā mōrgāle utėilėko nyθ mōtėnos. jì tūkstō, jėškōdmmn sáro
mumūtes. žmōnes kėtōsu:

— kōjū būvo tėvo mumà?

mōrgyite tōrgadumà sūžo:

— vėgì jūs ūžėnoite? mąno mumà ubdėžkōsė, tōrbūlems
npėkėnėno, bėt ož vėsaz - gėdėsė.

zožkis ir cėjis.

dmūtis, qrvzūs zožkūlis sūžo ūzua:

— kōjė, broliškė, tėvo rūbė dīqos ir ūcėvėzos.

— tūsū, — utschė cėjis, — bėt mąno ūdntos ubgėnu mumà

nyθ zožkūlis ir vėžko dmtū. m' tūm tėvo qrvzūs kmlūlis?

zožkūlis mūžo ūbėntsūže, tiki sojėm utėdėso.

somnū vėrvu.

vūdo vėrvu vūmūlis mīsoti. jì trōškō gūrti. bėt mīsotėz - būvo
ūokstus, o vūmūlis tiki pužsėmā doggū. sošėvėbe vėrvu: ūmė
mėtėtė nkėmėmukūs m mīsote. vmdyō pužėto, ir vėrvu utėgėre
tė - sōtėas.

koj tėsėbe.

topėdumms puokštālis mādijā pmmāte žāmėcə qrodāli ir mąno sqo:
— mūsū ir solėdū.

nūtope puokštālis pīcə qvūdo ir puokšuro m pūklūs.

— kōdūl' aš toŕū prvzūtė, — qrvūqz, m sojsėpso puokštālis, —

vmanqū qūodo gėvūs puokštālius, ir tūj jėms ūkėm, o aš toŕū
dėl vėvāno mūpko qrodālu prvzūtė.

Vaïko akiniai.

Sāko vaïkas tėvui:

— Tėte, nupirk mán akinius, — noriu skaityti.

— Geraï, — atsākė tėvas, — *nupirksiu, tik vaïkiškus.

Iř nupirkto tėvas *sūni elementōrių.

*Māma.

*Turguje mergėlė atsiliko nuo mótinos. Ji lāksto, jieskōdama sāvō mamytės. Žmōnės klāusia:

— Kokiā būvo tėvo *māma?

Mergytė verkdama sāko:

— *Aĩgi jūs nežinote? Māno *māma apdriskusi, terbėlėmis apsikabinusi, bėt už visās gerēsne.

Zuikis iř ežys.

Dailūs, gražūs zuikėlis sāko ežiui:

— Kokiē, broliūkai, tėvo rūbai dýgūs iř negrāžūs.

— Tiesā, — atsākė ežys, — bėt māno ādatos *āpgina manė nuo šuniēs iř vilko dantų. Aĩ tam tėvo gražūs kailėlis?

Zuikėlis niēko nebeatsākė, tik suĩkiaĩ atsiduso.

Sumani vārna.

Rādo vārna vandeñs āsotį. Ji trōško gėrti. Bėt āsotis būvo āugštas, o vandeñs tik pačiame dugnė. Susigriėbė vārna: ėmė mėtyti akmeniukūs į āsotį. Vanduō pakilo, iř vārna atsigėrė lig sōties.

Kur teisybė.

Tupėdamas paukštėlis *mėdyje pamātė žėmėje grūdėli iř māno sūn:

— *Iĩsiu iř *sulėsiu.

Nūtupė paukštėlis prie grūdo iř pakliuvo į pinkles.

— Kodėl āš turiu pražūti, — graūdžiai suėypso paukštėlis, — vanagaĩ gāudo gyvūs paukšteliūs, iř tai jiėms niėkai, o āš turiu del viėno *meĩko grūdėlio pražūti.

švėnus ir tėvė.

tėvė sosaĩkko mėsėjā švėnu. tās bėagulaĩdus saro ĩlĩs. tėvė
puklėoše jū:

— kām tō. kāmni. qulnāĩ ĩlĩs?

— nōrni utėgĩnĩ njo pĩrėszĩnėkko. — utėkė jui švėnus.

tėvė nosĩmėkosi sėkko:

— pĩrėszĩnėkko rĩsmĩ ncamolĩnĩ. o tō jui ĩlĩz-qulnāĩ.

— at. mĩtloj, — utėkė švėnus, — osrĩtlos pĩrėszĩnėkoms
nėbā lėĩkus ĩlĩz-qulnāĩ.

ĩkėsu os-saolė sėĩkėszĩnė.

ĩevnė-dormoju vėĩkoi kĩrėĩnĩ. vėĩkus npsĩdėzĩnėgas, rĩskũ kn-
pōju, kė puqũodumns. puĩkėto jis ir ĩevnė mēdāĩnĩ. pumāte ĩevns
ir kĩkėošu:

— kās puĩkėto mēno mēdāĩnĩ? noĩkėsu kũltuj, nobnāĩ.

vėĩkus utėkė:

— bnāskĩ mōnā, — tui āz puĩkėrtuĩ.

ĩevns tēte:

— mēdāĩnĩ mēn lobiĩ brvėgũs. bėt tēro ĩkėsu duĩ brvėgĩsne.

dō plėqō.

kėĩkėis nũkėle dō plėqō. ĩevno noĩkėko ākėĩnėkũs. nĩtro pĩrkėĩs.
pĩkėnũ plėqũs ĩevn lėĩkũ qolėju kĩnotĩrėjė, o ākėĩnėkũ tũojnũ
ĩmė dĩrpāĩ.

puskoi plėqũm ĩkko ĩkĩ sosaĩkėnĩ. pĩkėnũ plėqũs ĩevnė-bėvo
soroĩkėgas, o ākėĩnėkũ bĩzėgėju. kmp sũdėbrns. ir puklėoše tns
sėvo droĩqo:

— kō tō tmb-bĩzėgĩ, o āz ĩevns ĩ pũĩmėdũcės, ĩ soroĩkėgas.

— todol, — utėkė tās, — knd āz-dĩrbuo, o tō ĩevn lėĩkũ
qolėju.

bėrzėĩs.

jėonnė-bėrzėĩs oqo tũkėnā mėsėjā. pumātez-zmōqo, mnl-
dāoju:

— nũkėto mēn-gėĩnĩ: sosaĩkėdumns, ĩkėĩskĩ nplėkėoi kėĩs
mēdāĩnĩs.

zmōgũs puĩkėnėše bėrzėĩnũ ir ĩkėĩto mēdāĩnĩs nplėkėoi.

Šeřnas ir lāpē.

Lāpē susitiko mīške šeřņā. Tās *begalāndas sāvo iltis. Lāpē paklausē jō:

— Kām tū, kūmai, *galāndi iltis?

— Nōriu atsīginti nuo priēšininku, — atsākē *jaī šeřnas.

Lāpē nusijuōkusi sāko:

— Priēšininku visai nematyti, o tū jaū iltis *galāndi.

— Et, mieloji — atsākē šeřnas, — užpūolus priēšiniukams nebe laīkas iltis *galāsti.

Tiesā už sāule šviesēsne.

Tēvas dovanōjo vaikui kirvėlį. Vaikas apsidžiaūgęs, viska kapōjo, kņ pagāudamas. Pakirto jis ir tėvo medėlį. Pamātē tėvas ir klāusia:

— Kās pakirto māno medėlį? Norėčiau kaltaujį nubaūsti.

Vaikas atsākē:

— Baūsk manē, — taī aš pakirtaū.

Tēvas tārē:

— Medėlis mán labaī brangūs, bēt tāvo tiesā *dār brangēsne.

Dū plūgu.

Kālvis nukalē dū plūgu. Viēnā nupirko ūkininkas, aūtrā pirklīs. Pirklīo plūgas visā laīkā gulėjo krautivėje, o ūkininko tuojaū ėmē dirbti.

Paskuī plūgam tēko vėl susitiktī. Pirklīo plūgas visas būvo surūdijęs, o ūkininko blizgėjo, kaip sidābras. Ir paklausē tās sāvo draūgo:

— Kō tū taip blizgi, o aš visas ir pajūodavęs, ir surūdijęs.

— *Tōdel, — atsākē tās, — kād aš dirbau, o tū visā laīkā gulėjai.

Beržėlis.

Jāunas beržėlis āugo tankiamē mīške. Pamātęs žmogū, maldauja:

— Ankštū mán gyvėnti: susimiūdamas, iskiŗsk apliūkui kitūs medeliūs.

Žmogūs paklaūšē beržėlio ir iskiŗto medeliūs apliūkui.

osūho ētrā v isfārte jōonu hōrziā. nēdumuz hōrziāles
suobzādju:

— kūrītus barnū: kōl kurtō būromā, qulējunā npsēsōqotē nu
ētros: dūbnf gr toū zūfē.

āšēlūs v urklīs.

āšēlūs nūse mit noqrōs drūskos mūšūs, o urklīs ēju grātū
tūstjus. bē juhōs sojheñībes.

— sošimētq, brōlno! — tūre āšēlūs, — gālbek mūnā hāetm-
mūgq, puuūh nuθ mūnās pūšā mūšū, ās juū hē utskēēpūhē
hābaqulū.

— nūgū ās jšā jūm! — utšāje urklīs. — tāo ozādju, tō pūts
v nūšh!

hētrūkos āšēlūs v norngūmo kūrto. tuōmāt mit ārklu sokrōcē
hā hēhūnī rūsūs drūskos mūšūs, hād dūf v kūrtošuju āšēto hāfē.

toūqojū.

noruzāco ājūnūje v toūqo. nosīcāze šasūs pūšūs. pūwūnu
pūhējus.

— hūh nōrē? — hūoōn.

— po trīs roblūs, — utšāko mōtārīšje.

— gārū, ās pūksū rūsūs šasūs. šā tāo pūnqos, — sūho pū-
hējus, — šasē pūšū po trīs roblūs — dāēīnē rūblō . . .

sošmūšē hūnūje, hāqālē sokhūlīhē, hūh jū rōhū pūnūqū
qāotē. o pūhējus hāšēlōonu:

— tuī, kōhū tāmstū! kō jšā toq elqū mūstū: šasē pūšū
po trīs roblūs — vōūnu dāēīnē rūblō . . . šasē v trīs — dā-
ēīnē rūblō! kō jšā dū qālū lāozū: šā tāmstū pūnqos, dūoh
mūn pūšūs! . . . nūgē juū hūhko hābaopruñhē?

soūho hūco sokhūlīhē hūnūje, v nēdūcē pūšūs oz dāēī-
nūs roblūs.

pūqolū.

teqrā urklīs āēzūs ēdē. utskūrdo zūrblūs, utšūpē vut eqzū
v sūhō:

— urklūhē, brolūhē, cēsō lūbnī vūhēšas: sūnqūs vīsu jūnā nū-
hētju: tō hūq dūq nēzū toū! dūoh v mūn hōnt hāhūz qrodalūs.

urklīs utšāje:

— gārū, jē cē āhūmūs, lāsē, hūh nōrē.

v urklīs so zūrblū hūntō sūhēno āēzūs.

Uzsūko *vētra ir išvertē jānuņ beržēļi. Mirdamas beržēlis snabždējo:

— Kvaīlas buvaū: kōl kartū būvome. galējome apsisāugoti nuo vētros; dabaī gi turiū žūti.

Āsilas ir arklūs.

Āsilas *nēšē ant nugarōs drūskos maišus, o arklūs ējo gretā tūšcīas, be jokiōs sunkenyībēs.

— Susimylēk, *broliān! — tārē āsilas, — gēlbēk manē nelai-
mingā. paīnk nuo manēs pūšē maišū, āš jāū nē atsikvēpti
nebegaliū.

*Nēšū āš ēia jāū! — atsākē arklūs. — Tāū uzdējo, tū pāts
ir nēšk!

Netrūkus āsilas iš nuvargimo krito. *Tuōmet ant ārklio sukrovē
ne tiktaī visūs drūskos maišus, bēt *dār ir kritusiojo āsilo kāilj.

*Tuīguje.

Nuvažiāvo ūkininkē ī tuīgu. Nusivezē šešius pāršūs. Prieīna
pirkējas.

— Kiēk nōri? — klāusia.

— Po trīs rublius, — atsāko moteriškē.

— Geraī, āš *pirksū visūs šešius. Šē tāū pinigus, — sāko pir-
kējas, — šeši pāršai po trīs rublius — devyni rubliai . . .

Susimāstē ūkininkē, negāli suskaityti, kiēk *jāū reīkia pinigū
gānti. O pirkējas nesiliāuna:

— Taī, kokiā, *taīsta! Kō ēia taīp ilgaī maīstai: šeši pāršai
po trīs rublius — išeīna devyni rubliai . . . šeši ir trīs — de-
vyni rubliai! Kō ēia *dār gālvā lāužai: se *taīstai pinigus, dūok
mān pāršūs! . . . *arģi jāū niēko nebesupranti.

Suīku būvo suskaityti ūkininkei, ir jī atīdavē pāršūs uz devi-
nius rublius.

Paģelba.

*Tvārte arklūs āvižas ēdē. Atskrido *žvirblis, atsitūpē ant *ēdziū
ir sāko:

— Arklēli, brolēli, esū labaī *išālkēs; sniēgas visā žēmē ap-
klōjo: tū tiēk daūģ avižū turi! dūok ir mān beīnt kelius grūdēlius.

Arklūs atsākē:

— Geraī, jēi esi ālkanas, *lēsk, kiēk nōri.

Ir arklūs su žvirbliū kartū šūtino āvižas.

atėju kārštà vėsurn. mūsės ir hēt vobezgžvī bāisim kmyhino
 árklė. gīnėsi žergālis, kmp immūidomus, bāt tōltoī. mūsės ir
 vāpsos sokrūvino jām sōnos ir vīs dūr kmydo.

žėrblys tāt postabėjas, mskrūdo in orklėdā, sōko mit mūsū,
 rānūs ignāijmo. o hētās vžblāžje.

o, kmp nodžūgo orklėlis, sosilāoļjas tōs nātihētos pāgollbos.

aldūtė.

aldūtėz brōlis moļihloja mōļėsi.

— ir ās nōru mōļitis. — aldūtė sākō. — lānsk mūnā, mūmu
 in moļihlo!

— dūr tō, dokrāle, pormuzā. hētūmūt tm jū qulėsi vīf.

molūdo aldūtė. tuip je nōri mōļitis! o jsū: „pormuzā!“ tuī
 tūo ir qmā . . .

hētū aldūtė ėju pro moļihlo. dūrēz būro prāvēros. aldūtė
 pūsiārtenoz: žūr — pīlnū moļihlo vėhū — bwrūhko ir mwr-
 qājsu.

moļitojus pumātė aldūtė, pūjėju, pājeimė oz rōžkos ir sākō:

— ir uōri, muzotėle, mōļitis?

— uōru, ėlōmīs utsūje aldūtė.

— tm vīhē!

ir moļitojus vūsiārde aldūtė in moļihlo, ir pūsoilno sūolė
 pūre hētū vėhū.

lāpe ir ožis.

riānu hētū lāpe vkhēto in žūlėn. tūs solėnīs nōrz būro lobnī
 gūis. bāt vūnūoīs nēdnūh-ġebūro, ėh pošnū sōnu lāpa, o v-
 sōkēti nūkmp nēqāle. sūkūs lūpāle ir qutrōju: kvip jšē vžsēgā-
 bejus? bāt nūkō nēqāle vqutvōh.

tuq tārpo ėju sao hēlū ožis, sāmūs, qvorātūs, dūdāhs: bīzēdā
 jām ėgi žāmės. pūjėjas žūr in žūlėn ir, pumātės lāpa, ėtāošo:

— o hā jšē dīrbī. komātė?

— nūkō sāo, — utsūhko lāpe, — dšūūs, ir qmā . . . hēt tō
 žinōtomė, komātė, kmp jšē gārū, kmp jšē tēso! kōqz qārdiūs
 vūndānėlis, sātūs! o tūh, tm bāt, lobnī kārštā žāmėja?

— kārštā! — sosūhko ožis pūspūrtės. — ūnepsākomūs kvėstīs!
 nābeāstēemūs! . . . ir gārī vstrōsho.

— tuī sōh jūū, komātė, pū mūnū, — tāre lāpe, — soklīpserū
 mūdo. jsū bapūgo bāt.

Atējo karstā vāsara. Mūsēs ir kiti vabzdžiai baīšiai kankino arklī. Gynēsi žirgēlis, kaip īmanýdamas, bēt veltuī. Mūsēs ir vāpsos sukruvino jām sōnus ir vis *dār *kāndo.

*Zvirblis tat pastebējes, įskrido į arklidē. šoko ant *musiū, viēnas išnaikino, o kitās išblāskē.

O, kaip nudžiugo arklēlis, susilāukēs tōs netikētos pagelbos.

Aldutė.

Aldutės brōlis mokykloje mokēsi.

— Ir āš nōriu mokytis, — Aldutė sāko, — léisk manē, māma, į mokyklā!

— *Dār tū, dukrēle, permažā. Kitimet tai jāū galēsi eīti.

Nuliūdo Aldutė. Taip ji nōri mokytis! O čia: „permažā“! Tai tū ir ganā . . .

Kartā Aldutė ējo pro mokyklā. Dūrys būvo praviros. Aldutė prisiārtinus žiūri — pilnā mokykla vaikū — berniukū ir mergāičiū.

Mokytojas pamātē Aldutē, priējo, pāēmē už rañkos ir sāko:

— Ar nōri, mažutēle, mokytis?

— Nōriu, týlomis atsākē Aldutė.

— Tai eīkš!

Ir mokytojas įsivedē Aldutē į mokyklā, ir pasodino sūole prie kitū vaikū.

Lāpė ir ožýs.

Viēnā kartā lāpė įkrito į šulinį. Tās šulinýs nōrs būvo labaī gilūs, bēt vandenš nedaūg tebūvo. tik pusiaū sōnū lāpei, o iššókti niēkaip negāli. Sūkas lapēlė ir galvója: kaip čia išsigēlbėjus? Bēt niēko negāli išgalvóti.

Tūo *tārpu ējo sūu keliū ožýs, sēnis, gauriótas, didelis; barzdā jām ligi žēmės. Priējes žiūri į šulinį ir, pamātēs lāpē, klāusia:

— O kā čia dirbi, kūmāite?

— Niēko sūu, — atsāko lāpė, — ilsiūnos, ir ganā . . . Kād tū žinótumei, kūmaitēli, kaip čia *gerā, kaip čia vēsu! kōks gardūs vandenēlis, šáltas! O *tēn, tur būt, labaī karstā žēmėje?

— *Karstā! — sušūko ožýs pasipūrtęs, — neapsākomas karštis! nebeistveriamas! . . . Ir gērti ištróskau.

Tai šók *sēn, kūmāite, pas manē, — tārē lāpē, — sutilpsiva abūdu. Čia bepigu būti.

ozis, nīkko nāclāqardums, šakūt en šūlnū. tārpe tuojū šakūt
jām mit noqrós, puskoi mit ruqá, puskoi tēk šakūt er rēškō rē
šūlnū.

σμó.

eiāns pónns toféjo šūnē. smó tūbnī būvo qodrūs: jis pāts kās
rītus nobéqardavo pūs hēpėjū dūonos mēkētē. pujémæz - dnūtēmīs
hāsali, hōrnūmū jūi būdavo pudētē pūnqū, bēqardavo pūs hēpėjū;
hēpėjū pūnqos rēšūmās, dēdavo ey - hāsali hēkē rōlījont būn-
dālu, rēastvīnu, er smó nomó jās pūrūšdavo.

eiānu hūtū pónns pūstābėjū, hūt ēianóz - būndāles trūkstū. hītū
dūānu rēl tus pāts. tūbnī nqōstūbo: pūrmū nēkōmāt tvīp nāentš-
līqardavo.

pónns nūtōre bofēnī rēšūtē, kās jšæ kvītus.

rētōjūš solāošos, smó er rēl so hāsali rē nomū rēbēgo. rēljū
pāsākōmīs er pónns. er kā ge pūmātē? smó nūo hēpėjū bēqu
hāsōr en šūrn qutētē, kor po rēpūnēmæz - qolėjū hūzē - kōks hītus
smó, lēqētus er noskōjūdas: rēmnū smó eiānu būndāle er dūodu
sāco lēqētūjum drūqor.

hūzdīān dnūdavo tvīb - qmēstīyqūšīs smó, lēgi jo drūqūš rēgļū.
tūā rēl pūrūšdavo hāq - dūonos, hēkē rēkēdavo.

štūotā.

ēianōjū šarūnōje būvo dnūq vākū. rēšē ja tūbnī nēgervī ge-
ēāno savo tārpa — eiāns hītū nākūosidūvo, eiāns hētām pūsi-
ēulēdavo.

— puqirūdas ārkliūs, vūndōšs pūrūšē nomó. — prāso brōlēz -
brōlē.

— dīdālis jšæ pónns! pāts pūršūšē, hūt - tāo rōlījū! — pēk-
tvī utsāko prāsomūšīs . . .

lēvus vākāms er gērūojū hūlbdūvo zmōnēšm gēvūnē er bār-
dūvos, bēt vōtto.

eiānu hūtū lēvus hēpe vākāms utūnāštē štūotū. ātūnāse.

— pūrtnōškētē dnūv, — sākō.

tāoze eiāns — nēpārtnoze. hītus nēt hōjū pūmūnās mēgino
tāosē — naktūstū. tūā lēvus hēpe rēšūstē štūotū er po rāzū
tāozētē.

— tvī, po ružālē er māsūs vīkūs solāozīs, — sošūko nosťābe
vākū.

Ožys, niško neláukdamas, šakt į šulinį. Lâpè tuojaũ šakt jám ant nugarôs, paskuĩ ant ragũ, paskuĩ tik šakt ir išsóko iš šulinio.

Šuõ.

Viènas põnas turėjo šunį. Šuõ labai buvo gudrus: jis pàts kàs rýtas nubėgdavo pas kepėją dúnos pírkti. Paėmęs dantimis keselį, kuriamè jaũ bûdavo padėti pinigai bėgdavo pas kepėją; kepėjas pinigus išsiėmęs, dėdavo į keselį kiek reikiant bandelį, riestainių, ir šuõ namõ juos *parnėsdavo.

Vièną kartą põnas pastebėjo, kád vienõs bandelės trūksta. Kitą dieną vėl tás pàts. Labai nuostabu: pirmá niekumèt taĩp neatsitkdavo.

Põnas nùtarè butinaĩ ištirti, kàs čià kaltas.

*Rytõjaus suláukus, šuõ ir vėl su keseliu iš namũ išbėgo. Išėjo pasekomis ir põnas. Ir kã gi památè? Šuõ nuo kepėjo bėga tièšiai į siaurą gatvýtę, kuĩ po lipynėmis gulėjo kažin kòks kitas šuõ, ligotas ir nuskuĩdęs: išima šuõ vièną bandelę ir dũoda sãvo ligotajam draugui.

Kasũien darýdavo taĩp gailestingasis šuõ, ligi jò draugas išgijo. Tadà vėl parnėsdavo tiék dúnos, kiek reikėdavo.

*Šluõta.

Vienojè šeimýnoje buvo daũg vaikũ. Visi jiè labai negerai gyvèno sãvo *tárpe — viènas kito neklausýdavo, viènas kitám pasivydėdavo.

— Pagirdęs árklus, vandeñs *parnėšk namõ, — prãšo brólis bróli.

— Didelis čià põnas! Pàts *parsinėšk, kád tãu reikia! — piktaiñ atsãko prãšomasis . . .

Tėvas vaikãms ir geruõju kalbėdavo žmoniškai gyvènti ir bãrdavos, bèt veltuĩ.

Vièną kartą tėvas lièpè vaikãms *atnėsti šluõtã. *Atnešè.

— Pèrlaužkite dabaĩ, — sãko.

Lãužè viènas — nepèrlaužè. Kitas nèt *kõja primýnęs megino lãužti — nelũžta. Tadà tėvas lièpè išrišti šluõtã ir po rãžã lãužyti.

— Taĩ, po ražèlį ir mãžas vaikas sulãužys, — sušũko nustèbè vaikã.

— Taīp īr jūs, — atsākē tėvas, — jēi kiekviēnas sāu tedarýsite, vienýbēje negyvėnsite, menkiāusias priēšininkas pražudýs. O jēi už viēnas kitā stósite, vienýbēje gyvėnsite, niēkas jūsu neįstėngs nuskaūsti.

Vaidaĩ.

Kaŗtā žmogaūis *kūno dālys būvo pakėlusios maĩštā.

— Kām mēs kitiėms dirbsim! — tārė rańkos, — kām reĩkia, tās sāu tedirbie!

— O kām mēs tā *kūnā nešiósim! — šaūkė kójos: — kām reĩkia, pātys tevāikšciojie!

— Iŗ mēs kām ziūrėsime! — sušuko ākys.

— Iŗ mēs kām klausýsime! — sušuko aūsys.

— Iŗ āš kās per kvailýs, — atsiliepė pilvas: — šėrsiu āš ėia visūs, pātys žinókitės!

Žodžiū sākant kilo baidiāusias sumišimas. Nė viēnas nenorėjo kitām kā *gerā darýti, kiekvienām terūpėjo nuo kitų atsiskýrus gyvėnti.

Iŗ kās iš to išėjo?

O gi rańkos iŗ kójos sudžiūvo, kaĩp šakaliaĩ, ākys aptėmo, ausysė ėmė spiegti, o pilvas susitraukė, susiraukšlėjo, kaĩp nāginė sudžiūvusi. Pagaliaū visas žmogūs išmiro, nusilpo, apsĩrgo, nė pasi-krūtinti negalėjo.

Tadā atsiliepė prėtas:

— Ganā jau, ganā: mātotės, pātys negalĩ be viēnas kito gyvėnti! Greičiaū tākinkitės, šiaĩp visi išmiřsite; kirminaĩ senā jau išsižióję jūsų lānkia!

Susiprāto *kūno dālys. Susitāikino. Iŗ ėmė, kiek galėdamos, viēnā už visās ir visos už viēnā dirbti. Iŗ *kūnas vėikiaĩ atsi-gāvo, pasidārė vėl tōks tvirtas, kōks būvęs.

Vārna iŗ lāpė.

Viēnā kaŗtā vārna miške rādo sūrio gabalėlĩ. Įsiskrido į mėdĩ iŗ būvo jau besitaĩsanti *lėsti. Tuō *taĩpu netoliėse ėiū-žinėjo lāpė. Užuodusi sūrį, ėmė dairýtis, sniukštiniėti iŗ pagaliaū pastebėjo vārna. Prisėlino iŗ sėilę rýdama, priėšais atsistójusi, tārė į vārna:

— Ponytėle, varnėle! Kās *taūstos gražumėlis! Šilkinės plunk-

snišles, vėrūnas suppālis, stīklo nšītes! . . . kūrūnoz ~ bātrūksto
— ir rīsū pušlėjsu kūrūliāne bātōmaz!

vārno pušlėko; bāt ūaszijsōju. o lāpe tolvū vāro sāvnyu:

kōhā tāmstos stočlėle, kōqz ~ grėatoimėlis! . . . kōhs tāmstoz ~
gruzomėlis, tvī gālcu dādō tōqz ~ gruzūs tūrē būte ir bulsālis. ī-
kėnī, ir lūksliūqulu tāmstu prūnas?! . . .

vārno ūat širdė upsālo . . . „kār-kār!“ sōrīko tūš dīdalu
džmūksmo rīsū pusāolija ožmūgsō. sūris lūpāt ir rskrīto rš
sūāpo. lāpe prėzōkōsi jsūpāt notėlėre ir kūrė grėajūsōs m tū-
kōmīnu.

lāvmez ~ ziādns.

tėrns tofėju tīs sūnūs. šanūfėje rīsū sāvō toltu jėms rž-
dvlėju, puslėko sāv lėk lāvmez ~ ziādū.

— tā ziādū, — tāfė tėrns, — jūso tām vīdūōsu, kūs rīsū
gėrāōs m pusvėlės. vījūtė sėvītė pūr zmōnūs ir lėk po mātō
pušvījūtė umō: tvūd pusvėlīsītė mātū, kūr kūs būsītė pusvėlye.
puvėju sūnos ir lėme pāsukōtė, kūs kū pudėtė.

— rīānus lōbīnukūs būvo dātės mātū bė rāsto pīnqū mūjsu.
ir ūlėkūs dvoqmū tō ūazmōju. tās lōbīnukūs mīfė. ir pīnqos
mīdūōvo nāsler.

— tairīqum pusvėlyvī, sonnū māno, — utsāje lėrns.

— ās epū pro vūdėlūn mvlīnu, — lėme pāsukōtė mtrāsīs
sūnūs: — žūfū, — vkrīlės m tēvūjūn slymūsto vīkūs. sōkūo
m tēvūjūn ir rstrāoljuo.

— tō, sonnū māno, pusvėlyvī gruzvī v dorvī; to pūts, nāba-
jōdumūs prėgārė, hītū zmōqo gālbej m ir rggālbej m.

— ās epū mīskō, — tāfė jāōmūs, — žūfū — dō qvtrāzodžiu
zmōqo bėpūolmūjsu, o tās zmōqūs — māno dīdžāōsūs ūpīrjetālis.
pūōlvo gālbe, ir mūdō dēlāsū vbaqlėjov m qvtrāzodžius.

— sōūlė māno, brvūqos, pūbōjsūōk mūnū! — sōūkō lėrns. —
sū tāo ziādū. ūāpīrjetālmūs pudėtė — dīdžāōsūs nūōpatūs. gėrō
ož ~ pīkītū mofēdumūs zmōqūs vlgūs, kurb dīvėo svhītū.

lāpe ir qozūlės.

rīānu kūrtn lāpe puslėkėlė qozūlė pīatū:

— vīvīk. kōmāitė, vīvīk, prāsom ūāsūdīdžūōtė.

qozūlės pulvūōsė ir nojėju m lāpė. lāpe mīlė sīubōs lek-
sūtālu ir rāganu:

— vālgīk, kōmāitė, prāsom, vālgīk.

snēlēs, varinis snapēlis, stiklo akýtēs! . . . Karūnos betrūksta — ir visū paūkščiū karaliēnē būtumei!

Várnai patiko; bēt neišsižiojo. O lāpē toliaū vāro sāvaja:

— Kokiā *tañstos stovylēlē, kōks greitungēlis! . . . Kōks *tañstos gražumēlis, taī gālvā dedū, tōks gražūs tūri būti ir balsēlis. Tikraī, ir lakštiņgalā *tañsta praneši?! . . .

Várnai nēt širdī apsālo . . . „Kar — kar!“ suriko tuō dideliu džiangsmū visā pasāulyje užmiřsusi. Sūris lept ir iskrito iš snāpo. Lāpē prišokusi ciūpt nutvērē ir kūrē greičiāusiai ī tan-kumŷnā.

Lāimēs žiēdas.

Tēvas turējo tris *sūnūs. Senātvēje visā sāvō tuřtā jiēms iš-dalijo, pasiliko sāu tik lāimēs žiēdā.

— Tā žiēdā, — tārē tēvas, — jūsu tām atiduosiu, kās visū geriāusiai pasielgs. Eīkite sveiki per žmonēs ir tik po mētū pareīkite namō; tadā pasakýsite mán, kaīp kās būsite pasielgē.

Parējo *sūnūs ir ģmē pāsakoti, kās kā padāre.

— Viēnas lobininkas būvo dāveš mán be rāšto pinigū maišā. Ir niēkas daugiaū to nežinōjo. Tās lobininkas mirē. Ir pinigus atidaviau nāšlei.

— Teisingai pasielgeī, sūnaū māno, — atsākē tēvas.

— Aš ējaū pro vandeninī malūnā, — ģmē pāsakoti antrāsis sūnūs: — žiūriū, — įkriķes į tvenkinī skēsta vaīkas. Šokau į tvenkinī ir istrāukiau.

Tū, sūnaū māno, pasielgeī gražiaī ir doraī; tū pāts, nebi-jōdamas prigērti, kitā žmogū gēlbėjai ir išgēlbėjai.

Aš ējaū mišku, — tārē jāunius, — žiūriū, — dū galvažudziū žmogū bepūolančiū, o tās žmogūs — māno didžiāusias *nepriētelis. Pūoliau gēlbēti, ir mūdu dviesē apgalējova galvažudzius.

— Sūnēli māno, *brangūs, pabuēiūok manē! — susūko tēvas. — Šē tāu žiēdā. *Nepriēteliams padēti — didžiāusias nuopelnas. Gerū už piktā mokēdamas žmogūs elģiasi, kaīp Diēvo sakýta.

Lāpē ir gužūtis.

Viēnā karťā lāpē pasikvietē gužūtī pietū:

— Ateīk, kūmāite, ateīk, prāšom nesididžiūtoti.

Gužūtis paklaūsē ir nuējo į lāpē. Lāpē įpýlē sriubōs lēk-stēlēn ir rāģina:

— Vālgyk, kūmāite, prāšom, — vālgyk.

qozūtis ilgo sunpò bārškinu lekštálen, bat ñe tuszálu ñaqále pusrūóppė. tuo tárpò tápe rėso sřũbn ıstolje v lekštále ıstolje. átkmuuz - qozūtis kėles ıstálo v ıspřidmuus táre:

— ájšuu. komáıtė, os pėátus! dı́rens tuo ntáligus, o dnbuz prásom m muũ.

nodzũgo tápe tuo pukėietimò. v křtu dı́anu legė ñejėdošė pėesıstále qozũjšuu. qozūtis pėřėre skuná křukolėlu ıenuná pėáıa, sořile nokstuná msojšũkřm v ráginu tápe:

— prásom sãmė mano křukolėkřo, prásom ñasulėgzúotė, prásom, křol ñentáoszo.

křápu křukolėkřm msołėkřa. tápe tuzos, sáulez - bėgu, žũrė m nısołė. křáklus sũrus. ñol qulės ıkřıšė, ñol křezodė. pėesıakėłė, bėgu rutò, ıst ıvunós v ıst mtrós pũsıas úosto, tuzo, ñkřo ñepudáro. ñe tuszálu ñaqále pusıakėłė. qozūtis tuo tárpò, pusıeqadumus ilgo sunpò msojšũkřm, pėřmá křukolėkřos ıstıgo, pusıolı sřũbn ısgáre. nosıstáostas suápu tápaı táre:

— dnbuz sođılgınovv, komáıtė, nbıdo sávo pıřpėtávovv.

Guzūtis ilgu snapū bārskina lēkstēlēn, bēt nē lašēlio negāli pasriuobti. Tuō *tārpu lāpē visā sriūbā išlakē iř lekstēlē išlaižē. Ālkanas guzūtis kēlēs iš stālo iř išēīdamas tārē:

— Āciū, kūmaite, už pietūs! Diēvas tū atlūgins, o dabař prāšom i manē.

Nudžiūgo lāpē tuō pakvietimu. Iř kitā diēnā ligi neēdusi prisistātē gužūcīni. Guzūtis privirē skaniū kankolēliū vienamē piēne, supilē augštan ašočiukan iř rāgina lāpē:

— Prāšom sēmti māno kankoliukū, prāšom nesididžiūoti, prāšom, kōl neatāušo.

Kvēpia kankoliukai ašotēlyje. Lāpē laižos, sēilēs bēga, žiūri i ašoti. Kāklas siaūras, neī galvōs iķišti, neī liežuviū prisiēkti, bēga ratū, iš vienōs iř iš antrōs pūses ūosto, laižo, niēko nepadāro, nē lašēlio negāli pasiēkti. Guzūtis tuō *tārpu, pasiēkdamas ilgu snapū ašočiukan, pirmā kankoliukus išrijo, paskuī sriūbā išgērē. Nusišlūostēs snāpā lāpei tārē:

— Dabař susilūginova, kūmaite, abūdu sāvo papietavova.

TEXTES ORDINAIRES

Dans les morceaux littéraires reproduits ci-dessous et choisis de préférence parmi les auteurs modernes connus, j'ai employé exclusivement ' comme signe d'accentuation. Pour l'usage pratique, employer quatre signes différents comme dans la partie précédente, ou les trois accents de Kurschat, me paraîtrait un procédé trop compliqué.

En réalité, c'est seulement la différence entre l'intonation douce et l'intonation rude des voyelles simples qui n'est pas ainsi marquée, et elle est dans ce cas très insignifiante, comme nous l'avons déjà dit (p. 9). Pour tous les autres particularités d'intonation et de qualité, le signe ' est suffisant. En effet, je fais signifier au signe ' placé sur une voyelle que celle-ci est longue, ou, s'il s'agit de i et de u, demi-longue¹, tandis que le signe ' après une voyelle indique qu'elle est extrêmement brève et étroitement rattachée (cf. p. 22) à la consonne qui porte le signe d'accentuation, resp. suivie d'une rupture brusque de la voix².

Comme le signe ' indique ainsi, non seulement l'accent d'intensité et l'intonation, mais aussi la quantité, j'ai considéré qu'il était juste de le mettre aussi sur les monosyllabes et les mots faiblement accentués.

A l'aide du signe d'accentuation et de l'exposé sur la prononciation lituanienne qui se trouve au commencement de cette étude, on doit pouvoir tirer des conclusions satisfaisantes en ce qui concerne les particularités de prononciation de la langue. Il faut naturellement remarquer que, d'après la description des voyelles et des semi-diphthongues dans ce qui précède, la voyelle de la syllabe accentuée dans des mots comme alús *nlùs*, šústi *šùstì* n'a pas tout à fait la même valeur phonique que u dans kur' *h'of'*,

¹ C'est aussi le cas pour é, ó dans les combinaisons ié (c. a. d. *rá* et *rá'*, entre lesquelles je ne fais pas de distinction ici) et uó.

² Conformément à ceci, le signe ' sur une voyelle « nasale » indique une prononciation correspondant à celle de *án*, *én*, etc. (pour les désinences à celle de *á*, *é*), tandis que le signe ' après une semblable voyelle correspond à *ań*, *eń*, etc.

gumbas *gom̃bas*, etc., où la voyelle forme une semi-diphthongue avec la consonne suivante. Observons en outre qu'il n'existe pas de semi-diphthongue *on*: la désinence de *namón*, etc. consiste d'un *o* avec l'intonation douce suivi d'un *n*.

Il n'y a, à vrai dire, qu'une question sur laquelle on peut hésiter, c'est celle de la palatalisation des consonnes qui se trouvent à la fin des mots. Pour donner, sur ce point, les indications nécessaires, j'ai marqué par des caractères italiques toutes les consonnes finales palatalisées.

Protingi tėvai.

Krakių parakvijoje. Rezgių sódziuje mĩto nagũotas berniũkas, vardu Stėpas. Sugebėjo jis verpeles, bosus, pusbosius, dvidignes, milžtuves, ir lauknešėles dirbti; mokėjo druskines, taures, ratelius, stėbules ir skridulius tėkinti, šaukštus ir kausus skóbtĩ; mokėjo ratus, róges, važius padaryti. Dař buvo žmogus išmintingas, degtinės nė į burną nėimas, ne brangininkas. Todel' ūkininkai už kits kito padargams jam dárbo duodavo.

Taip Stėponas dailiai besidarbuodamas susiriško kiėk tiėk pinigų, už tuos pirkos lópą žėmės ir pasistátė trobėlę. Ūkį įkūręs reikalavo ir šeimininkės; todel' vedė padórią darbininkę mergėlę.

Kolei vienudu tebũvo, netrũko dũonos, bet ilgainiui, suláukusiu kėtvero vaikų, prityrė vargo.

Kai vaikai paũgterėjo, Stėponas ir sako savo žmonai.

— Ar žinaĩ ká, Marijona? Mũsų krašte' gana' tũrime artójų, bet máža tėra ámatininkų. Juk šitai mũsų pačių parakvijoje vos ne' visi' didiėji kálviai, kũrptiai, siuvėjai, malėjai, dailýdės, ódininkai viėn yra' ar vokiečiai iš Prũsų, ar žýdai, ar rũsų atėiviai, ar latviai. Mes tũrime prie jũ eiti melsti, kad' mũms ká padirbtų. O del' kó tai? Kad' pátys, ir mũlkiai, nesugebame tó padaryti. Argĩ jau' mes ésame tokiė neakylĩ, kad' negalėtume išmókti, kó išmóksta kitų šalių žmonės? Todel' mũdu, savo vaikų nė į kókius mókslus nelėisdamu, atiduokiva geriėms ámatininkams, kad' gerai išmóktų ámato.

Atsakė žmona:

— Bet juk ne visi' visám dera; kaip gáliva matyti, kuriám vaikui kóks tiũka ámatas?

Stéponas atsakė:

— Až žinau.

Visų vyresnysis sūnus Ignas dvyliktus metus amžiaus savo jaut ėjo. Kažin kuomet tėvas, savo įrankius namo parsinėšęs, išėjo į kaimynus. Tuó tarpu Ignas, pjūklelius su gražtais pasiėmęs, padirbo ratelius važinėti. Tėvas tai pamatęs tarė:

— Ignas bus rąčius. Léiskiva jį į Kedainius; ten yra vokietyš Zaūlius, sugebąs ir karietas dirbti.

Žmona' atsakė:

— Gerai, atiduokiva.

Stéponas niėko netrūkęs nuvedė Igną pas Zaūlių ir pristatė, kad būtų kelerius metus.

Ignas pas vokiety būdamas dirbo ką galėdamas ir išmoko gerai savo amato. Pabaigęs metus, gavo nuo méistro rąštą, nuvyko į Kauną ir pats pradėjo visokias važiuotes dirbti. Įsigavęs pinigų pirko namus, vedė móterį ir visakó turėjo.

Nepertoli' nuo Stéponos trobélės gyveno žmogus kálvis, bet maž' teprisimanąs kálti. Édvardas, jaunesnysis sūnus progós gavęs, bėgo į kálvę, spaudė dumplės, anglis kasinėjo, o kartais kūjeliu' padėdavo ūkininkui ir kálti. Pasėrgėjęs tėvas tarė:

— Tiėk! máno Édvardis bus kálviu.

Lygia' dalia' su mótere pasišnekėjęs, nuvedė jį Kauną ir pristatė prie géro kálvio. Vaikas išmoko ir tápo geru' kálviu. Turėjo duonos, kiėk reikiant.

Trėčiaji sūnų Pėlikį tėvas norėjo padaryti kailiadirbiu, bet nebūvo prie kó atiduoti. Žinójo rūsus geriáusiai sugebant kailius išdirbti, bet pinigų trūko keliónei. Numanýdamas tai Ignas, vyresnysis sūnus, davė kėtures-dėšimt rúblių. Su tais Stéponas išlėido Pėlikį į Kazánių, kame' tas ir išmoko savo amato.

Liko dar Stéponui maža' duktė Elzėlė. Tą lėido prie gerós audėjos. Vaiku' tebebūdama trýnė šeivás, mėtė áudeklus, šlavė tróbą ir taip toliau, o paūgterėjusi pradėjo taip gúviai áusti áudeklus, jóg ir savo mokýtoją pranėšė. Išmókyta, gavo vyrą, sugebantį batus siūti, ir abudu dailiai mito.

Stéponas su Marijóna, viėnudu palikusiu, išgyveno savo amžėlį trobėlėje ir dailiai pasirinko.

Matiėjus Valančius.

Joniúkas.

Viėną diėną prieš Velykas pamatė Joniúkas, kad' trobėlėn iėjo kažin' koks nepažįstamas žmogus, raudonais kailiniais apsilvilkęs, ir pagárbinęs Diėvą paklausė motútės:

— Na, kur gi támstos piemuó?

Joniúko širdis sudrebėjo, tūos žódžius išgirdus.

Motútė pašaukė jį ir liėpė pabaučiuoti „dėdei“ raiką.

Nepažįstamas dėdė apžiūrėjo Joniúką iš visų púsių, pakraipė gálvą ir tārė:

— Ar nebuš tik permázas?

Paskui, prisikimšęs tabáko ir užsidėgęs pýpkę, pridūrė:

— Na', kai žąsims ganýti, buš gėras ir tóks. Kiėk gi támsta už jį norėtum?

Joniúkas girdėjo, kaip „dėdė“ pradėjo su motúte derėtės, kaip motútė prąšė nofs sykėlį bulbių pridėti; matė, kaip taš „dėdė“ pádavė motútei poperinį pínigą, ir suprátó, kad' jám su tuó žmogumi reiks važiuóti.

— Na', taisýkis, važiuosiva, — tārė dėdė. — Nebijók, gerai tave' laikýsiu: kasdiėn tris kartus lupsiu', kartą valgyti dúosiu.

Taip pasákęs susijuokė. Bet Joniúkui, tūos žódžius girdint, juóktis visai nebebúvo nóro. O čia' dar motútė prąšė tó „dėdės“, kad' gerai jį prižiūrėtų. Ir Joniúkas, nofs namiė negėra búvo tupėti, išvaziavo apsiašarójęs, dar labiau susitraukęs kaip pirma'.

Beť ir naujójoj viėtoį Joniúkas išpalėngvo apsipráto. Teisýbė, tetulė búvo pikta', dažnai jį siuntinėdavo, dar dažniau bárdavo, o ne' kartą ir suduodavo; beť užtatai válgyt čia' daugiau gáudavo, kaip namiė. Iš pradžiós jį pristátė į mážą vaiką. Beť kai atšilo ir pradėjo skilti žąsiúkai, naujo darbo atsirádo: reikė jie lésinti ir saugoti.

Kaip visai sušilo, tetulė sudėjo žąsiúkus anderión, išnešė pakluonės piėvon, ir palėido ganýtis. Joniúkas juos gánė, lésino ir saugoįo nuo varnų. Kaip žąsiúkai pasiūgėjo, turėjo Joniúkas kartu' su kitais sódžiaus vaikais laukan' juos varýtis — ir kartu' gánė. Nofs iš pradžiós šálta rytais búvo, beť patiko taš dárbas Joniúkui: búvo ne' viėnas, krūvój su kitais lákstė, žaidė.

Iš laúko matýti ne' labai toli' miestėlis, kuř jó motútė gyvėna, aplinkui gáno galvijus, kuř-ne-kuř pakrūmėmis ilsis arkliai.

Visi šitie dalykai Joniūkai nežinomi, neregėti. Mąto, kaip sódžiaus vaikai jodinėja árklus ir jis labai norėtų jodinėti; mąto, kaip važinėja, ir jis norėtų važinėti, nes prie tėvelio nebūvo mėginęs; girdi, kaip sódžiaus jaunimas arba ir piemens dainas dainuoja, ir jis mėgina sáu vienas dainuoti: tokiós tós dainos liúksmos, molónios. Kláusos jų, ir jám taip géra, ramú raúdas. Dainuoja jis pats, ir jám taip liúksma, širdį augstýn kelia.

Nér žiniós kodel' Joniúkuí labiausiai patiko daina', kurią pirmą kartą sódžiuje išgirdo. Tós dainós Joniúkas nemóka, tik kelius žodžius žino, bet jám ir tų pakaúka: varinėjas sávo žąseles po lauką ir šaukia kiék tik galédamas:

Ák vija panavija,
jaú pražýdo kaip lelija!

— Ką tu' čia' dainúoji? — kláusia jó kartą Morkúno Antánas, grįždamas iš laúko, mėsłą nuvéžęs.

Ák vija panavija,
jaú pražýdo kaip lelija!

Šaukia dar labiau Joniúkas, norédamas pasigirti, ir gódžiai žiúri į Antáno vežėčias.

— Tai kad' máu taip pasivažinėti! — ateina jám į gúlvą mintis.

Norėtų paprašýti Antáno, bet nedrįsta.

— Sėskis į ratus, pavažinėsiu. — sáko Morkúno Antánas, tarsi suprásdamas Joniúko nórá, — tik žiūrėk visą laiką dainuok, kai tavé vešiu'.

Joniúkas prašviúta iš džiaúgsmo, méta sávo žąsis ir sėdasi į ratus.

— Na', dainuok! — sáko Antánas ir sūkerta árklį.

Rátai dardédami ir šokinédami riéda keliu', kráto Joniúko kúną, bet jis iš visós gálios šaukia vis tų patį:

Ák vija panavija,
jaú pražýdo kaip lelija . . .

— Iš kur tu' tokį dainininką nutvėrei? — kláusia Antaną sódžiuoj.

— Lauké, — atsáko juókdamasis Antánas. — Kad' pavažinėčiau, dainuója.

— Na', čia' gi' ar né Šėškaus piémenį vežiójas? — sáko výras stovédamas vienam kieme'.

— Nagi' mat', užkankiūs vaiką, — gailestauja žiūrėdama į Joniuką moteriškė: — nebūtų našlaitis . . . kiekvienas skaudžia.

Bet Joniukas liksmas ir laimingas; važinėjas per visą dieną, iš visos gálios dainuoja savo dainą, nors rątai krato jį kūną, drėbina plaučius krutinėje, nors jam sópa gėrkę ir balsas užkimo. Bet dainuoja, kad' tik jį daugiau pavažinėtų. Važinėjasi Joniukas per visą dieną, — užmiršta savo žasiukus ir šeiminius. Tik priedvakary suranda tuos žasiukus ir vāros namó.

Vāros jis vākarą žasis ir mato — dviejų žasiukų nėra.

— Blogai, — dilktelia jam galvój. — Pamatys tetulė, kas tada' bus!

Ó tetulė, kaip tyčia, stóvi prie vartų, laukia.

— Ar visi? — klausia jí ir pradeda žasiukus skaityti . . .

— Dviejų trūksta! — suriūka. — A, tu' paršai, tai taip dabóji? . . .

Ir pripuolus i Joniuką pradeda kumsčioti:

— Greičiau eik, sujieškók: nesurasi, visą kailį išpėrsiu! . . .

Joniukas išláksto visą sódzių ir lauką — nėra. Nuliūdęs grįžta į šeiminius. Visai tenai neitų, bet kur dėtis. Ir Joniukas nedrąsiai atadaro trobós duris, nori nepasėrgėtas įeiti ir atsigulti. Bet tetulė taip pat išláksto visą sódzių, nesuranda žasiukų ir sugrįžusi namó puola į lóvą, nutraukia nuo jos įsikniaubusį Joniuką ir lúpa jí, lúpa.

— Táu važinėtis, važinėtis! . . . — rėkia jí nesavų balsu, kirsdama' jam žabine per pečius, per nugarą, per pakinklius.

Joniukas vyniojas ir raitos, kaip dėginamas, bet negali išsprukti iš jós stiprių rankų. Nuo išgąščio ir ášarų jam kvapą užgniauzia. Ó jí nūmeta jí žémėn, primýga ir duoda, duoda. Kai patí pišsus palėidžia Joniuką, jis negali nuo žémės atsikėlti — taip kūną jam visą sópa, ir tik kniūkčiodamas verkia. Tik tik užsírta į lóvą ir ilgai nemiėga.

Jónas Biliūnas.

Prasimánėlis.

Motúte su Liudvele' rengesi žlugto velėti. Juozuką paliko prie vaikų. Susidėjusi skalbinius, motúte Juozukui dar kėlė:

— Juozuk, žiūrėk mán trobą, išsluok áslą, priskušk bulbių

vakarienei. Žiūrėk vaikų ir nesimūškite, nes gausite vakarė. Girdėjot, ką sakiau?

Išvažiuodama motutė iš priėngio sušūko:

— Tik be kokių pramonių! . . . Sėdėk man viduj ir žiūrėk vaikų; pakūrėk truputį krėsnį, kad' mums parėjus būt šilčiau.

Juozukas visu' kuó gėras būvo vaikas, ir ką liėpiamas padirbdavo. bet be gėlo būvo prasimanųtojas. Visokiems prasimanyams, visokiems žaislams jis būvo pirmasis.

Išlėkęs ku' iš akių, visus vaikus vadziėjo. Karta' užsikoręs ant stogo vos nenuriedėjo, vos beįsikibo į koptus. Kitą kartą, išliaužęs į mėdį, su šaka' nulūžo, maž' neužsimušė. Ó jau po upė — kó jis nematęs! . . . Į éketį išlydęs, ir su ledu' ilūžęs; vėsarą bemeškeriodamas maž' kiekviėną kartą sušlėpęs ligi' ausų pareidavo.

Del tó šryt motutė taip grūmójo, kad' tik trobój sėdėtu, kad' tik vaikus dabótų ir bulbes skuštų.

Juozukas bulbes skušdamas, kartu' vaikus' žadino, šnekino: liėpė vienam nežiūrėti, kitam ku' į kečia užliūdus šaukti „kukū“.

— Juzike, jieskók Petriuko, — liėpė Juozukas.

Kaip jau tą rėdo, tuomet Petriukas nežiūrėjo, Juzikė pasislėpė, jis jieskójo.

Mažóji Marėlė dar neišmėnė slapstytis; ji' atsistójusi prie Juozuko vis nuskustają jó bulbę mėtė į vaundenį; nesulaukdama' nuskustós, pliuūptelėjo ir nėskustą iš krepšiuko.

Juozukas ir su Marele' vaigo ir Juzikei su Petreliu' padėjo žaisti, o pats vis bulbes skuto. Bulbių tiek daug, niėkaip negalėjo pabaigti. Ó čia' vis reikia sugaisti su vaikais arba' krėsnį priveizdėti . . .

Pagaliau' pabaigė.

Šit' jau pabaigiau' bulbes, — tārė Juozukas, mazgódamas rankas. Daba' visí' kartu' pažaisime.

Visí' vaikai lėukdami apstójo Juozuką.

— Palėukit, reikia išsišlúoti . . . kokia' asla'! — šnekėjo Juozukas, griėbdamas bulbes į kitą vaundenį. Nuplėvęs bulbes, rankinę pastátė į kečią. Krepšiuką mėtė po lova'. Pagrėbęs šlúotą, išsišlavė aslą.

Vaikai kantriai lėukė Juozuko pabaigiant dárbo, džiaugėsi susidėsią visí' drauge. Juozukas, išnėšęs sąšlavas, mėtė šlúotą į kečią, pastúmdė kėdes į pėsienius.

— Na', vaikai pabaigiau' dárba. Kól motutė susivóks, visí' kartu' pažaisime, — tārė Juozukas, nusijuosdamas diržuką.

— Gerai, gerai. — šokinėjo vaikai, — ó ká dirbsime?

— Tik, žiūrėkit, ká aš jums paródysiu! — táre Juozúkas, nérdamas diržuką sáu ant káblo: — aš búsiuos pasikóres, jūs mané tuojaú paléisite. Paskuí aš búsinos sergás, jūs búsite daktarai, mané gydysite.

Taip šnekédamas, diržuko antrąjį galá vyniójo į gembikę. Vaikai apstóję žiópso. Juozúkas átbulas trúptų pasitempé . . . tik slýst į šálių! . . . Petriúkas priešókęs atléido iš gembės diržuką. Kaip kriš Juozúkas ant kibiro! kad' dúos gálvą į súolą! . . . Per nósis ir gérkle ėmė tekėti kraújas, ó Juozúkas gúli išsitiésęs, né nékruta.

Nusigando vaikai. Juziké basa' pasiléido klýkdama motútės šaukti. Motútė pamáčiusi ėmė bártis:

— Aí nesakiaú nesimuš'! Dúosiu aš jums visiéms.

Žemaitė.

Ligónis.

Vincúkas buvo didelís darbininkas vaikas; ir mókytis eidavo ir iš mókslo paréjęs ákiu rūpindavosi, néš tévelis buvo Amérikoje. Kaitą Vincúkui atsitíko didelė neláimė; ísikirto kóją. Turėjo vaigšas lóvoje gulėti. Jó atlankýti ateidavo mokytoja, néš Vincúkas buvo geriausias mokinýs.

Beť koja' ėjo vis gerýn ir gerýn. Ílgu jám buvo lóvoje, norėtu atsikélti ir pavéikščioti nois po tróba, beť nieko nepadarysi — reikėjo dar kėlios diėnos gulėti, kad' veikiaú koją sugýtu. Láiko buvo daig, ir Vincúkas ėmė skaitýti knygeles, kurias jám buvo atnėšusi mokytoja. Búvo tať istórijos knygeles. Jose' buvo aprašýta senóvės laikai, senóvės didvyriai ir jų darbai. Taip pat buvo aprašýta, kaip seniaú lietúviai karuš kariáudavo ir sávo šálių gindavo.

Pavaigęs beskaitýdamas, Vincúkas, atsigul'davo ir užmérkęs akis galvójo apie tať, ká buvo skaitęs. Jiš irgi nóri būti, kaip tie senóvės žmónės, kurié už tėvynę néš sávo gálvas dėjo.

Beť ká dabar darýsi? Nebėra jaú nei tų narsiųjų karėvių, nei tós galingósios tėvynės, nieko! Knygėlėse parašýta, jóg dabar kitókiu būdu reikią tėvynėi tarnáuti . . .

— Mókysiu, šviesiu' vaikus, patš prasimókęs geriaú; mókysiu juos gerai gyvėnti, gerai žemę dirbti, sávo krástui tarnáuti . . . Tiék jaú ir bus iš manęs naudós!

Iš vėl skaitė toliau knygeles, iš vėl paskui mąstė. Ją miūtys lėkė į tuos tolimuosius senovės laikus, kada Lietuva buvo tokia galinga ir plati; atsiminė visus garsinguosius karalius ir kunigaikščius, kurie senovėje valdė Lietuvą.

Mokytoja rodė jų paveikslus, Vincūkas prisiziūrėjo jų gerai, ir dabar jie stovi jo akyse, kaip gyvi. Štai Gediminas, kuš geležinį vilką sapnavo, kuš Vilniaus miestą įkūrė.

Štai Kęstutis — širvu' žirgu vedinas, gražius plieno šarvus užsimovęs, ant pečių puikią lókeną užsimėtęs — tas pats Kęstutis, kuš gražiąją Birutę, prastą Palangós mergelę vedė. Ó štai ir Výtautas . . . Tasaí visų gražiausias: jáunas ir gražus, gálvą variniu' šalmu' apsidėngęs, ant jós kýši ilga' erelio plunksna', raúkoje túri šviésų karda', su kuriuó grúmė neprietelius. Iš dainoje', kurią jis išmoko, pasakýta:

Teñ Výtautas didis garsiai viešpátavo
iš pikto kryžiúoóio suláužė ginklus . . .

Mokytoja sakė, kad Výtautas būvęs visų Lietuvos karalių garsiausias.

— Kiék tai, ma', garsių vyrų yra' būvę Lietuvoje!

Iš taip sáu mąstė Vincūkas per kiáuras dienas, lóvoje gulėdamas ir sėdėdamas. Bet skrajódamas senovės laikuose' neužmišo tačiaú iš kasdieninio gyvenimo. Dažnai siuntinėjo sėserį Kázę į tvairtą, liėpdamas pagúrdyti bėruką, pakreikti šiaudų, užkišti šiėno; klausinėjo nuolat, ar neužmišo pašėrti sėmargės ir aviės; ir nors mótina ir Kázė veizdėjo ir šėrė, vis jám ródėsi, jóg nebe' taip, kaip jis pats, jóg bėrukas suliesės per jó lígą.

Šatrijos Rágana.

Bádas.

Iš šiaúdien mes žvejójam. Visas ežeras pilnas žmonių. Iš toli, iš kitų sódzių ateina. Visi' búriai, su tinklais, su dvibrádziais. Mótėrys, vaikai bráidžioja pakrasčiaís ir žvejója su siėtais.

Iš diėną ir náktį nebrenda žmónės iš vandeus. Vanduo duúblinas, užterštas maurais, ó mes vis' tiék láukiam, kad' kám daí pasiseks sugauti žuvis.

Tráukiam valksniį po valksnies, ir kulýj vis' tas pats duúblas; kiék kartų jau pakliúvė maurai! . . .

Vakar per visą dieną niekas nerado nė vienós žuviés. Būvo tylu, nėtarta nė žódzio ir vis tik sutėmus nė vienas nėgrįžo namón.

Kaziñ ar dar miėga kas? Visų akys raudónos, užpurťę ir ródos, kad' jós visuomet pusiau miėga, Žiūri tik į vándeni, į šviėsa, ir negáli visai užsimėrkti.

Šiañdien prieš vidūdieniį pasitáikė trys sėnos lydėkos. Dárbas iš karto ežere' sustójo, ir vėrai, nulėidę rankas, brido į tą viėtą.

Nesidžiaugė labai nė tie, kurių tinklañ jós pakliuvo, nepavydėjom nė mes, stovėdami aplinkui.

Ir nemátėm. kaip po trūputį pjáustydami pasidalijom visí ir suvágėm čia pat.

Ir vėl, užmišę viska, žvejójom toliau. Gál ir dar kaip sugáusim.

Mūsų namiė, kas gálima būtų burnón įdėti, nieko nebėra. Vakar mama' pėrslavė svirne' aruodus, bet nieko nerado.

Tėvas iš pat anksto miške' ir jiėsko ten kempinių ant mėdžių. Mama' atsiminusi, kad' jaš išvirus gálima vágyti.

Beť tėvas vis dar nėgrįžta. Gáli bŭt, kad' kiti' jau seniau taf žinójo ir viska išriñko.

Meš su sėseri jiėškójom po sódą pernykšėių obuolių. Kařtą aš buvaŭ rádę sudžiūvusį šakų tankmėje'. Šiañdien irgi viėną rądom, tik labai mąža.

Beť kas gerai, rądom pernykšėių slėvų. Ir net gárdzios jós būvo. Kelias rieškučias apiė pátvorį pririñkom.

Labai gaila, kad' šiėmet neauga dilgėnės ir dobilai. Jų ir šáknis sušútinus gálima būvo vágyt. Dabar jų niekur nebėra.

Kitą zólę ak' vágto kiti', beť kaziñ kode' labai greitai miršta. Ó! kad' dar kur būtų žievė ant obelių.

Rytą mūsų sódzius mátė laukais prabėgantį árklį. Visí gaudė gaudė, beť arklýs ištrŭko. Iš kur jis būvo, niekas nezino.

Orė' jau niekuomet nebepasiródo paukštis. Jei dar kur pasimátó vieversýs ar várna, tai jiė tiesióg eina žeme'. Gál dar esama ir kitų paukšėių, beť kur jiė váikšėioja, niekas nemátė.

Máno sesuó užmigo ir nebeprisikėlė rytą.

Aš' dabar bijau namiė bŭt, kad' neužmigėiau. Pastóviu kur prisišlijęs, jaučiu, kad' mane' prądeda lig' į duobę trąukti, ir vėl einu' toliau.

Mama' su tėvu' ne taip bija miėgo. Jiė dar ir paeina greičiau, neg' mes visí.

Beť nei mama', nei tėvas nėverkė, kad' sesuó neprisikėlė. Meš dabar tik mátom vienas kitą ir daugiau niėko. Ródas ir svetimi' ir savi' tiė pátys.

Aš' eisiu' į laukuš. Tik ne' į pámiškę, ne' į páupį.

Laukuose' dabar niėkas nebedirba. Kad' ir aúga ku' daiktais vasarójus ar rugiai, niėkas neláukia, kad' jiė būtų pjautini.

Danguš vis' raudónas ir vėjas nėpūčia. Nė vieno dėbesio, tik ore' lig' dūmų pilna.

Aš' einu', taip nusibósta eiti! Niėko, niėko nenóriu, tik bijau' neužmigti.

Vienój piėvoj susitikaú piėmenį. Jiš váikščiojo ratu' ir ziūrėjo į žemę. Nekláusiau — jis pats pasisákė, kad' jiėško dūonos, kúrią pėnai ganydamas kaziú ku' pamėtes.

Jau' lėidžias sáulė. Visa' tokia' raudóna! Grįžtu namón.

Kai lėidžias sáulė, sódziūje renkamasi. Vieni' šnėka, kad' pása-kojas, ó kiti' visa' laiką tylí. Beť vis' tik visí spiėciasi į búrij.

Aš' válgyt visai nenóriu, ne', tik bijau' užmigti. Miėgas tráukia . . .

Turbūt buvo gerai, kai žmoguš galėjo válgyt? Ir kó norėjo. viskas tuomet buvo. Ir žmonės greitai galėjo váikšiot. Merginos dainuodavo ródos, vainikuš pindamos.

Dabar tylu'. Niėkur niėkas nevažiuoja ir neina. Niėkur niėkas nesiskúbina.

Ir dabar žmonės ne válgyt jiėško, tik užmigti bijo. Kai tik nepásergi, jau' nebeprisikelia.

Klaidinėja žmonės laukais, vis' po viena'. Slápstos nuo miėgo. Jau' ir vienas kito susitikti veúgia.

Atėjo žinia', kad' kažinkas daug válgyt atvėš. — Ó! jei būtų tóks válgymas, kad' miėgo nenorėtum . . .

Danguš vis' raudónas ir sáulė dar raudonėsnė dáros. Ore' jau' ródos juodi' pauksėiai skraido.

Šiaúdien nusileis sáulė ir ryt kaziú ar beprisikelš jau'.

Eisiu' miegót. Gál prisisapnúos máu kasnois gražuš . . .

Ígnas Jurkūnas-Šeinius.

. Vienas už visus.

Traukinys susvilpė ir sustojo.

Trukšmingai atsidarė vagonų durėlės ir burėlis keleivių pas-
klýdo po plócią prieš vagzálą.

Tarpe jų buvo sėnas, labai sėnas zmogus, ámžiaus žemýn pá-
lenktas, baltáplaukis, lýg pražýdusi obelė, senėlis.

Išlipęs iš vagono, atsikvėpė iš gelmės krūtinės ir mirkčiodamas
ėmė dairýties. Gaú ilgai taip stovėjo drebąs, ant lazdos pasi-
rėmęs, dairėsi . . . ášaromis užeidavo jó išbláivėjusios ákys, ó
lápos meiliai šýpsojo.

Kiek pastovėjęs, ėmė eiti pirmýn keliu. Čia vėl kiekviėnas
bėržas, siubuoiantis plikomis dař šakómis, viliojo sėnio akiš;
linguodamas gálvą kalbėjo:

— Jáugai, ó kóks buvai tada? ót, gėras pamietýs tikta! . .

Ir vėl sėnio kakta susiraúkdavo giliómis rúkslėmis; mátomai
kaž-ką núosiirdziai galvójo keleivis.

Buvo ankstývas pavásaris, bet ėmus saulei dienóti, jau kas
diėn didesnį žemės plótai linosávosi iš po baltos žieminės áp-
klotės, ir maži upėliai léidosi, čiurlėdami, žemýn, paskirtu sávo
keliu.

Sėnis klausėsi tų pavásario atóbalsių, šnibždėdamas:

— Zemėle máno, motúle brangióji!

Šit pakelėje sėnas kryžius átkreipė keleivio atidzia: žinomas,
ói, žinomas jam tas kryžius!

Nusiėmė sėnis kepurę, prisiártino, atsiklaupė, apkabino juodó-
mis raúkomis kámieną ir prie jó lúpomis.

Sėnas apkerpėjęs kryžius, vėjo júdinamas, girždėjo, svyrnio-
damas, lýg pásakodamas klúpójančiam žmogui kaži-kokiaš nau-
jiėnas, atsitikimus, ó sėnis klausėsi ir vetkė . . .

Ir stójosì sėnio atmintyje, senai praėję atsitikimai: Šituó pat
viėškeliu varė ji retėziais apkálta . . . pas šitą kryžių, tartum,
máto mótiná senėlę, ir ji ášarose . . . Diėve galingas, kokiós
suńkios búna áukos! . . . vienók . . .

Dūmója sėnis, atrėmęs gálvą į kryžiaus kámieną . . . Ir máto
save devyniólikos métu tvirtą, jáduną, artóją . . .

— Kad ne tas pónas, po šiai diėnai búčiau artóju esąs. Ó
dabař . . . Pražúvo jaunýstė, pražúvo viėnas žmogus . . . Bet
ir jis sýkiu! . . . Kad antrą turėčiau gyvėnimą, ir tą padėčiau už
tave, zemėle brangióji, už jumis, bróliai, gíndamas júsu téises! . . .

Užsidedę sėnis, išblaivėjusios jė akys iš po ilgų žilų antakių blizgėjo kaz-kokia' mižziniska stiprybe; ilgų metų vargai, ilgesys, katorga neištengė sulaužyti, sutreūti tės dvāsios . . .

Visas reginys atsikartėjo: arkliai ėdinėja, jiš gāno juos . . . dūšią sōpa, širdiis krauju' vērda . . . ku' teisybė?

Ponaitis laidokėlis atsibaldė iš užsienių ir šit su vokiečiu tāriasi, žemę parduoti jam taisosi, tą žemę, tiek metų jų raūkomis dirbtą, jų ir bōčių ir prābōčių prākaitu laistyta . . . Ryt-porūt ateis ėionai svetimi atklajūnai, o jiė, ėia' gime, ėia' auge, eis šaliū. Ku' . . . Šunų lōdyti pakiėmiais. Cha', cha', cha'! O, jiė gėvęs ėionai, nupirks viskā, ir tūos laukuš, ir giriā, taip meiliai slāmanėiā, ir upeliuš, ir šit tūos kapuš, ku' trunija prābōčių, šiōs zemėlės artōjų kaulai! Ne', ne'! tō nebuš, nebuš! . . .

Sudunzgėjo tekiniai. Vaikinas gerai pažino prīgustā bildesį pōniško vežimėlio. Akyse aptėmo, blyktelėjo žaibai . . . Ponas siėnā rōdo, rōdo į medžiūš . . . Atlėisk, Dievūli! Priklūpo vaikinas, drėbanėiomis raūkomis pāgrobė šaudyklē . . . pridėjo prie akiės . . . Trakšt . . . pakilo dūmai, āpsiantė pōniškā vežimėlį. pōnas sudejāvo ir atvirto augštiėninkas . . . nebeparduōš jau zemėlės!

— Donnerwetter . . . Herr Gott . . . Sakrament! . . . — rėkia vokietis. Vaikinas juokiasi pasiūtusiu juoku', juokiasi giria', kartōja juokā, tartuū šimtai velnių tārta . . .

— Sunėli, bėgk bėgk! — draskydama jį šaukia isbālusi mōtina. — Dievūli, kā tu' padarei!

— Ne', mōtin. nesislėpsiu! Gyniau žemę, kaip mokėjau. Jėi tai negerai, mokėsiu atkentėti . . .

Atėjo žmōnės, vaikiniui graūdinį uždėjo . . . kalėjimas . . . kelionė . . . kātorga . . .

— Tenai už miško sodyba . . . — ma'sto sėnis. Buėiuoja sėno kryžiaus kāmienā ir drebās, šlitiniūdamas ima eiti per laukā.

Silpna', viėko trūksta . . . juoduojuantieji žemės plōtai taip meiliai vilioja sėnį.

— Sėsiu, atsigulsiu', gālvā prīglausiu' — gaiivī zemėlė atgaiivis! . . .

Atsisėdo. Snaudulys akis mērkia, meilūs reginiai svajojasi vaigšui pūssapnyj . . . šypso . . . linksta zemėn žila' galva' . . . žemėn . . . žemėn . . . Rōdos sėniui, kad' vėl jāunas, stipras artōjas, pavāsario saulūžės spinduliuose' eina paskui sāvo žāgrę. Augštībėse užsikōręs vēversys, sparnėliais plasnōdamas, linksmina dārbstų artōjā.

Nėra lauke' nė tijūno su bizūnu, nė urėdo . . . Jiė žmónės, nė vergai . . .

Linksta žilá galvá' ir prisiglaudė prie drėgnós, juodós žemėlės.
Šypso sėnis . . . meilūs sapnuojasi sapnai, ilsisi artójas. Sniegai véikiai nubėgs, nebus laiko miegoti! . . .

Tamsú. Jaú brėkšma' ápsiauté laukus, giriaš, súkaukė šiaurinis rústus; augštýbėse skaisčiai mírga žvaigždútės. Nesijūdina sėnis, ilsisi . . .

Raudónas saulėtekis raúsina laukus ir giriaš, nuščiuro šiaurinis, saulės šilti' spinduliai ima dienóti . . .

Per lauką eina kėletas jaunų, tvirtų vaikínų.

— Neilgai miške' darbūosimės, véikiai nubėgo sniegai, paimsim žagrė . . . Žiūrėkit; ogi' čia' kas? — Sustójo prie sėnio. — Keleivis, vargšas ilsisi! Dėduk, kėlk, dėduk. — Dievūli brángus! . . .

Nesijūdina sėnis, ilsisi, dá sapnuoja sávo meilų sápną, véversiai giėda, saulės spinduliai bučiuoja sėnio žilus pláukus, išbárusį vargšo véidą. Šypso sėnis . . .

Miegók, miegók, ilsink suvargusi kúną, bet dvasia' tarp jaunų artójų stók, gaivink ir stíprink jūos.

Lazdýnų Pelėda.

Jūra.

Jūros pakrantyje' žaliávo Rómuovė.

Niėkas neátminė ážuolýno pradziós. Pradziós páslapti' težinójo viena' Jūra, bet ji' léido tikėti, jóg dievai pátys iđiėgė ir auklėję sáu Rómuovę.

Jūros pakrantyje' žaliávo Rómuovė, kerėjo stíprūs ážuolai šimtašákiai, kurių pradziós niėkas neátminė.

Rómuovėje gyvėno Kryváiitis, báltas senėlis — Lietuvós viėspačių viėspatis gyvėno Rómuovėje.

Baltásis senėlis retai' žódį tetařdavo; vaidýlos žinójo kiekviėną jó krivulės linkterėjiną, vaidýlos klausė jós.

Kiekviėną rýtmetį Kryváiitis eidavo in Jūros pákranti' ir vienui viėnas rymódavo teū valandų válandas.

Kiekvėną rýtmetį vaidýlos, išvėdę grįžtantį Kryváiitį, žiūrėjo Jám į akiš, norėdami atspėti Jó mintiės takus. Ó Jó mintis

vaikščiojo keistais, nežinomais takais. Rėtkarčiais tik Kryváičio vėidas nušvišdavo spinduliais, ó valandós Jó šviesáus nusišýpsojimo vaidýlos láukė, kaip paláiminimo.

Aušo ir tėmo, diėnos į bedúgnę kríto, métai sliūko, láikas plaukė . . . plaukė . . . plaukė . . .

Kiekviėną rýtmėtį Kryváitis vaikščiojo Jūros pakrančiais. Jūra búrė . . . búrė . . . Kryváitis klausės. Jó ákys bėgo bangų keliais ir skėndo bangų rúmuose. Ó ant Kryváičio vėido niėkas nebemátė šviesáus nusišýpsojimo spindulių.

Aušo ir tėmo, diėnos į bedúgnę kríto, láikas plaukė . . . plaukė . . . plaukė . . .

Ir štai, vienám rýtmečiui išaušus, Kryváitis, iėjęs į vaidýlų búrį, iškėlė krivulę ir padarė šaukimo ženklą saulėtekyj, paskui atsigrýžo ir padarė tókį pat ženklą saulėleidyj, paskui pietuose ir šiáurėje.

— Tegul susirenka Lietuvos vaikai, — tarė.

Vaidýlos išsklýdo po pláciąja šalį — ir pradėjo plaukti Rómuovės línkon búrių búriai, minių minios Lietuvos vaikų.

Riūkosi dvýliką dienų ir dvýliką naktų.

Trylíktam rýtmečiui išaušus, památė visi Jūros pakrantyje' sukrántą áugštą láužą, o ant to láužo báltąjį senėlį, Lietuvos viešpačių viešpatį — Kryváitį.

Ápmirė minia.

Vėjas nėsė ant lengvų sparnų Kryváičio balšą:

— Ateis svetima' galýbė ir nužudýs Jūsų vaidýlas, ir iškišs Jūsų Rómuoves, ir pripildýs Jūsų širdis nuodais, ir sudėgins stogą ant galvós, ir sunáikins javus laukuose. Ir paliks tik jums viėną Jūrą mótiną motinėlę. Jinaí nuplaus nuodus nuo Jūsų širdiės ir giedós vaidýlų balsais, ir ramišs, ir láimins Kryváičio akimis: Jūra tėra ámžina.

Ir áugštos raudónos liėpsnos ápsiauté báltąjį senėlį, Lietuvos viešpačių viešpatį — Kryváitį.

Viėną kartą Kryváičio duktė, skaisčióji Pajauté, atėjus į pájūrį, atsisėdo rymóti. Ne tai užmigo, ne tai užsnúdo, tik giriš — Jūra graudžiai graudžiai verkia.

— Kas tai?

— Ar nematai? Rómuovė dėga.

Dievų ážuolýnas stovėjo liėpsnoje' ir visoje' Jūroje vilnys ir liėpsna' siubávo, verkė. Pakilo Pajauté eiti ir sustiro ant viėtos.

Prie augštojo ažuolo pririštas baltasis Kryvaitis, o aplinkui, kiek akiš siėkia, matytis minios ir minios. Svėtimos, bašios, rūsčios, eina ir audrós dėbesys . . . raikose akmenis laiko ir eina . . . Ó kuř praeina, žemė apmirusi liėka. Pajaūtė raikas pakėlė, aptėmo jai akys, mįglos apdengė pasaulį; viėn bangų veiksmas kilo lig dėbesų.

Ir per mįglų rūkūs išvydo Pajaūtė didžiausį lauką pilną rainų žalėių, ir viš reikas iš visų pusių, išvyti iš namų gerieji sargai. Ó viduryje stovi viėnas aukso vainiku ir žiūri i riėkį galingomis akimis, jó balsas skamba:

— Pasklėskite plačioje šalyje ir aimanomis užnuodykite širdis. Susiubavo žalėių gėlvos, sužalbavo žalėių akys, apsidžiaugė žalėiai ir aplėido plėčiąją atkalnė.

Ó Jūra verkė, raudójo, bangos šaukė . . . plišo . . . kriokė . . . Pajaūtė juto savo širdyje Jūrą.

Tik štai, pradėjo bangos tiliai skirtis, ir iš gėlės išėjo pilkas Jūros senėlis. Pamácius jį Pajaūtė pravirko:

— Sudėginta Rómuovė.

Senėlis padėjo jai piėką raiką ant kaktos:

— Tu miegosi tūkstantį mėtų.

— Kryvaitį užmušė akmenimis.

— Tu miegosi tūkstanti mėtų.

— Žalėiai aimanomis užnuodijo visas širdis.

— Tu miegosi tūkstantį mėtų. Eik su maniu.

Ir paėmęs už raikos, įvedė į paslaptinę gėlmę. Sukilo bangos lig dėbesų, krito smarkiai į bedūgnę, ir nutilo.

Sofija Č(i)urlioniėnė (Kimantaitė).

Daina aplink Ārą.

Tolį, tén, kuř saulė tėka, yra šalis kalnuota, tokia, kokia ir sapnė nesivaidina mūsų šaliės žmonėms. Toje šalyj augští kalnai. ant augštumynų kurių, ant jų žiliųjų viršūnių — nei žmogus neužeina, nei žvėrys neužlipa, nei paukštis neužlėkia. Tik dėbesiai teū nakvója, tik žiema amžinąjį lizdą sau susivijo, ir laisvi arai vaikus pėri.

Terpu augšto kálno viršūnės kietųjų uolų áugo lizde Āras. Kai jis buvo mažas ir silpní sparnai, plunksnomis neapáuge, dař jó nekėlė, dairėsi Āras mėlynosna erdvėsna dangaus, kuř augštai,

augštai, augščiau augščiausių kalnų viršūnių lakiójo seni' stiprūs arai. Ir svajójo tada' Áras:

— Kai aš' užaugsiu-pasiugėsiu, kaip seni' arai, augštai padangėje lakiósiu.

Svajódamas džiaugėsi Áras, kad' arų' gimė, ir laukė tų laikų, kad' arų' pradės augštai skrajóti, kuř žmogaus akis nepasiėkia, kuř silpnas paukštis nedálekia.

Praėjo daúgel' laiko, sustiprėjo Áro sparnai, ir lakiójo áras augštai mėlynose' padangese', kuř seni' arai skrajójo. Bet jau nebesidžiaugė tuó Áras, kad' taip augštai padangese' lakiója, kuř lakiója ir kiti' arai. Dažnai, dažnai tupėdamas ant žilós kálno viršūnes tempė galingus sparnus' sávo, dairėsi mėlynosna' dangaus erdvių' bedūgnėsna, kuř šviesi' sáulė kėlią sáu mína. Ir svajójo Áras:

— Kai sustiprėsiu, kaip seni' arai, kai lakióti gerai įprasiu' tai aš' pasikėlsiu taip augštai, kuř dar nei vienas Áras nelakiójo. Aš' nulėksiu ten, kuř dar nei vienas áras neskrajójo, aš' atrasiu' kėlią nuo žemės į daúgų.

— Tai tada' visi' pagirs ir sužinós, kad' yra' tókis Áras, visų arų' áras, kursai taip augštai lakiója, kaip dar nei vienas nelakiójo, kursai žino kėlią nuo žemės į daúgų . . .

— Ir ateis visi', kas gyvas yra', ir nusilenks prieš jį ir prašys jį kad' kėlią ten paródytų . . .

Ir taip svajójo Áras ir, besvajódamas, džiúgiai kleketávo ir jaútė, kad' galybė áuga jó krūtínėje, kad' širdis vérda narsumu'.

Ei, nėra' tó pasáuly, kó nedrįstų Áras, terpu' visų arų' áras.

Terpu' tų kalnų, kuř gyvéno Áras, búvo vienas kálnas, visų kalnų augščiausias. Jisai búvo terpu' visų kalnų tós šaliės, kaip Áras terpu' arų.

Ir apsirinko sáu Áras viėtą ant augščiausios tó kalnų kálno viršūnės ir, pasikėlęs augščiau nei žibanti amžinais sniegais jó viršūnė, užtėmė jam sparnais sávo sáulę.

Ir súraukė sávo káktą kálnas ir apsiniáuė šviesus jó véidas. Ó kai tik jis apsiniáuė, nubúdo vėtros, pasikėlė didi' audra', užtėmė míglomis Áru kėlią, kad' jisai augštai nelakiótu, sparnais sávo úksnės kálnei nedarýtu, sáulės neteítu, vieku' nesipúikintų.

Vai, pasislėpki, Árai, kuř vėtra' neužpúčia, kuř lietus neužlija, kuř audra' nepasiėkia. Pýksta kálnas, siuhta audra'. Pasislėpki, Árai, jieskók sáu priėglaudos. Matai, visi' arai sėniai jau pasislėpė.

Puikuš būvo Áras, audrós nebijójo. Krūtínė jó seniai kovós troško, o priešíninko neturėjo. Išplėtė stiprius savo sparnus ir nūlėkė teń, kuř bańgas ūžė, kuř audra' staugė, kad' su vėtromis pasigalinėjus, kuř augštai tvóškė, su žaibais apsikabinus, su perkúnais pasikalbėjus . . .

Vai, tu' Árai. ilgasparnių tu' valdóvai! Sunki', smarki' távo kova'. Vėtros plunksnas távo taršo, bańgas sparnus láužo, lietus akmenių žemyn tave slėgia . . .

Audra' laukuosna' lėkė, erdvės sáu jieškódoma ir Ára tenai nėsė.

Ilgai siúto audra' . . . Plaúkė per laukus, per jūras, per girias . . . Plaúkė toli', ára nėsė . . . Vai, toli' nuklýdo nuo augštų kalnų Áras, nuklýdo teń, kuř žmonės klonyse' gyvéna. Apaľpo, nuilso Áras, o nuilšęs nusiléido ant žemės atsilsėtu. Žmonės jį tinkluosna' pagóvė ir pasodino didžión gražión narvón.

Ir pasodino žmonės Ára narvón ir pastátė jį teń, kuř būvo daugel' paukščių ir laukinių ir naminių.

Buvo teń strázdu, vištų, žasų ir kalakútų.

Ir pastátė narva, kuř būvo intupdytas Áras, pačioje' gražiausioje vietoje. Džiaugėsi žmonės, kad' túri pasigóvę Ára, visų arų ára, ir lėsino jį geriausiaiis édalais ir girdė týru šaltinio vandenėliu. Bet negėrė, neėdė nieko Áras, tik daužėsi į narvos sienas, dráskė viėlas nagais, láužė snapu', mušė sparnais.

Nusiláužė Áras snápa, nagus apláužė, súzeidė iki kraujų krūtine, apsímušė sparnus, bet nesilióvė láisvėn veřzties.

Ir narvoje' nenorėjo žmonių vergu' búi . . . Láužėsi teń, kuř mėlynos dangaus érdvės jį šaukė.

Ir mátė tai kití paukščiai, kaip žmonės aplink Ára stavója ir kaip jis névengia jų stavójimų, mátė stebėjosi ir Áro suprásti nesupráto.

— Kokiš jisai nedėkingas! — Kalbėjo strázdas: — kad' aplink mane' žmonės taipó stavótu, diėną ir nákti jiėms švirksťau.

— Ir kó jam! — kalbėjo ańtys: — žmogus pėni jį, kuó tik jisai nóri. Kad' būtų netókis puikuš, tať jó žmogus ir narvóje nelaide' gyvéna. Ar gí teń taipó gerai, kaip pas žmogų. Ar gí teń rasí' tiėk varliukščių, kaip čia' . . .

— Ir mėslýnas gál kuř gerėsnis! — kalbėjo gaidýs: — ót pakraipštytu dabať, nagai tokí gerí pas jį. E', kvailas paukštis, sávo láimės nesupráta . . .

Ga-ga-ga! Kó dať jisai nóri! Kų jis ras tose' padangėse'.

Tokių balų, kaip mūsų žmogaus laukuose, nėra gi niekur. Māno sesėlės, kuriós nepriklauso žmogui, iš tolimos šalies kasmėtai gi čia atlėkia.

— Žmonės kalba, kad šaltį tie kalnai, amžina žiema tenai gyvena, — tarė pralėkdama kregždėlė, kur tolį būvo, daugel matė.

— Ir kuó jis taip pūčiasi, kuó didžiūojasi! — kalbėjo kalakūtas: — kad pas jį būtų nors tokis snaplys, kaip māno.

— Arba tokia uodega, kaip pas mane — atsakė povas.

— Arba nagai . . . Tai, ne kažin-kokié jó nagai. Ir māno ne menkesni. Arba aš negaliu pasipūkinti savo skiūture. Niėkas tokiós neturi . . . kú-karekà!

— Neturi, neturi — neturi — rėkė vištos ir meiliai ziūrėjo į gaidį.

— Skiauturė! Kažin kas tój skiauturė . . . Ir dainuoja, tai tik rėkia . . . ó gál tu taip móki švėkšti, kaip aš, ar gál tavo káklas tokis, kaip māno — užpykęs tarė žąsinas.

— Tiesą — tiesą — tiesą kalbį — pritarė jam žąsys.

— Kalbėkit! Kad jūs būtute geresni, tai žmogus jūs penėtų geriau. Mane pienu pėni — ir palėido kalakūtas savo snaplį. páputė uodegą — manęs ir šuva bijo! Aš drąsiausias iš jus visų . . .

Ir ėmė paukščiai ginčyties ir bárties ir būtų susikové, susipėšė . . . beš tai žmogus išėjo ir pabėrė grūdų. Visi paukščiai pamiršo savo barnius ir nubėgo lásti. Ó prilásė jie vėl susiriūko į narvą Áro ir peikė, kám jisai veltui didžiūojasi, pūkinasi. Kad gėras jisai būtų, tai žmogus liuosai jį leistų iš narvos . . . tik sparnus pakirstų gál kaip strázdui . . . Ir nagai reiktų pakirsti, nes su tokiais nagais argi gálima gyvėnti . . .

Beš Áras neklausė jų kalbós. Jis nedasilietė nei į ėdesį, nei į vandenį. Jėgos jį aplėido, sparnai jau jó nebeklausė. Kampe narvos tupėjo niáuras, ó kraújas bėgo iš sužeistos krūtines . . . Mirė Áras . . . liuosybės nustójes ir gyvenimo nustójo. Lai žino žmonės kad Áras, liuosas gimęs, ir narvoje móka liuosas mirti ir žmonių vergu nebuš. Nors ir narvoj kūnas, nors ir nuvergtas, beš kas nulaūž Áro puikybę, kas jó dvásių nužėmins?! Augstai jį lakiója, daš augščiau nei jó sparnai pasikėlti gáli! . . .

Mirė Áras apliūk kálnus, apliūk sáulę besvajodamas. Ó tú, kurié čia stovėjo ir apliūk jį kalbėjo: vištų, žąsų — Áras nei nematė, nei jų žódzų névengė.

Vai, jūs žmonės, piktí žmonės, kám prazūdėt Ára!

Liuosai gimęs, liuosai áugęs, niáurą liuosybę tik jis ir mylėjo.

Nois penėtut-užpenėtut. nois it aukso būtų taš jūs naivas — žmonių veigas nebuš Áras: augštai mintiš jó skrajója.

Vai, jūs žmónės, piktí žmónės, kám nuváikšćiojot jūs Ára, visų arų ára . . .

Vincas Krėvė.

Notes lexicologiques.

Textes transcrits.

- P. 29⁵ elementórių¹ ([e]lementórius), un abécédaire.
» 29¹¹ apdriskusi (apdréksti), déguenillée.
» 29¹¹ terbélemis (terbélé ou tarbélé, cf. tarba'), en haillons.
» 29¹⁴ tám, (est bon) à cela.
» 29¹⁰ susigriėbė (susigriėbti), eut une idée.
» 29⁴ piūkles (piūklės, pl.), un piège.
» 31⁵ eť, interj., bah!
» 33³ kartu' (kartas), ensemble, réunies.
» 33¹⁵ nesiliáuuna ou nesiliáuja (liáuatis), ne cesse pas.
» 33¹ kartu' (kartas), ensemble (cf. plus haut).
» 33¹ šūtino (šūtinti), avalèrent.
» 35¹ vabzdžiai, pl., coll., insectes.
» 35¹⁸ eikš (eik šėn), viens, entre.
» 35¹³ tik pusiau' šonu, seulement à mi-corps.
» 37¹ šakť, interj., cf. šokti, hé!, d'un saut!
» 37⁹ riestainių (riestainis, m.), de craquelins, cf. бapанки en russe.
» 37¹⁵ pąsekomis, cf. pasėkti, à la trace, de près.
» 37¹⁹ gailestingasis, le compatissant.
» 37¹⁵ sávo tarpė, entre eux.
» 37⁹ gerúoju, à l'aimable, par la douceur.
» 39¹⁵ žodžiu' sákant, en un mot.
» 39¹⁷ spiėgti, sonner (au propre: gémir, grogner).
» 39⁴ šniukštinėti, fureter, chercher.
» 41³ váro (varýti), continue.
» 41⁴ stovylėlė, cf. stovýla, forme, taille.
» 41⁴ greitumėlis, -io, agilité.
» 41⁵ dedu' (dėti), j'expose, je risque.
» 41⁶ praneši' (pranėsti), surpasse, l'emportes sur.
» 41⁸ lept', interj., cf. lépterėti, le voilà en bas!
» 41⁹ čiupť, cf. čiųpti, hé!, d'un saut!
» 41⁹ kūrė (kūrti), disparut (comme un éclair).

¹ J'applique ici partout les signes d'accentuation employés dans les « textes ordinaires ».

- P. 43² pasriuóbtì, humer.
 » 43⁷ kankolélių (kankolėlis, -io, cf. kañkolis, -io), des quenelles.
 » 43⁹ kankoliųkų (kankoliukas), quenelles.
 » 43¹¹ kvėpia (kvėpti), sent bon.
 » 43¹³ ratu' (rątas), en rond.

Textes ordinaires.

Protingi tėvai.

Ce conte entre dans le manuel de Mūrka, Vaikų darbymečiui, Pétrograd 1916.

- P. 48¹¹ nagūotas, adroit.
 » 48¹² pūsbosius (pūsbosis -io, cf. bósas), des tonnelets.
 » 48¹² dvidugnes (dvidugnė), des barattes.
 » 48¹³ rateliús (ratėlis, -io, cf. rątas), des rouets.
 » 48¹⁴ skriduliús (skridulys), des rondelles.
 » 48¹⁴ skóbtì, creuser.
 » 48¹⁷ padargams (pádargas) . . . darbo, travail (consistant) à (faire) des outils.
 » 48¹⁸ kiėk tiėk, une quantité, assez.
 » 48¹¹ dailýdės (dailýdė), les menuisiers.
 » 48¹⁰ ódininkai (ódininkas), les tanneurs.
 » 49¹⁶ visakó (viskas), tout.
 » 49¹⁶ lygia' dalia' (ou: dalimi'), d'une manière analogue.
 » 49⁵ pranėšė (pranėšti), surpassait, l'emportait sur (voir p. 67).
 » 49² dailiai pasiriñko (pasiriñkti), on leur fit un bel enterrement (au propre: s'assemblèrent joliment).

Joniukas

se retrouve dans Mūrka, Vaikų darbymečiui. L'introduction du conte a été exclue.

- P. 50¹⁵ sykėli (sykėlis, -io), un boisseau.
 » 50¹⁰ skilti, éclore, sortir de l'œuf.
 » 50⁸ anderión (anderiús, f.), dans le cage à oisons.
 » 50⁸ paklūonės (paklūonė), du terrain immédiatement derrière les maisons de la ferme.
 » 51¹² vija, tra la la.
 » 51¹¹ sūkerta (sukiřsti), frappe, assène un coup à.
 » 52¹ gailėstánja (gailėstauti), s'apitoie.
 » 52² nebūtų, s'il n'était pas.
 » 52¹⁴ pařsai ou pařšė, voc. sg. (pařsas), cochon!
 » 52¹⁵ įsiknaūbusi (įsiknaūbti), ayant caché le visage.
 » 52¹³ nesavu' balsu', d'une voix terrible (au propre: appartenant à un autre — étrange).
 » 52⁷ kniūkėiodamas (kniūkėioti), sanglotant.

Prasimánėlis

est tiré de Mūrka, Vaikų darbymečiui. C'est une rédaction raccourcie de la première partie de Karinys dans Žemaitės rāštai 6, Vilna 1914.

- P. 52₄ prasimánėlis, l'ingénieur, le déleuré, l'espiègle.
 » 53¹ gāusite (gāuti), vous recevrez (des coups).
 » 53⁹ užsikōres (užsikārti), ayant grimpé, s'étant élancé.
 » 53¹² ēketį (eketis, f.), un trou (dans la glace).
 » 53₁₈ iš krepšiūko (krepšiūkas), cf. krepšys, du panier.
 » 53₁₇ vargo (vargti), travaillèrent, peinèrent.
 » 53₇ raūkinę (raūkinė), la tinette.
 » 53₄ susidėsią (susidėti), allant se joindre.
 » 53₂ susivōks (susivōkti), apparaîtra.
 » 54³ būsiuos, refl. pléon. = būsiu, serai.
 » 54³ pasikōres (pasikārti), (qui s'est) pendu.
 » 54⁸ šlyst, interj., cf. šlysti, crac!, le voilà par terre!
 » 54⁹ Kaip kris J., fut. hist., o, comme J. se heurta!

Ligōnis

se retrouve dans Mūrka, Vaikų darbymečiui.

- P. 54₂₂ didelėlis, habile, fort.
 » 54₇ dėjo (dėti), risquait, cf. p. 67.
 » 54₃ šviesiu (šviesti), j'éclaircirai, je renseignerai.
 » 55⁹ lōkeną (lōkena), le peau d'ours.
 » 55¹² kyši (kyšėti), perce, point.
 » 55¹³ grūmė (grūmti), il vainquit.
 » 55¹⁶ kryžiūočio (kryžiūotis), du porte-croix, du chevalier teutonique.
 » 55₁₄ užkišti, bourrer, mettre dans le râtelier.
 » 55₁₃ šėmargės (šėmargė), le cheval gris.

Bādas,

publié dans le journal « Saūtara » du 31 mars 1917, Pétrograd.

- P. 55₇ tinklais (tiūklas) des traîneaux de pêche, des seines.
 » 55₇ dvibradžiais (dvibradis, -žio), de petites seines à deux personnes.
 » 55₅ nėbrenda (bristi), ne pataugent pas, ne sortent pas.
 » 55₂ valkšni (valkšnis, f.), coup du seine.
 » 55₂ kulėj (kuliš, f.), dans la poche de la seine.
 » 56⁷ pasitāikė (pasitaikyti), on a trouvé.
 » 56⁸ iš karto (kartas), tout de suite.
 » 56₁₉ tankmėje (tankmė), dans la densité, dans le fourré.
 » 56₁₄ sušūtinus (sušūtinti), après les avoir cuites.
 » 56₁₃ kažiū, on ne sait pas.
 » 56₂ kur prisišlijęs (prisišlyti), où je me suis appuyé, adossé.
 » 57⁷ nėpučia (pūsti), ne souffle pas.

- P. 57¹¹ ratu' (rátas), en rond, cf. p. 68.
 » 57¹⁵ reñkamasi, part. prés. pass. + si, réfl. (riñktis), on s'assemble, on a besoin de s'assembler.
 » 57¹⁵ kad' pásakojas, o, qu'ils se racontent (de choses).
 » 57¹⁶ spiéčiasi (spiésti), s'attroupent.
 » 57¹¹ Kai tik nepásergi (sérgeči), si on ne se garde pas.

Viėnas už visus.

Ce conte de Lazdųnų Pelėda est tiré de ses Ráštai I, Vilna 1914. Quelques passages en sont omis.

- P. 58³ truksmingai, avec bruit.
 » 58⁴ vagzala' (vagzalas, cf. вокзал), la gare, la station
 » 58¹⁴ pamietýs, adulte, jeune plante.
 » 59¹⁵ matomai, évidemment.
 » 58¹⁶ nuoširdžiai, cordialement, ardemment.
 » 58¹⁹ čiurlėdami (čiurlėnti), murmurant.
 » 58¹⁹ paskirtu' (paskirti), désigné.
 » 58²¹ atóbalsių (atóbalsis), l'écho.
 » 58¹³ girždėjo (girždėti), craquait.
 » 58, sýkiu (sýkis, -io), en même temps.
 » 59² ilgesys, la langueur.
 » 59³ katorga, cf. каторга, le travail forcé.
 » 59⁴ reginýs, la scène.
 » 59⁶ atsibaldė (atsibalditi), venait en faisant du vacarme.
 » 59⁶ šit (= šitaip), ainsi.
 » 59⁹ atklajūnai (atklajūnas), les étrangers, les envahisseurs.
 » 59¹⁰ šunų lodyti pakiėmiai, agacer les chiens le long des fermes, n'avoir ni feu ni lieu.
 » 59¹⁴ sudunzgėjo (sudunzgėti), roulaient avec fracas.
 » 59¹⁴ prigusta' (prigusti), accoutumé.
 » 59¹⁵ blyktelėjo (blyktelėti), flamboyèrent.
 » 59¹⁸ trakšt, interj., pan!
 » 59¹⁴ grandinį (grandinýs), les chaînes, les fers.
 » 59¹¹ šlitiniuodamas (šlitiniuoti), se trainant.
 » 59⁶ Snaudelýs, l'envie de dormir, l'assoupissement.
 » 59² užsikorėš (užsikarti), s'étant élancée.
 » 59² vėversýs ou vieversýs, l'alouette.
 » 60⁹ raúsina (raúsinti), teint en rouge.
 » 60⁹ nuščiuro (nuščiūti), murmurait.

Jūra.

Le texte embrasse les 3^e et 4^e parties du poème en question, publié dans « Bėras », Vilna 1915.

- P. 60¹² idiėge (idiėgti), avaient fondé, planté.
 » 60¹² auklėje (auklėti), avaient élevé, soigné.
 » 60⁵ linkterėjimà (linkterėjimas), l'inclination, le signe.
 » 61⁸ rūmuose (rūmas), dans l'édifice, dans le palais.

- P. 61¹³ šaukimo ženklą, le signe consistant dans un cri.
 » 61₁₈ apmirė (apmirti), fut assoupi, extrêmement stupéfait.
 61₁₃ jinaí, elle.
 » 62¹ líeka (líkti), reste.
 » 62⁸ reikas (riúktis), s'assemblent.
 » 62⁹ riúkj (riúkis, -io), l'assemblée.
 » 62¹⁷ pravírko (pravírkti), commença à pleurer.
 » 62¹⁹ piéką (piékas), plate.

Daina' apliúk Ára

entre dans Dainavós šaliés senų šmonių padavimai, Vilna 1913.
 Une petite partie en a été supprimée.

- P. 62₁₀ Ára (áras, cf. erélis), l'aigle.
 » 62₇ augštumýnų (augštumýnas), les hauteurs.
 62₄ pėri ou perėja (perėti), couvent.
 » 63³ pasiugėsiu (pasiugėti), je grandirai.
 » 63⁷ nedálėkia (dalėkti), n'atteint pas (en volant).
 » 63₁₇ kleketávo (kleketáti, cf. klegėti), cliquetait (avec le bec).
 » 63₁₆ vėrda (vėrti), bout.
 63₁₆ narsumų (narsúmas), de courage, de vaillance.
 » 63₁₀ nei = negė, que.
 » 63₅ úksnės (úksnė ou úksmė), ombre.
 » 63₃ Árai ou arė, voc. sg. (áras), aigle!
 » 63₃ neúžpūčia (užpūsti), ne souffle pas.
 » 63₃ siuúta (siuústi), se déchaîne.
 » 64³ baúgas, la tempête.
 » 64⁴ pasigalinėjus (pasigalinėti), ayant lutté.
 » 64⁴ tvóškė (tvoškėti), se jetaient.
 » 64⁷ taršo (taršyti), ont semé, jeté.
 64¹⁵ pagóvė ou pagávo (pagáuti), prirent, captivèrent.
 64¹⁵ narvón (narvą), dans un cage.
 » 64₁₆ nesilióvė (liáutis), ne cessait pas.
 » 64₁₂ névengia (vėngti), ne se soucie pas.
 » 64₃ pakraipštýtų (kraipštýti), il devait gratter.
 » 64₁ ga'-ga'-ga', le cri de l'oie.
 » 65⁵ kuí = kuri, qui.
 » 65⁷ snaplýs, caroncule.
 » 65⁹ ne' kažin-kokiė, ne valent pas grand'chose.
 » 65¹⁰ skiaúture (skiauturė), de la crête.
 » 65¹⁴ tój = tóji, forme dét., cette . . . -là.
 » 65¹⁵ švýksti, siffler.
 » 65²⁰ šuva' = šuó, le chien.
 » 65²⁰ jus = júsu, d'entre vous.
 » 65₁₁ niáuras, sombre.
 » 65₃ névengė (vėngti), ne se souciait pas, cf. plus haut.
 » 66³ nuváikšėiojot ou nuváikšėiojote (nuváikšėioti), tourmentez-vous (au propre: foulez-vous aux pieds).

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» 33 ₁₄ » pašai	

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KAMBA TALES OF ANIMALS

BY

GERHARD LINDBLOM

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I
ARCHIVES D'ÉTUDES ORIENTALES

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KAMBA FOLKLORE

I.

TALES OF ANIMALS

WITH LINGUISTIC, ETHNOGRAPHICAL AND COMPARATIVE NOTES

BY

GERHARD LINDBLOM

UPPSALA 1928

APPELBERGS BOKTRYCKERI AKTIEBOLAG

To

Professor J. A. Lundell

with the author's deep respect and
heartfelt gratitude.

During my first visit to East Africa I stayed from January to November 1911 and from January to March 1912 among the Akamba in the present Kenya Colony, making ethnographical collections and ethnographical and linguistic investigations.¹ One of the results of the latter was a collection of Kamba Folk-lore, among which there were about eighty tales in Kikamba and a number of proverbs, riddles and songs, also in the original language.² For the writing down I used the Swedish dialect alphabet (invented by Prof. J. A. Lundell, University of Upsala). To begin with I did this by way of experiment merely, but as I found that it was very satisfactory for the purpose I continued to use it.

It was during the long, dark evenings in my tent or by the fire in the huts of my black friends that I wrote down most of the material. That this took place after the close of day is not accidental, for I may draw attention to the fact that the natives are practically speaking never willing to relate their tales by broad daylight, a peculiarity not only of the African Negroes but also of various peoples all over the world. Gods, spirits or other high powers, they think, would otherwise be disturbed.

¹ The chief results of these investigations have been already published earlier. They are: G. LINDBLOM, *The Akamba in British East Africa*, an Ethnological Monograph I—III (Dissertation), Upsala 1916, 223 pages; 2nd Edition enlarged, Upsala 1920, 607 pp. (Archives d'Études Orientales, publiées par J. A. Lundell, Vol. 17), G. LINDBLOM, *Notes on the Kamba Language*, 100 pp., Upsala 1926 (Archives d'Études Orientales, publiées par J. A. Lundell, Vol. 10).

² Some of these stories, together with a few which I took down (from Suahili-speaking natives) among the Wataweta and the Wapare near Kilimandjaro, have been published in popular form in a somewhat free Swedish translation under the title "Negerhistorier vid lägerelden, Afrikanska folkberättelser upptecknade av G. Lindblom" (Negro Stories told around the Camp-fire) 228 pp., Stockholm 1922 (Lindblads förlag). — Regarding some Kamba tales published earlier in English or in German see the literature references in my above-mentioned works, "The Akamba" and "Notes on the Kamba Language"; a small pamphlet, "Acht Kamba-Märchen, erzählt von den Missionaren Pfitzinger, Kanig, Brutzer, Gerhold, herausgegeben von A. v. Lewinski", Verlag der Ev.-Luth. Mission, Leipzig 1905, 16 pp., and also a few tales in Kikamba, which have been published in the Leipziger Mission "Reader", "Kitavu tja kutsoma", Druck von W. Drugulin in Leipzig. 31 pp.

As to the East Africans and especially those among them whom I know best, the Akamba, they maintain that their cattle would be attacked by wild beasts, fall ill or even die. Some natives made a modification by telling me that story-telling in the daytime is only dangerous, when it is done at home in one's own kraal; and that there is something in this seems to be proved by the fact that several persons looked me up in my tent and told stories there in the middle of the day, though not until they had carefully buttoned up the entrance of the tent. But when I later on got to their village one morning and asked them to relate something there, they were absolutely inexorable, even declaring that they did not know any more stories. This did not prevent them, however, from knowing a great many as soon as the sun had set! There are evident proofs that natives often consider story-telling not only as a diversion but also as a sort of magical act, especially when it is a question of myths about national heroes and eminent personalities of past times. Perhaps it is especially to such stories as relate accounts about the deeds of their forefathers that a mystical power is attributed. They are part of the homage which is paid to the ancestral spirits and contribute to make them favourably disposed towards descendants now alive. As this, however, is probably a well-known fact to all folklorists, I consider it unnecessary to give further examples. I will instead give an account of the way I have proceeded with the collecting of the material.

The story-teller is allowed to tell his own tale and I never disturb him with interrupting questions, though I take down notes as far as I can manage to do so. Especially I note down words which are unknown to me or expressions of linguistic interest. When the story-teller has got to the end, I ask him to tell me the story over again a second time, to which he seldom raises any objection, and meanwhile I find time to fill out my notes. However, as the natives relate as a rule very fast, partly because they are carried away by their subject, the story, for my purposes, is far from finished after having been told twice. Afterwards, I get my faithful old servant and language teacher, the very intelligent Kamba man Kioko wa Malata from Machakos, who has accompanied me on all my wanderings in East Africa, to repeat the story a third time. He has been present the two preceding times and knows it all off by heart. He is moreover a good narrator and I have trained him to speaking slowly and even to dictating. In this way I get the last gaps filled up and then go through the material a second time with Kioko in the following way: I read aloud to him what I have written and he explains to me the meaning of any words and expressions, that are new to me. I do not make a clean copy of the story in my note-book until this has been done.

That is pretty much the way in which I have proceeded, when the story-tellers have been accustomed to associating with white men. When this has not been the case, the procedure has often been considerably more difficult, as the very writing down has made the mediums uneasy, so much so that it has even happened that they have fancied that I was busy with some sort of black magic directed against them. In any case they have been distracted by my writing and lost the thread. Therefore I have generally taken the precaution to place some screen or other between myself and the story-teller, so that he has not been able to see what I was occupied with.

A far more easy-going way of collecting material is, of course, simply to let pupils in the mission or government schools write stories down. In the case of tribes where pupils are fairly advanced in their education this method can certainly be employed, but for my part I have not made much use of it. The black school-children that I had the opportunity of experimenting with sixteen years ago, still wrote so slowly that they could not by any means keep up with their own thoughts, losing the thread continually, so that the stories in some cases were extremely shortened, and in others were unintelligible as to their contents. For those who collect such material quite as much for the sake of the language as for that of the contents that kind of writing down is practically speaking valueless, because it gives specimens of the language which are far inferior to the living words that flow from the lips of the story-teller when not bound by any limits.

Finally I will here take the opportunity of mentioning that the very first texts that I took down were of such a poor quality that, for linguistic reasons, I do not consider that I can include them in this collection. They are, it is true, grammatically correct, but the Kikamba they give an example of is not that which the natives make use of among themselves, but a simplified form of it. My knowledge of the language was at that time not yet sufficiently extensive, and the story-tellers suited their narratives skilfully to my standard. The texts are, I consider, fully serviceable as a skeleton for a free translation of the contents, but they will hardly serve for giving a good picture of the Kamba language. It has been my desire to point this out, as it is quite probable that there exists material of a similar character collected from other languages less well-known than the Kikamba, of which languages they do not give a quite true picture but only a highly simplified one.

The Kamba Folk-Tales collected by me can be divided, as regards their content, into at least four groups, easily recognizable by every expert in Bantu folk-lore and in folk-lore in general:

1. **Tales about Animals**, decidedly the largest group. The animals that appear most frequently in my stories are the hare, the hyena, the lion, the elephant, the baboon, the crow, the cock or the hen, and the tortoise. In more special cases, yet not very rarely, one meets the leopard, the hippopotamus, certain species of antelopes (such as the dwarf antelope and the hartebeest), the jackal, the porcupine, the guinea-fowl, the hawk, the python, the chameleon, the frog, the cricket, the louse and certain ant-species. Butterflies and beetles also occur but without particularization of species. I have never met with the spider in Kamba tales.

As with many other Bantu peoples, the favourite animal in the tales about animals is the hare and he is the representative for resolute cunning. As a contrast to him, i. e. as stupidity personified, there is the hyena, and he is more than any other animal exposed to the pranks and mischief of the hare. The latter generally approaches the hyena under the mask of hypocritical friendship. A frequently recurring motif in the stories is the greediness of the hyena, and he is often ridiculed and caricatured. Another very sly animal, next to the hare perhaps the sliest of them all, is the tortoise. The elephant on the other hand is not always represented as a particularly sagacious animal, for in these stories he is not seldom beaten by small and weak antagonists. Presumably this is due to the inclination of the natives as a rule to let the weaker party finally win the victory; and setting the biggest animal they know of against a small, harmless creature and yet letting it be the loser affords them especially great pleasure. The lion is represented as a quiet and superior animal but does not show any features of sagacity worth mentioning. Finally it may be said regarding the other animals mentioned in the stories that, as to character, they are too little developed and too inconspicuous for us to consider it worth while to spend time and space on them.

2. Another conspicuous type is formed by the stories, which most closely correspond to our own **Tales about Ogres, Giants**, etc.

The Akamba call the more or less supernatural being that is one of the central characters in these stories, **eimu** (plur. **aimu**, though the plural form is very seldom or hardly ever used), a figure appearing in different shapes, sometimes smaller than a dwarf, sometimes of superhuman size.¹ Often he has only

¹ The **eimu** type appears also in the folk-lore of other East-African tribes. By the Akikuyu, the neighbours of the Akamba, he is called **ilimu** and "fills the roll of ogre" (ROULEDGE p. 315), among the Wadjagga **irimu** or **rimu** (Gutmann, Globus 1907, p. 239; Gutmann, Volksbuch der Wadschagga, pp. 17, 83 sq. Leipzig 1914).

The word **eimu** is, I take it, both linguistically and semantically nearly related to **aimu** (sing. **eimu**, which is, however, seldom used)

one leg, though on the other hand he also often appears as a wholly human being, and is on such occasions often represented as a handsome young man, who visits a dancing-arena, becomes the favourite of all the girls and finally lures one of them home with him in order to eat her up, for one of the most typical features of the *eimu* is that he is a gluttonous ogre and kidnaps people in order to eat them up. Fortunately he is at the same time pretty stupid, just like the giants in our fairy tales; hence those who get into his clutches, as a rule, finally succeed in saving themselves by means of ready-wit, and the description of the way in which this is done constitutes the point of the story. Frequently the *eimu* appears as a woman — indeed, one of our tales even describes how a common Kamba woman is developed into an *eimu* and as such kills and eats up her own grandchild and afterwards, driven by an irresistible desire for meat, pursues her daughter, the child's mother, in order to kill her too.

A favourite ending to many tales about *eimu* or nearly related, more or less monstrous, beings is that the monster now at length vanquished tells his conqueror in his death-hour to cut off his little finger, and this having been done, the people and cattle that he had devoured, all come to life again.

3. We can place the stories that have neither animals nor wonderful beings and events as their chief motif, as a group by itself, chiefly relating **Episodes from the Life of the Natives**, i. e. by preference such as contain extraordinary or at least adventurous features. The poor boy who in one way or another becomes a rich man with many wives and a great many cattle, is a popular subject, as is also the wicked step-mother. She occurs, of course, in folk-lore all over the world.

Belonging to this group there are also hunting-stories, as also hunters often meet with strange experiences out in the wilderness. Usually it is then the youngest of the party who alone shows himself master of the situation.

“the ancestral spirits“, a name which is found in many East-African languages (*muzimu*, *mulimu*, etc.). Compare Lindblom, *The Akamba* p. 210. — Whether *edimo* in the folk-lore of the Duala in Kamerun also contains the same root as the East-African *eimu*, I do not venture to say. In any case as to significance he comes pretty close to *aimu*, the ancestral spirits: “Edimo ist ein kobold. Man denkt sich ihn als die verkörperte seele eines verstorbenen. Edimos stehlen nach dem glauben der eingeborenen gern essen“. (Lederbogen, *Duala-Märchen* p. 131. *Mitteil. Sem. f. Oriental. Sprachen*, Berlin 1902). Cf. also the *ledimo* of the Basuto (Jacottet, *Contes populaires des Bassoutos*, p. 75, Paris 1895). Without in any way venturing to make any reflections, I desire finally to take the opportunity of reminding my readers of the old-Assyrian word *edimmu*, “ghost“, which was also supposed to come back to earth for many reasons, e. g. to receive sacrifices on which it might feed, etc.

4. Another group consists of such tales as may be given the heading: **Myths and Legends**. Of this kind I have found extremely few among the Akamba. On the whole one cannot but wonder at the lack of myths about the origin of the world among the Bantu peoples in general, the absence then of any sign of a need of explaining to themselves important phenomena in the world. Thus the Akamba and many other Bantu tribes as well seem entirely to lack myths about the origin of heaven and earth.

A desire to explain phenomena does exist, however, even among the negroes, but it seems primarily to direct itself towards such events and facts as are conspicuous enough to catch their attention but whose usefulness is not clearly obvious. Thus my Kamba friends told me how it happened that the leopard got his spotted skin, why hens so eagerly scratch the ground, why goats always carry their heads so high, while sheep, their comrades, wander with their heads bent down, why the moon disappears when the sun rises, etc. Several accounts of this kind are included in this collection. They may be looked upon as a type of the "myth of origin".

5. A fifth group is **Imported Tales**. These too are interesting, for they show, how the loan from afar changes in the new surroundings and is gradually naturalized there. In South America, for instance, there are tales to be met with that make the impression of being thoroughly Indian, but on further research it has been shown that they are really reminiscences surviving from the preachings of the Spanish missionaries, a fact which the Indians themselves have in many cases long ago forgotten. In many places of Negro Africa we find stories originating from Mohammedan sources, but in other places from European ones too, especially perhaps from Portuguese. In the inner parts of East Africa on the other hand, where the sway of the white man is only a few decades old, there hardly exist any such European loans, but a few tales have found their way there owing to the connection with the Mohammedan population on the coast, viz. Suaheli and Arabs. As to the Akamba, from among the material collected by me, I can only point with certainty to one imported story of this kind, namely the one about the elephant-hunter and the big bird Lue. In this tale, in spite of the otherwise local colouring, we recognize, without any difficulty the Bird Rok of the Arabian tales.

Finally I may add that "tale", "story" in Kikamba is wano (plur. mbano). Sometimes but more rarely the word ngewa is used, only however for such stories, as set out to describe events which have once really taken place. Very often the stories begin with the phrase: "How did it happen?" (kwikjiwaté, in Kikamba). In the same way they often end with

a few special words, which however vary considerably. The simplest are: "The tale is finished now", or "Now the tale is long enough". Or the story-teller expresses in the closing words a wish for himself and for his audience, usually to his own advantage:

"May you become rich in goats and I in cattle!" Or more jocularly drastic: "May you become rich in vermin in your provision-shed, but I in cows in my cattle-kraal!"

To some of the stories I took down in Taweta near Kili-mandjaro there are endings such as: "May your cattle eat earth and mud, but mine the good grass!" Or, "May you fight with Masai and Warusha, but we Wataweta be left in peace to eat our bananas!"

* * *

The enormous amount of material connected with folklore that has been collected in Africa¹ will certainly by and by be subjected to extensive comparative examination. It will no doubt in many cases prove worth while to use the cartographic method in trying to establish the geographical distribution of certain types of tales or of certain prominent themes and details within the Black zone. There exists already a chart, drawn up by Frobenius, of the presence of the hare as a principal figure in tales about animals.² It is surprising that no such chart, as far as I know, has been drawn for the jackal. Writers have, as yet, rested content to state that it is the sly animal par préférence, on the one hand among the Hamites in North Africa and especially in the north-eastern parts, and on the other hand among the Hottentots, who, linguistically at least, can be connected with the Hamites. It has been represented with considerable plausibility that this accordance is not casual but that it is one of the many points of similarity that exist between the peoples of North-East Africa and those of South-Africa, and of which some seem to go back to a common Hamitic source. It would be of very great

¹ According to B. Struck there are, in round numbers, 7000 African folktales in print, but this figure is probably only a fractional part of what really exists. Struck makes the following, perhaps too high, calculation: "Ein stamm der besonders gut untersucht ist, die Baronga an der Delagoa-Bai, dürfte ausser den genau aufgezeichneten 80 märchen noch 200—300 weitere haben, so dass im ganzen Afrika also, wenn wir rund 700 stammeseinheiten annehmen, gut 200,000 bis 250,000 märchen vorhanden wären" (B. Struck, *Die afrikanischen Märchen*, Völkerkunde, Berlin 1925, p. 35). I have myself, as before mentioned, collected about eighty tales among the Akamba.

² L. Frobenius, *Das unbekante Afrika*, München 1923, p. 131. It is greatly to be desired that F. would amplify this chart by a list of the sources on which it is based.

interest to establish the rôle played by the jackal in the folklore of the intermediate parts of the continent. It would perhaps appear, as far as East-Africa is concerned, that this animal figures in the first place there among peoples that are of Hamitic origin or have been under Hamitic influence. The author has made some notes on the rôle of the jackal in East-African folklore but cannot here enter on the subject.

Another prominent figure in the tales about animals — I pass over the other types for the present — is the spider, and the distribution of these tales would also be worthy of a special examination. As is well-known, it plays a great rôle on the Guinea Coast (the Gold Coast with its hinterland), while it seems to be practically speaking entirely absent in East-Africa. According to Steere, however, it occurs among the Swahili; and it also appears in a Kiziba tale (Rehse, Kiziba, Stuttgart 1910, p. 368).

For my own part I do not intend to enter on any comparative examination of the material until I have published my folklore collection, which is now of over fifteen years' standing. However, from the notes I have made in reading the literature of the subject I have compiled and included in the present volume under the heading of "Comparative Notes" some amount of such material as bears reference to the texts, for the purpose of a comparison. I have done this in the hope that the said Notes will be of use for future comparative study, whether undertaken by the author or by other researchers.

Finally, it is a pleasant duty devolving upon me to offer my warm and respectful thanks to Professor J. A. Lundell for his willingness to include in his Series of Publications this part of my material from the Akamba, and likewise for all the self-sacrificing work that he has bestowed on the editing and proof-reading in connection with it. I will also take this opportunity to express my respectful gratitude for the grant awarded me from the Långmanska Kulturfonden (the Långman Culture-Fund) of 1500 Kronor towards the printing-expenses.

1. *muñambu na ñbiti na yombə sɛɔ.*
 Lion and hyena and cattle theirs.

muñambu na ñbiti maɸi ɛta kutaɸa yombə. na muñambu
 Lion and hyena went war-party to-rob cattle. And lion
átaɸa yombə nuɸə mwonša nakə ñbiti yga mwonša. na maɸka¹
 robbed cattle males seven and-he hyena females seven. And they-came
mutɛɛə, málika kuɸɸa ɛla yombə. maɸɸa matuku maɸɸi.² na
 to-village, entered to-herd that cattle. They-herded nights many. And
muɸaɸña uɸwə muñambu okiɸu tawə, aɸi ɸɸuɸni³, aɸɸa yombə u
 day one lion arose early, went to-cattle-craal, found cow of
ñbiti niɸɸiɸɸə, nakə ñbiti numamətə. nuwo muñambu wotɛtə
 hyena had-given-birth, and-he hyena was-sleeping. Then lion took
ɛla nɸakamə ɛa yombə, aɸukaɸɸa ɛla nšau ɛakə, kana amwə,
 that blood of cow, rubbed-over that bull his, that he-him-may-tell.
ñbiti niɸɸiɸɸə. noɸsa kala kana, atwə ɸaú. maɸi
 hyena he-had-borne. And-he-took that child, brought there. And-went
kwamuɸɸa ñbiti. na maɸka¹ ɸɸuɸni. maɸɸa mwəna
 to-wake hyena. And when-they-came to-cattle-craal, they-found child
niɸɸiɸɸə kwa ɸɸakə. muñambu aɸ ñbiti: “nšau ɸo ɸakwa
 had-returned to mother-his. Lion said-to hyena: “Bull that mine
niɸɸiɸɸə, ɸɸukwona nɸakamə”. — “noɸuɸɸu, mundu nuɸə
 has-given-birth, don't-you-see blood“. — “It-is-only-a-lie, a-man
ɸɸɸɸə”. — “niɸɸiɸɸə, no mwəna nukulə nu
 does-not-bear“. — “He-has-delivered, it-is-only child he-refuses mother
wakə”. nakə ñbiti aɸɸa: “ɸɸukwona mwəna aɸɸoɸɸa kwa ɸɸakə?”
 his“. And-he hyena said: “Don't-you-see child sucking at mother-his?“
tɸo ñbiti wɸɸɸə, nukukwa muñambu, amwə: “ɸu
 Then hyena found, she-is-afraid-of lion, she-him-said: “To-morrow
niɸkumandə atumía“.
 we-will-look-for old-men“.

na kiɸko maɸi amandə. maɸi amandə⁵, muñambu
 And in-morning they-went to-look. They-went to-see, lion
amandə atumía makə, nakə ñbiti makə. nu kiɸko matɸɸu
 looked-for old-men his, and-he hyena his-oues. And next-morning they-judged

ikwanī. *atumiā* *mafi nšama*⁶, *maṣṣia*: “*ḡombə ɹa ŋbiti*
 case. Old-men went [in] secretness, they-said: “Cow of hyena
nṣṣiaɹə, *naṣtu nitikukəa miṇambu*“. *nwo miṇṣə kuməna*
 has-delivered. but we-are-afraid-of lion“. Then they-came to-speak
ikwanī, *maṣṣia*: “*ḡombə ɹa miṇambu nṣṣiaɹə*“. *ikwanī ɹalwa*
 case, said: “Cow of lion has-delivered“. Case refused
kuḫəla, *ŋbiti aṣṣia*: “*nitikwənda umanda atumiā aḡḡi*“. *mafi*
 to-end, hyena said: “We-want to-look-for old-men other“. They-went
kumanda ɹḡḡi.
 to-look again.

niṃo ŋbiti waəndie kukəŋca kalabuḡu, *amwā*: “*ini*
 Then hyena went to-be-visible-to hare, he-him-said: “To-morrow
ŋkaṅka ikwanīni!“ — “*ɹa ʃɹaɹ?*“ — “*ni ḡombə ɹakwa*,
 you-shall-come to-law-suit!“ — “For what?“ — “It-is cow mine,
ɹṣṣiaɹə, *na miṇambu okiḷa*, *aḫambɹa nḡakamə na ɹeuti*⁷
 has-given-birth, and lion arose, he-washed blood and now
ɹaṣṣia, *ni ɹakə*.“ — “*ee*, *ḡḡaṅka*“.
 he-said, it-was his-one.“ — “Yes, I will come“.

atumiā aləḡḡi maḡku kəoko tənə, *matineca kuṣṣia ikwanī*.
 Old-men those-others came in-morning early, they-began judge case.
*na ṣṣua ɹi baɹa*⁸, *kalabuḡu aḡka*, *akuətə iku*. *abitila*
 And [when] sun is there, hare came, carrying gourds. He-passed
baḡi ʃomə. *miṇambu amwā*: “*wəfi naku?*“ *nəkə*
 there [the]-open-place. Lion him-said: “You-are-going where?“ And-he
kalabuḡu amwā: *nṣi kutaba miṇsi*, *nṣṣi kuḫambɹa aṣa*,
 hare him-said: I-am-going fetch water, I-may-come wash my-father,
nṣṣiaɹə“. — “*mundu miṃə aṣṣia*, *ata?*“ — “*nəkə kalabuḡu*
 he-has-given-birth“. — A-man has-borne, how?“ — “And-he hare
amṣṣuḡḡea: “*na wə*, *ḡombə ɹaku ti niṃə na nḡukuṣṣia*.
 he-him-answered: “And you, bull yours isn't a-male and don't-you-say,
nṣṣiaɹə?“ *na kalabuḡu aṣwamba*, *aḫi*. *na atumiā ouḡə*
 he-has-given-birth?“ And hare ran, went. And old-men all
maṣṣiə: “*niṃo u kalabuḡu anəna*, *mundu miṃə nḡaṣṣia*“.
 said: “It-is as hare he-said, man don't-bear“.

matuḡḡea ŋbiti ḡombə ɹakə.
 They-gave-back hyena calf his.

2. ḡḡuḡḡuu na ḡbiti.
Crow and hyena.

ni ḡḡuḡḡuu na ḡbiti. matumio ḡḡo. na mamunda
It was crow and hyena, made friendship. And they-continued
kwikaadla. ḡḡuḡḡuu auluka, aḡi ḡḡmḡ⁹ wḡnḡ kwasa.
sit-down. Crow flew-off, went to-"thome" at-foreign-place far-off.

aḡi, aḡea ḡbuḡ ḡḡwḡ. aḡea. ḡa wambetwḡ
She-went, found goat had-been-killed. She-found, skin had-been-pegged-out
ḡḡmḡ. na kana kakwḡḡo ḡḡuḡa kau ḡandu na kḡlwa
on "thome". And child carrying piece-of-fat put [it] on-place and was-forgotten
ni ḡḡḡuḡa.¹⁰ ḡḡuḡḡuu ḡalika, ḡḡsa ḡḡḡuḡa, ḡḡa, aḡḡna.
by piece-of-fat. Crow entered, took piece-of-fat, ate, became-satisfied.

na ḡabḡḡḡa, ḡasa: "niḡḡutwḡ muḡḡaḡḡa ḡbiti". na ḡauluka.
And she-thought, she-said: "I-will-bring friend-mine, hyena". And flew-off.

ḡḡka, aḡana: "muḡḡaḡḡa, ḡḡḡ!"¹¹ — "ee, ni ḡaḡ". — "muḡ"¹²,
came, called: "Friend-mine, with-peace!" — "Yes, I-am here". — "Friend,

niḡḡuḡḡo niḡama ḡḡo, ḡ ḡḡuḡa ḡḡḡ". — "aḡḡ, niḡḡḡ".
I-am-you-bringing meat that, it-is fat pure". — "Bring, I-may-see".

ḡamuḡḡo asḡḡḡa¹³, aḡakḡḡa: "wamuḡḡa ḡa?" ḡamuḡḡa:
She-him-gave, he-looked, he-asked: "You-have-fetched where?" She-him-said

"ḡḡḡa, aḡa muḡ kuḡa ḡḡḡ ni maḡḡuḡa, namuḡḡa kuḡa na
"Look, those which-are there above are pieces-of-fat, I-have-taken there and

niḡḡea niḡḡwḡḡo wḡḡe kuḡa, uḡḡḡo ḡakwa.
I-found-that, I-you-may-bring, you-may-come eat, that-you-may-be-satisfied as-I.

niḡḡuḡa twḡ ḡḡo". — "ukandwḡḡḡ?" — "ee, ḡḡḡka
because we-are friendship". — "You-will-me-bring-another?" — "Yes, I-will-come

ukataḡḡa kḡaḡi kḡa kuḡi kuḡa". ḡauluka, aḡi, ḡḡḡi kuḡ
to-you-tell time of to-go there". She-flew-off, she-went, she-went there

ulu matum, ḡbiti auka kwḡna ḡḡuḡḡuu, ḡaḡi kubaluka kundu
above to-skies, hyena ceased to-see crow, she-went to-settle[in]region

kuḡḡi kwasa. aḡea muḡḡo wḡḡwḡ ḡḡwḡa, aḡea maḡḡuḡa
another far-off. She-found, in-village had-been-killed ox, she-found fat-pieces

masuḡḡwḡ niḡa ḡḡḡḡ na ḡḡmḡ. ḡabaluka, ḡḡkuḡa
filled(?) place-for-cattle the-whole and "thome". She-settled, she-carried

ḡḡuḡa niḡḡ, ḡatula mutum ḡḡḡ ḡḡa, ḡabḡna. ḡasaḡḡka
piece-of-fat big-one, flew-up in-tree in-top, ate, became-satisfied. Returned

ḡḡḡi, ḡḡkuḡa ḡḡuḡa ḡḡḡ ḡauluka ḡaḡi. aḡi kuḡ ḡḡḡ matum
again, carried fat-piece another, flew-up, went. Went there above in-skies

munjo. *zafi kulika, zeta mbiti*: "munzanzawa wa o ku?"
 very-much. Went to-enter, called hyena: "Friend-mine you-are really here?"
 — "ee ni o ku". — "ndukə^{12a}, nzamcygi ni mo". *mbiti*
 — "Yes I-am really here". — "May-you-not-come, meat-another is that". Hyena
zosa, amba: "asi, asi, munzanzawa ygygygu". — "munzanzawa mbiti".
 took, said: "Oh, oh, friend-mine crow". — "Friend-mine hyena".
 — "nzama i wamza ba?" — "ndinakutabisə,
 — "Meat this you-have-brought from-where?" — "Have-n't-I-you-told,
numisə matum, ndukwona, undu moəto?" — "ee ygygwona
 I-have-brought from-skies, don't-you-see, how it-is-fat?" — "Yes I-see
na tukabikwa^{12b} yulu ni kiau tukaxə nzama?" —
 and we-shall-be-arrived above by what that-we-may-eat meat?" —
 "ndinakurə, ygakutabia kizafi no ukəta mbawenzi
 "Have-n't-I-you-told, I-shall-you-tell time and-just you-shall-call clan-yours
zondə, numutwə kya yulu. ūni nnykə
 whole, that-I-may-you-bring there above. To-morrow you-may-come
tukaxə".
 that-we-may-eat".

na kəkko mbiti szaygiə kizəmbə¹⁴ szakomuna szondə, kila
 And in-morning hyenas beat drum, they-met all, every
mundu akwəto kiondo nu ipoka nu mukwa.¹⁵ na szoka, bulu
 man carrying bag and axe and strap. And they-came, where
ba ygygygu. na ygygygu atabza mbiti: "ygwatei ba usea".
 is crow. And crow told hyenas: "Me-catch-hold here feather".
na mbiti mwə zamukwata nu i ygyi szakwatana
 And hyena one of-him-caught-hold and they others caught-hold-of-each-others
məpə zondə. na ygygygu uuluka, amatwa matum. naulikilo
 the-tails all. And crow flew-up, she-them-brought into-skies. She-flew-up
munjo, asisza, əpea, kuindi ni kwasa, amakulza:
 very-much, she-looked, found, there-earth is far-off, she-them-asked:
 "mukufəlandi?" *naszo mbiti szaszə*: "ee, nitukufəla". *amakulza*
 "You-finish-earth?" And-they hyenas said: "Yes, we-finish". He-them-asked
ygyi: "nimukwona kibindu?"¹⁶ — "ee, kwə kibindu kwanə".
 again: "Do-you-see darkness?" — "Yes, it-is darkness great-one".
aszə: "usea kuika!" *naszo mbiti szaszə*: "usea tuka-
 She-said: "Feather pull-out!" And-they hyenas they-said: "Feather we-will-
kuika". *munjo ula usea makuika nu mbiti szisa kubaluka,*
 pull-out". Then that feather they-pulled-out and hyenas came to-fall-down,
szəkwa, teka zū zakwətə nsea, zatulika kuu.
 they-died, except that-one which-had-caught-hold-of feather, he-broke leg.

3. *yɔguku na muñambu.*

Cock and lion.

yɔguku nɔ̀tɔ̀tɔ̀tɔ̀ kɔ̀ko tɔ̀nɔ̀, na muñambu nɔ̀tɔ̀ waluma
 Cock called in-morning early, and lion it-is-he he-roared
kɔ̀ko tɔ̀nɔ̀. mamunda matuku onɔ̀, muñambu waluma
 in-morning early. They-continued nights all, lion roared
naɔ̀ ikatsɔ̀. muñambu ɛsa kwa mwanaakɔ̀: "uka, yɔgutunɔ̀!"
 and-he he-called. Lion came to-say to-child-his: "Come, that-I-may-you-
akua bwa wa mwoɔgo, ɛa mwana: "kɔtwaɔ̀
 send!" He-pulled-out hair of back, said to-child: "Take-that-you-may-
mundu u, akonɔ̀, nokɔmwɔ, awkɔ kunɛna
 bring man that-one, that-he-may-see, when-I-him-tell, he-may-leave-off to-speak
kɔ̀ko tɔ̀nɔ̀, yɔgɔna". mwana aɓi kwa yɔguku, aɓi,
 in-morning early, when-I-am-speaking". Child went to cock, he-went,
amunayga bwa. atsɔtsɔ, amwa: "ee nwo. aɓiwa muñambu
 he-him-gave hair. He-looked, he-him-said: "Yes, that's-good. If lion
ni mundu munɔ̀nɔ̀, yɔgatsɔtsɔ umundɔ̀". akwɛbwa kɔ̀ruɔ̀.
 is man great-one, I-will-see to-day". He-pulled-out-hair on-breast.
amutaɔ̀: "komutwaɔ̀ akonɔ̀ ɛ ɔ̀akwa".
 he-him-told: "Take-that-you-may-him-bring, that-he-may-see this-one mine".
kaɔ̀tɔ̀tɔ̀ katsɔ̀ka mutɔ̀tɔ̀ kwa muñambu, amwa: "kwata, na
 Boy returned to-village to lion, he-him-said: "Take, and
ndukambila unɛna kɔ̀ko tɔ̀nɔ̀, bwa ni ɛ ɔ̀a kɔ̀ruɔ̀, ndukwɔnu,
 don't-repeat to-speak in-morning early, hair is that of breast, don't-you-see.
mundu u ni munɔ̀nɔ̀?" muñambu atsɔ̀: "aɔ̀, ee, nwo. bwa
 man that-one is great?" Lion said: "Oh, yes, it-is-so. Hair
ɛ ni ɔ̀a kɔ̀ruɔ̀. nɔ̀gɔtɔ̀tɔ̀, mundu u ni munɔ̀nɔ̀".
 this-one is from breast. I-say, the-man that-one is great".
atsɔ̀ka, aluma yɔ̀ kɔ̀ko, yɔ̀guku nakɔ̀¹⁷ atsɔ̀. muñambu
 He-returned, he-roared again in-morning, cock and-he called. Lion
akwɛbwa mutɔ̀, ɛa kɔ̀na: "kɔtwaɔ̀ mundu u
 pulled-out-hair on-head, said to-child: "Take-that-you-may-bring man that-one
yɔ̀, ndukambila unɛna". kaɔ̀tɔ̀tɔ̀ kaɓi kwa yɔ̀guku: "bwa ɔ̀
 again, he-will-not-repeat to-speak". Boy went to cock: "Hair this-one
ni ɔ̀a ɔ̀yɔ̀go". amwa: "patɔ̀¹⁸ undu, atɔ̀ɔ̀lu!" akua
 is from head". He-him-said: "There-is no-matter, wait!" He-pulled-out
yɔ̀ kwakɔ̀ kɔ̀ ɔ̀yɔ̀go: "kɔtwaɔ̀ ni ɔ̀a ɔ̀yɔ̀go tɔ̀
 again on-himself there on-head: "Take-that-you-may-bring it-is from head as-that

ḡākō. kabĩtsi kabĩ, kēa muñambu: "mabũria mē aḡli, i ḡaku, his. Boy went, said to-lion: "Hairs are two, that-one yours, i ḡu ḡḡuku, ka uḡtsĩḡḡ uḡenēnō". aḡḡa: "i that-one from cock, take that-you-may-see that-great-one". He-said: "That-one ḡa ḡḡuku ḡi mēnō, patĩ undũ, ḡḡamañā. ḡḡautũmā ḡḡḡi". from cock is great, never mind, I-shall-know. I-will-you-send again". wākũa bũria ḡḡḡi ḡa mēḡḡ: "kō, umutwāḡḡ akāḡḡḡḡḡ. He-pulled-out hair again of tail: "Take-that, you-may-him-bring, that-he-may-akamañḡḡ, u munañnō muñnō". see, he-may-know, I-am ḡḡḡḡ very-much".

kabĩtsi kauka: "ḡḡḡḡḡḡ bũria ḡi ḡa muñambu, ni mēnō Boy came: "Look at-hair this-one of lion, it-is great muñnō. akũria, ukũnō ḡḡku ḡa mēḡḡ". akũa very-much. He-you-said, you-may-pull-out yours of tail". He-pulled-out mulḡeli ulā munañnō: "kēndi, bũria ḡa muñambu ḡa mēḡḡ ti tail-feather that great-one: "Take-then, feather of lion of tail isn't ḡi naḡḡ ḡḡkwa ti ḡi, utwāḡḡ, mē aḡli¹⁹, this-one, and-that-one mine isn't this, you-may-bring, they-are two, muñambu akōñnō ḡḡḡi, amañḡḡ mundũ ulā munañnō". muñambu lion he-may-see again, he-may-know man that great-one". Lion atũwũ aḡa mabũria, mē aḡli, aḡḡa: "aḡ, aḡ, aḡ! mundũ u was-brought those hairs, they-are two, he-said: "Oh, oh, oh! Man that-one ni munañnō muñnō". aḡwā: "ḡi, ukēḡ ḡḡuku, ḡeũ is great very-much". [Boy] was-told: "Go, that-you-may-tell cock, now mmaēka kukũ mabũria; naḡḡa ni munañnō muñnō, a na I-have-ceased to-pull-out hairs; I-found he-is great very-much, he-has bũñḡa tola wakũwa, na ḡeũ mēndũ, tēkōmanō, tēḡḡtō. ḡi, strength as-that-one mine, and now I-want, we-may-meet, we-may-fight. Go. ukamwā amañḡḡ mbaḡ ḡḡ naḡkwa ḡḡḡumañḡḡ that-you-him-may-tell, he-may-see clan theirs, and-I I-will-see mbañtu".²⁰ clan-ours".

kabĩ kwa ḡḡuku, kabĩ kumutabũḡa ndweto ḡḡḡ. aḡḡa: He-went to cock, he-went to-him-tell words those. He-said: "patĩ undũ, tukakōmanō aḡkō". amañḡḡ mbaḡ ḡḡ "Never mind, we-may-meet day-after-to-morrow". He-sought clan theirs ḡḡñḡḡ, n'āḡḡ, aḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ, aḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ; ḡḡ ḡḡḡi whole, and-he-went, he-killed bushbuck, he-took-out liver; he-killed another naḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ. na muñambu amañḡḡ mbaḡ ḡḡ ḡḡñḡḡ na and-he-took-out liver. And lion he-sought clan theirs whole and

makómana kɔko. na ɣguku ɔa mbaz ɔ: "anduz
 they-met in-morning. And cock said to-the-clan theirs: "Go
mukɔsilila²¹ mbɔ, nakwa ni katɛ". na makómana, ɣguku
 ? in-front, and-I I-am in-middle". And they-met, cock
akuma muñambu. ba ɣguɔu naɔ muɔ, na ɣgi ɣgalikɔ
 he-struck lion. There-was bag large very-much, and another at-side
ɣgi, wikɔ aɔ matema na ñɔa. na muñambu wakuma
 other, he-had-put those livers of bushbucks. And lion struck
ɣguku. ɔkila matuli, wafɔla muñambu na kuu; ɔtsɔa: "undɔ
 cock. He-rose quickly, he-kicked lion with leg; he-said: "Thing
niwɔa, mɔndu munwɔ ni kɔndu ku kambɛtɔ²² u". ɔkila
 I-heard, man the-great-one is little-thing that which-is-small so". He-rose
afɔla muñambu ɣgi matuli. amɔa itɔma, amɔɣɔɔɔɔɔ
 he-kicked lion again quickly. He-took-out liver, that-he-may-give
ɣguku ɣgi, i baɔ itina: "ɔsɔa itɔma, mwɔɔ niwɔɔ
 fowls the-others, are here behind: "Take liver, that-you-may-eat, I-kill'd
muñambu na tsɔama". muñambu ɔtsɔa: "aɔ, niɣgukwa na tsɔama
 lion with magic". Lion said: "Oh, I-shall-die it-is magic
itɔu tsɔa ɣguku". ɔtsɔa itɔma ɣgi: "andɔ u mwɔ itina,
 those-ones of cock". He-took liver the-other: "People those who-are behind,
mwɔɔ itɔma ɔa muñambu ɣgi". muñambu ɔondɔ matsɔa: "aɔ!
 you-may-eat liver of lion another". Lions all said: "Oh!
kɔama kɛ hɔa ɣguku ni kɛɔku; tupalukɛɔ na tulɔɔumwa
 miracle this-one of cock is bad; we-have-the-eyes-open and we-are-taken-
matema; nituleka, twimɔɔɔa, kana nitukukwa. tikei
 out livers; we-are-consumed, we-don't-know, if we-shall-die. Let-us-run-away
matuli na trikambila kwándeɔa nɔa ɔwɔɔɔɔɔ ɣguku".
 rapidly and we-don't-repeat to-go road which-is-going cock".
na ɔɔtɔ: ukɔɔna nɔa ɔa muñambu. wɔɔɔwa ni ɣguku
 And now: If-you-see the-road of lion. if-it-is-scratched by fowls
nakɔka kwɔna, akatsɔka itina, akamanda nɔa ɣgi.
 and he-will-come to-see, he-will-return behind, he-will-see road another.

4. *mbiti na mukuakə.*

ti mbiti na mukuakə, mætsa, makəmandə kandu. na mbiti mwə ʒətsila fòmə, ɓa ɓəkala mutur, ʒəpəa nduzi wletə ɓaú, andu moletwə wɛɛŋ ni kwotʒa. ʒotʒa, ʒumɕhə. na ʒamɕhə ɓau murmwə. na ʒalɕa²³ kuuma. na mbiti ʒəkala ndi ɓaú. na mukuakə amanda tutsamu, ɔɔa, muɓaka nšokolo tsɔtsɔɔ. na mbiti ɕa mwmə: “ndukilə, tnukə, ukufjɔ”. ʒúɕə kutumwa, ʒəmwə ni kunɕna ni ɔla nduzi. na mukuakə ɕkalayga ɓaú. tsɔna ʒauma, na ɕa mwmə: “ndukilə, tnukə!” úɕə kutumwa. n'ɔla yga ʒətsɕmba, ʒalɕa maiməni. n'andu mabɔyguə mɔɕa²⁴ mɕpəa, mbiti atihə ɓaú fòmə. na matsɔkə, moʒa nšúma na ndatə na mbɔu, maku kubɔa mbiti. na nwo ulə wɛ na nšúma amikuna mwoygo. ɔla nduzi ʒakooboku, ʒafjima mundu ku kwatúlika. na mbiti ʒəpəa ɔɔɛ yguɔa ʒətsɕmba n'andu matsɕna nɔɔ, malɕa²³ kumkwata. ʒafjikulika maiməni ɓala ɓə mika. na ɕə mika: “ɔla ukumbitə nwo nʒatətə, andu málɕə kutɔ kandu ɓaú fòmə, na mɕnda kwufjɔ andu maumálə tufjɔtə. na maumála, natulə mundu ku n'atɕɕmba, nauka”.

5. *yguku na ygayga.*

kutukwiatə? ygayga na yguku mai mundu na mwɕnamɔ. na matina kwakála kɕpɕkani, na məkala kɕpɕkani. na indino kwaka kuua. kwaua mwaka wafjela, mɕ kɕpɕkani. mɔɔa yggi ʒaua ʒa ndo²⁵, mɕɔa mɔɔo, mɔɔo. na ygayga atuma yguku, amwɔa: “ɕnda mɔɔɔ

4. The hyena and his wife.

Is it not the hyena and his wife, they came, they looked for food. And one hyena passed over the yard, where used to sit a blacksmith. He found that a chisel had been forgotten there; the people had forgotten in the evening to take it. He took it and swallowed and swallowed it into the gullet. And it refused²² to come out. And the hyena sat down on the ground. And his wife was looking for small objects, eating until the cocks called. And she said to her husband: "Get up, that we may go home; it is light!" He refused to be sent away, it was difficult for him to speak because of that chisel. And his wife sat down there (a long time). The sun rose, and she said to her husband: "Get up, that we may go home!" He refused to be sent away. And the female ran and entered the holes. When the people opened the gate-ways, they found the hyena sitting there in the yard. And they returned, took clubs, sticks and swords and they came to beat the hyena. And one who had a club struck him on the back. The chisel fell out and hit the man on the leg, so that it broke. And the hyena finding that just now he is recovering, he ran and the people were not able to keep up with him, they could not catch him. He went to enter the holes where the wife is. And he said to the wife: "Just when you called me, I was angry, [because] the people had refused to leave any food there in the yard, and I wished it would get light, that the people may come out, that we may fight. And when they came out, I broke the leg of a man and I ran away; I came".

5. The fowl and the guinea-fowl.

How did it not happen? The guinea-fowl and the fowl they were a man and his brother. And they continued to live in the wilderness, and they lived in the wilderness. However, it was raining. The rainy season finished, they are in the wilderness. The other rainy season came, the small rain; they felt cold very much. And the guinea-fowl sent the fowl telling him: "Go to

z̄a kwa akamba ukac̄to mwaki“. amw̄a: “nditon̄a kufi, m̄zguk̄a andu“. — “n̄aku²⁶, andu!“ p̄guku āfi, āi, ōna mwaki, abota n̄umba, ōta mwaki: akola, āi ūygu w̄c̄ta, akaluaȳguu, s̄iōka, ōta mwaki, ukoma.

kwāk̄a p̄gaḡga āf̄ca: “p̄guku w̄k̄iata undu ulw̄le kw̄c̄to mwaki? m̄ygamw̄ta.“ āfi, ātana: “p̄guku, p̄guku, p̄guku!“ p̄guku zatula n̄umba w̄lu, z̄ca p̄gaḡga: “p̄gaḡga, k̄u kuti mwaaaki!“ p̄gaḡga āfi. ùni ōka, z̄atana: “p̄gukuuu, p̄gukuuu!“ p̄guku zatula ūygi, āa p̄gaḡga: “k̄u kuti mwaaaki!“ p̄gaḡga āfi. ùni ōka ūygi, ātana. p̄guku ātula n̄umba w̄lu, āa p̄gaḡga: “k̄u kuti mwaaaki“. ātana ūygi, amw̄a: “k̄u kuti mwaaaki“. z̄eu p̄gaḡga aulukāfi, w̄tan̄ēto: “mu-kw-k̄c̄, mu-k̄c̄-k̄c̄.“²⁷ p̄gaḡga z̄uuma kut̄ũns̄u na p̄guku mun̄d̄o us̄u wa ñb̄c̄o, z̄eu mat̄i ñd̄o, n̄zakw̄a.

6. ñbiti na p̄guku.

ñbiti na p̄guku ñmo, m̄os̄o, matuma nd̄o. na ñbiti z̄atua ōki, āta mun̄z̄ũn̄z̄ad̄ p̄guku, m̄afi kun̄wa. nak̄o p̄guku ōka, ātua ōki, āta mun̄z̄ũn̄z̄ad̄, m̄oka kun̄wa kwa p̄guku. ñbiti ātua ōki ūygi, ātea p̄guku, m̄oka kun̄wa. na m̄ũm̄na, p̄guku amw̄a: “uk̄a kw̄akwa ùni, tuk̄o kun̄wa ōki“.²⁸ p̄guku z̄āfi uk̄oma, z̄ca m̄uka: “w̄ona, ñbiti z̄oka, umw̄o, und̄il̄ē mut̄w̄o, w̄afi kuf̄w̄yga na ñdakand̄o“.

ñbiti z̄oka k̄oko, ātana²⁹: “w̄aza, p̄guku!“ — ki.³⁰ w̄a ni k̄b̄c̄ti: “uk̄wa“.³¹ n̄imut̄ul̄ē mut̄w̄o, w̄afi uk̄f̄w̄yga na m̄we uloȳgi no b̄aa. umw̄c̄t̄ēto, ak̄ũz̄i us̄iōka“. ñbiti ōka, akala nd̄i. w̄kauala na p̄guku z̄ek̄u³², ōk̄ila, āus̄za ñbiti: “w̄aza ñbiti!“ — “w̄aza, p̄guku!“ — “w̄ũf̄r̄o ind̄i?“ — “āz̄, n̄ũf̄r̄o t̄w̄ēto, nou-kw̄c̄t̄ēto“. — “āx! n̄z̄o k̄b̄c̄ti k̄nd̄il̄ē mut̄w̄o, ūfi uk̄f̄w̄yga“. mun̄wa ōki.

those villages to the Akamba that you may fetch fire". He said to him: "I can't go, I am afraid of the people". — "Rubbish, go!" The fowl went, he saw a fire, entered the hut, warmed himself; he got enough, went under the bed, sat down there a long time, returned, warmed himself, and went to sleep.

When it was getting light the guinea-fowl found: "The fowl, what has he done? Why has he refused to fetch fire? I will call him". He went, he called: "Fowl, fowl, fowl!" The fowl climbed the top of the hut, said to the guinea-fowl: "Guinea-fowl, here is no fire!" The guinea-fowl went away. The following morning he came, he called: "Fowl, fowl!" The fowl again climbed [the hut], said to the guinea-fowl: "Here is no fire!" The guinea-fowl went away. The next morning he came again, called. The fowl climbed the top of the hut, told the guinea-fowl: "Here is no fire". He called him again, he answered: "Here is no fire". The guinea-fowl now flew up, went away, calling: "*mu-kæ-kæ*, *mu-kæ-kæ*". The guinea-fowl was separated from the fowl that cold day, and now they are not friends, the friendship is dead.

6. The hyena and the cock.

The hyena and the cock they made friendship. And the hyena made beer and called his friend, the cock. They went to drink. And he, the cock, made beer, called his friend, they came to drink at the hut of the cock. The hyena also made beer, called the cock, they came to drink. And when they had finished, the cock said to him: "Come to my place to-morrow, that we may drink beer".²⁷ The cock went to sleep saying to his wife: "Look here, when the hyena comes, tell him that you have cut off my head, which has gone to drink beer, that he may not leave".

The hyena arrived in the morning, called: "*wāqa*²⁸, cock!" The cock didn't utter a sound. The wife said: "Oh, I cut off his head, which went to drink beer, but the other [part of the] body is here. Just wait for him, he will soon return". The hyena came, sat down, sat a long time. And the cock did so³¹, arose greeting the hyena: "*wāqa*, hyena!" — "*wāqa*, cock!" — "When did you arrive?" — "Oh, I arrived long ago. I was just waiting for you". — "I told my wife to cut off my head, that it may go and drink beer". They drank beer.

ʒbiti ʒnuka, ʒbiti atua oki, ʒta ʒguku:
 "uka kwakwa ʒni, tuukə kumwa uki". ʒguku
 aʒi kwa ʒbiti, maʒi, manwa ooki. ʒguku
 atabza ʒbiti: "wuka kwakwa uni". ʒbiti
 akoma. aʒi kwa ʒguku uni, aʒi. ʒpea ʒguku
 ta mbə. əwa ni muka wa ʒguku: "ukwa!
 ndilə mutwə, wəʒi ukɔpəʒga". ʒbiti oka,
 akala ndi. ʒguku okila, ʒup, ʒup.³³ "wəʒa
 ʒbiti!" — "wəʒa ʒguku! waima ʒa?" —
 "niʒə kɔbətɪ kəndilə mutwə, uʒi ukɔpəʒga.
 nu mwe wətwa, nu ʒidi noka oʒə". manwa
 ooki. na ʒbiti ʒa ʒguku: "kwakwa kwi uki,
 wuka ʒni".

ʒbiti ʒnuka, n'əʒi, ʒa muka: "ndilə
 mutwə na kabɔ, na ʒguku oka ʒni umwə
 mutwə nɔndɔ kɔpəʒga na nukuka". muka
 wa ʒbiti ʒsa kabɔ, atila mɔm ʒguygo: waa!³⁴
 mutwə wabaluka ʒaa, na mwe ʒla ʒygi ʒaa.

ʒguku oka: "wəʒa, ʒbiti!" — ki.³⁰ —
 "wəʒa, ʒbiti!" — ki. əwa ni kɔbətɪ: "ukwa!
 ambeɔ, nmutilə mutwə, wi³⁵ ukɔpəʒga, na
 nmutilə mutwə, no u ʒaa na ʒdimona
 mutwə, uki³⁵ kɔpəʒga". ʒguku ʒa kɔbətɪ:
 "nduʒə mɔnʒanʒwa, nʒgukuna!" — "ndi,
 nkatu?" — "ukila, tu, kwakwa". ʒguku
 atwa kɔbətɪ kɔ ʒbiti.

wolofa na ʒza ʒombə, nakwa na ʒza ʒbuʒ.

7. wəʒu wa walabuku na muɔambu na ʒbiti.

muɔambu aʒi nɔɔni kɔko twə, aluma.
 walabuku əwa, ʒsa nɔɔma, atɔwəmba, aʒi
 kɔpə, muɔambu nɔɔtsu, aɔndətə nɔɔni.
 nɔlabuku akuna muɔambu na nɔɔma, abita,
 atɔwəmbətə, nəʒi kɔblukɔ kito kɔza kwatɔsa.
 natɔoka nə itina, oka, əkala nɔɔni, akumwətə
 məʒo. akulwa ni muɔambu: "wəʒu nu?"

The hyena went home, the hyena made beer and sent word to the cock: "Come to my place to-morrow that we may drink beer". The cock went to the hyena, they went, they drank beer. And the cock said to the hyena: "Come to my place to-morrow". The hyena went to sleep. The next morning, going to the cock, he found that the cock was as before. He was told by the wife of the cock: "Oh! I've cut off the head, which went to drink beer". The hyena came, sat down. The cock arose, *hup, hup*.³² "*waza*, hyena!" — "*waza*, cock! Where do you come from?" — "I told my wife to cut off my head which went to drink beer. And the body was left behind, and I came back just now". They drank beer. And the hyena said to the cock: "There is some beer at my place, come to-morrow!"

The hyena went home; and he went, said to the wife: "Cut off my head with a knife, and when the cock comes to-morrow, tell him that the head has gone to drink beer but will return". The wife of the hyena took a knife, cut off the throat of the husband; crash! The head fell down here, and the other (part of the) body here.

The cock came: "*waza*, hyena!" He did not utter a sound. "*waza*, hyena!" Not a sound. The wife said to him: "Oh! He told me, that I should cut off his head, which should go to drink beer. And I cut off the head, it is here and I haven't seen the head go to drink beer". The cock said to the wife: "Have you not killed my friend, I will beat you!" — "What shall I do then?" — "Get up, let us go to my place". The cock took the wife of the hyena for his wife.

You may dream of cattle, and I of goats!

7. The story of the hare and the lion and the hyena.

The lion was going along a path early in the morning: he roared. The hare heard [it], he took a club, he ran, he went and found that the lion is there, going along the path. And the hare hit the lion with the club, went away running and went to stir up dust at some distance. And he returned again, he came and sat down on the road gazing at something. The lion asked him: "Who struck me?" He said to him: "You were hit

amwra: "wakunwa ni walabuku, n'agita. atsilā hau atsambato, nyguruu majo ozéú". — "ntuma ndo naku, twandanzo". — "indi, tuhi tukakā mutszā witu". nimo mahā mutszā nā walabuku waendā utabā yombā, aywa, kwa akamba. a ndo zakō: "tumandō kuziḥā yombā i tsitu". mamwēlie kiwkaala, yombā tsiamwenda kukwa". walabuku atzia: "undu u nāto? yombā i tsiamwenda kukwa, a mwaitu nimo mā na wo". wotsi³⁶, amwra: "twā a mwaitu, tutsanō itēma ɛla ɛ wo, tumanzō, mundu utšu nūwō, ukua yombā. na itēma ɛla ɛ mūzō, utšu nde na wo". walabuku aḥi kua ndia, nakō muḥambu aḥi kua mizakō. walabuku aḥi ubiḥa mza wakō. na makō-mana homō: "tubiḥzō itēma!" mahiḥzā matēma onḍō, mēpea, itēma ɛa mza wa muḥambu ɛ wo. walabuku amba: "atsi, atsi!"³⁷ mwanzu nūwō, wōa yombā. na mwaitu ndiaona itēma utawoyete u. nōa mwaitu mana".

na indi mēkaletō. walabuku amunda kwēnšwa n'mza kipekūni. akulwa ni muḥambu: "wēnšwa ni ḥjgā, w?" amwra: "wēnšwa ni ḥšau ɛaitu ɛla nēnō". muḥambu atzia: "nakwa nyguu kiḥiḥā, ygēnšwa ni ḥšau taku". aḥi kiḥiḥā, awyga ḥšau mutwō, ɛamutuliā. amwāyga ygi, ɛamuliḥma ygi. nimo watszā: "undu u tuwo. walabuku nukuygāyga. ygamanza kila kimwēnšāa".

walabuku aḥi kiḥiḥā kioḥo, na muḥambu wamumu itna, ukatszā wāḥi. aḥi wabuku atilō ndi, akwēnšwa n'mzakō kipekūni. atzia: "ninamanza". walabuku aḥi, aḥi kiḥiḥā, na muḥambu oka, oā mza wa walabuku. atzia kēni, akalā ndi nātsa, ndakabaluḥzō, walabuku ndakamanzō, kana mza nukwō.

walabuku aḥi kioḥo, a kiḥiḥā, mza ayw-ḥatō. amwra: "mza, aka kundēḥiḥā, yganka kuu kukūbi". aḥi bakūbi, aḥi, ygi tsiau-

by a hare, he ran away. He took this road, he was running, I am just staring after him". — "I will make friendship with you, let us go together". — "Well, let us go to build our village". Then they built a village, and the hare went to fetch cattle, he stole from the Akamba. He said to his friend: "Let us herd this our cattle". They continued to stay at home, the cattle was dying continually. The hare said: "What is the matter? Our cattle continue to die, it is our mothers who have witchcraft". He said to him [the lion]: "Let us kill those our mothers, that we may taste the liver which has a bitter taste, that we may know: it is that one who is killing the cattle. And the liver which has a sweet taste, that person hasn't any witchcraft". The hare went to kill a bushbuck, and he, the lion, went to kill his mother. The hare went to hide his mother. And they met in the yard: "Let us roast the livers!" They roasted all the livers, they found, that the liver of the mother of the lion had a bitter taste. The hare said: "Oh! oh! Your mother, it is she, who killed the cattle. But my mother, I haven't seen a liver so fine-looking. I killed my mother without reason".

And they continued to stay at home. The hare went every day to be shaved by his mother in the wilderness.³³ The lion asked him: "You are shaved by what, you?" He told him: "I am shaved by our bull, the great one". The lion said: "And I, I go to herd, I will be shaved by the bull as you". He went to tend, he gave the head to the bull, which butted him. He gave [it] him again, he hit him again. Then he said: "This is not what it is. The hare is cheating me. I am going to know what is shaving him".

The hare went to herd in the morning, and the lion went out behind him, that he may see (where) he went. He found that the hare was sitting on the ground, going to be shaved by his mother in the wilderness. He [the lion] said: "I understand". The hare was shaved, went to herd, and the lion came, killed the mother of the hare. He placed [her] against a tree, made her sit nicely on the ground, that she would not fall, that the hare may not know, whether she had died.

The hare went in the morning, went to find, that the mother showed the teeth. He said to her: "Mother, don't laugh at me, I will come to you". He went quite close, found the flies flying

luka. akwata ma, akabaluka. atinea kwia, amana, ma nukwa. nwo wamika, woka ububa mwaŋi ŋomə. makota mwaŋi, wala-buku amanda kwamba: “u, u, u”. akulwa: “wawa ni hjaŋ?” — “ni tsiŋji”. — “bita, wakala baa!” akula ndi, amba ygi: “u, u, u”. amukulja ygi: “wawa ni hjaŋ?” — “ni tsiŋki”. — “ukila, wakala baa”. akala, amba ygi: “u, u, u”. akulwa: “wawa ni hjaŋ?” — “ni tsiŋji”. tibo wamwiza: “ukila nitsitsə, kana ni tsiŋji”. aŋi kwotša kɛpembə amwikea ndini wa kɛpembə, akamika, aŋa baŋ mwaŋi bakabi. makikalagga, awa “u, u, u” kɛpembeni ndini. amukulja ygi: “ni hjaŋ, wa?” amwiza: “ni tsiŋki”. — “nimamana, ti tsiŋki. nimamana, ni undu noaŋ mwaŋi. waggawgi tənə, twoa mwaŋi. nakwa noa mwaŋi, naku wafŋ ubiŋa mwaŋi. nina nimwora, indi, aka kwia”. walabuku aŋša: “waka kundilikanza mawdu maku”. na indino walabuku aŋata, aŋša ygom ŋakə: “ygekulamla mwaŋi”.

wakomə, wokila kɔko tənə, watsamba kwatša, wɛtana: “walabukuu!”⁴⁰ oka, atika: “wuu!”⁴¹ natšoka, atšembətə, aŋi kuzi kwatša, amba: “nimwatə”. atšoka mituŋi, auggama nša, amba: “w”. natšoka, atšembətə: “nšau ŋaŋi ɛla nənə mizə munda u, itikotšwə n'andu nu nšama”.⁴² atšoka ygi, aŋša: “ee, nneŋa”. wətə muŋambu, akometa: “ndwə tšə nuatsima?” watsa: “ee, nneŋa ndwə tšə. tuŋə nšau. walabuku, nu, uku kwipə, naku ndinda, ygau nšama ɛla nšəlo”.⁴³

tšua zauggama, amwitea nšau: “ee, nneŋə, ygamaŋa mabə na mabŋ”. — “ee, oŋša, n'itšə”. aŋama, akwa nšama ygi, aŋa. oka ygi, akwa, aŋa. oka, akoma. nakə muŋambu aŋi kwipə. wabaluku aŋi, atumea kikonə hja nšau kwoko, ni kana akwata⁴⁴

up. He caught hold of the mother, she fell down. He started to cry, he understood that the mother had died. Then he went home, he came to make fire in the yard. They warmed themselves, the hare continued to say: "ii, ii, ii".³⁹ [The lion] asked him: "Why do you cry?" — "It is the smoke". — "Pass, that you may sit down here!" He sat down, began again: "ii, ii, ii". He asked him again: "Why do you cry?" — "It is the smoke". — "Get up and sit down here". He sat down, said again: "ii, ii, i". He was asked: "Why do you cry?" — "It is the smoke". Then he said to him: "Get up, that I may see if it is the smoke". He went to take a honey vessel, he put him in the honey vessel, covered it up and put it close to the fire. They had been sitting a while, when he heard "ii, i, ii" from the honey vessel. He asked him again: "What is the matter, you?" He said to him: "It is the smoke". — "I know, it is not the smoke. I have understood, it is because I have killed your mother. You cheated me long time ago, when we killed our mothers. And I, I killed my mother, but you, you went to hide your mother. It is I, who killed her. Well then, don't cry any more". The hare said: "Don't remind me of your deeds". And the hare was angry, he said in his heart: "I will revenge my mother".

He went to sleep, he arose early in the morning, ran far away, called: "Hare!" He came [back], answered: "*wuu*!"⁴¹ And he returned running, went yonder far off, said: "I will tell you". He returned quickly, stopped outside the hut and said: "Yes". And he returned running: "Your bull, the great one, you may eat him to-day, that he may not be taken by the people of the *nšama*".⁴² He returned again saying: "Yes, I heard". He called the lion, which was sleeping: "Did you hear those words?" He said: "Yes, I heard those words. Let us eat the bull. You, hare, you go and herd, and I, I will stop here and cook the good meat".

When the sun was standing erect he called him [going] on the road: "I am coming to know cold and hot". — "Yes, take this". He opened the mouth, another [piece of] meat was thrown to him. He ate, came back, got a piece again, ate. He came, slept. And he, the lion, went to tend. The hare went, fixed a piece of the skin of the bull at the arm, that he

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 — “ɔ́ɔ́ ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́?” — “ɔ́ɔ́, ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́”. — “ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́, ɔ́ɔ́
 ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́, ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́, ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́”.
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 ɔ́ɔ́, ɔ́”. ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́: “ɔ́ɔ́, ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́, ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́,
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 ɔ́ɔ́ ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́ɔ́.

may be able to take a hot stone. When the sun was standing upright, the lion came. He [the hare] called him: "Open the mouth!" He threw the meat, another piece was thrown to him and he was told: "Come here close [to me]!" When he came close, he took the hot stone, took with that arm which had the piece of skin of the bull, telling him: "Open the mouth very much, this [piece of] meat is large and very fat". It went to enter the mouth, burnt the entrails, passed the buttocks, fell to the ground. He fell down, died. The hare found: "I am not able to take him to the wilderness".⁴⁵ And in the evening a hyena came. The hare is in the hut, he heard: *ku, ku, ku, ku*⁴⁶, it was the hyena eating bones at the fence around the hut. The hare asked him: "Who is there?" — "It is I". — "It is the hyena?" — "Yes, it is I". — "Come and let us make friendship, the lion is sleeping, he has drunk". He came, was told: "Sit down there". The hare took a needle and pierced the tail of the hyena. The hyena said: "*kwi, kwi, kwi!*" The hare said: "Don't speak, that the lion may not awake". The hyena got frightened and kept silence. He returned, pierced that of the lion, took a string and sewed up the tails. The hyena said: "*wi, kwi, f*". He said to him: "*a*, don't make a row, that the lion may not hear. It is sleeping". When he had finished, he pierced the hyena at the back for pleasure only that he cried very much. The hare said: "Lion, get up! The hyena is making a great row". The hyena got frightened, ran [away] and dragged the lion [after him]. He ran. When they reached the hole, the tail broke. He went to sleep. And in the morning when he came out, he said: "Who is at the door?" He found that it was the lion; thinking that he is alive he returned, saying: "*n!*"⁴⁸ I will not go out, I"! Returned. He came to look again, saying: "Don't blink at me, I am not going out, I. It is better that I die here in the hole". He went to look many days. He saw a bone falling down, took the bone, ate [it], saying: "*atsi, atsi!* I was near dying of hunger here. *ka!*"⁴⁹ the lion is dead". Then he went out, began to eat the lion, became satisfied. Then he said: "I will go to look for the hare, where he is". He went, found that the hare had moved, had gone to another place, he couldn't make out where the hare had gone.

8. *wau wa nšuu na mbiti.*

ni nšuu, szawo, muuo wawotwa kundu kwosa. szasza: "nkuo, tikufi, tikufayo". szokula, szapi kuoko touo. kuboti kumo kza nšuu, kzapuwa ni kuto muuo, kzamenda kwomwuwa ni kufi. szua zuuguamoto, mabuka muszo wa mbiti. nšuu ulu muuo asza: "kuboti kz kzakuwa ni kzkwomwuwa ni kufi, nituela gaa kwuku. nuguasa, ggumwosa". mabuta kupaza.

kuboti kzamenda kuwukula gu kuwa mbiti. kuna ka mbiti kakutundu, kaku mwopazu zoundo, kukuluwa: "ni kzau?" kakuasza: "no manu". muuo kuaszo kutuni kuwa wuo ugu. kakuluwa: "ni kzau?" kuasza: "kutunde⁵⁰ kza nšuu gatuti ugululu!" kuwa: "pi ndi, ukuma gatuti na ukuka, ukukaleu nšu!" na kubi kuma muuo. nšuu zamba: "f, f, wi, wi!" na kulutu ka mbiti kamba: "ih, ih, ih!" kakuluwa: "ni kzau?" kuasza: "kutunde kza nšuu gatuti ugululu!" owa: "pi ndi, ukuma gatuti na noukuka". na kubi kuma muuo. nšuu zamba: "wi, wi, wi!" uguko nuko wutuneu: "ih, ih, ih!" akuluwa: "ni kzau?" asza: "kutunde kza nšuu gatuti ugululu!" owa: "pi ndi, ukuma gatuti!" api kuma muuo. akula, nauka, akukaundi. muuo mbiti, muono muszo, atuneu: "ih, ih, ih, ih". akuluwa: "ni kzau?" asza: "kutunde kza nšuu gatuti ugululu!" wowa: "pi, woma gatuti nokuka!" woapi kwumbuza ga zu. muh!⁵¹ atuna zu. kuna kumuula na kugu, twuli. na twuasumbu, asumbuzu twuna, akuatu, twuasuma kukwutuka, aszouka muszo. mauka kuza nšuu nukuzo. maza zoundo, zapula.

twuna twuasumbu na nšuu kuluapu maundudalo.⁵² kumuuo kumuu: "zee, nšuu muuasunduda kupaza, muofpi⁵³ mutuguke!" kula kugu nuko

8. The story of the elephants and the hyenas.

There were some elephants [they had no salt], they had been told there was salt at a place far off. They said: "Let us go there, that we may lick salt". They arose and went early in the morning. The wife of one of the elephants, because she was pregnant very much, continued to be troubled by the walking. When the sun stood erect, they arrived at the village of a hyena. The husband said: "This my wife is troubled by the walking, I will leave her here at your place. I will come to take her". They went further to lick salt.

The wife continued to stay there with the hyena. The child of the hyena was crying every day, it was asked: "What is the matter?" It said: "It is nothing". And in the evening it continued to cry again. It was asked: "What is the matter?" It said: "The foot of the elephant, a little I will borrow!" It was told: "Go then and bite a little and then come back and sit down!" And it went to bite very much. The elephant said: "*f, f, wi, wi!*" And the hyena's little girl said: "*ih, ih, ih!*" She was asked: "What is the matter?" She said: "The foot of the elephant, a little I may borrow!" She was told: "Go then that you may bite a little and then leave off!" And she went to bite very much. The elephant said: "*wi, wi, wi!*" And her mother, she also began: "*ih, ih, ih!*" She was asked: "What is the matter?" She said: "The foot of the elephant, a little I will borrow!" She was told: "Go then, that you may bite a little!" She went to bite very much. She became satisfied, came and sat down. Then the hyena, the owner of the village, began: "*ih, ih, ih, ih!*" He was asked: "What is the matter?" He said: "The foot of the elephant, a little I will borrow!" He was told: "Go then that you may bite a little, and then come back!" He went to begin at the stomach. *muh!*⁵¹ He tore a hole in the stomach. A child came out and another, two. And they ran, he ran a race with them, but didn't manage to catch them and returned to the village. They came to eat the elephant which had died. They ate and finished her.

The children ran along the road which the father and his friends had gone. One sang: "*æc, elephants, you have gone to lick salt, may you not arrive!*" The other, it is he, he said

kaſɪa: "ɹee, mwaŋa kaluma, akaſɪa: "kitendo
 kɪa n̄sɔu batiti ɸguluɓ! na mwaŋu akaluma,
 akaſɪa: "kitendo kɪa n̄sɔu batiti ɸguluɓ!" mɪakɔ
 akaluma, akaſɪa: "kitendo kɪa n̄sɔu batiti
 ɸguluɓ!" ɪpɔ akaluma, akaſɪa: "kitendo kɪa
 n̄sɔu batiti ɸguluɓ!" mɪpɪ, mɪpɪ, mamɛnda
 kwina, mabika bakubi baɓa ba n̄sɔu. ɪpɔ mɛɪa
 twanu, tukama n̄sɔu, aſɪa: "kwa kɪɪa⁵⁵,
 twɪpukɪpɪɪ!" mɛɪa ɪggi, masɛmba, na sɪana
 mɛɪa n̄sɔu: tu, tu, tu, tu⁵⁶, nasɪo sɪasɛmba.
 makɔmɪna n̄sɔu, makulwa: "mwaɪma ba?"
 masɪa: "mwaɪtu mwaɓekɪɓ ni ɪbiti; twaɪmɪla,
 twasɛmba, ɪbiti ɪɓa nɛnɔ ɪasɛmbaɪa naitu,
 ɪalɛa utukwata". n̄sɔu ɪaɪsɪa: "ɸgafɪ kwa ɪbiti,
 ɸgamukulɪa, kɪbɛti kɪakwa kana nimaɪa".

nwo ɪokɪa n̄sɔu. ɪbiti aɪa, akɪnka, abota
 wɪman. wɔtana: "ɹee, ɪbitiee!"⁵⁷ wɪa:
 "wɔɔɔɪ!" wakulwa: "tikɔmanɔ n̄sɪa, tikɪtɔ".
 — "ee, tikɔmanɔ mɪ!" ɪbiti akɪnka, akaſɪa:
 "ni nɪɪ, ukɪa, ɸgukunɔ!" n̄sɔu ɪkɪnka, aſɪokɪ
 wɪmɪn matukɪ. aɪate: "tikɔmanɔ!" — "ee,
 tikɔmanɔ!" ɔna n̄sɔu aſɪokɪ wɪmɪn. akaſɪokɪ
 ɪggi akwata ni n̄sɔu. akulwa: "mukɪ wakwa
 aɓba!" — "ɪdɪmanɪa, nɪ. kɪɪa, ɸgɪɪɓ".
 akulwa: "undɪba kɪaɪ?" — "ɸombɔ ɪkɪmɪ".
 — "ɪdikwanda". — "ɸombɔ mɪɔɸgɪɪɓ". —
 "ɪdikwanda". — "mwaɪtu na ɸombɔ ɪkɪmɪ". —
 "ɪdikwanda. mwaɪtu wu ɪbiti ni kɪaɪ?" ɪbiti
 aɪa mukɪ kɪa nɪɪmba: "walamɛɪ!" — "waw!"
 — "ɪnɪa, ukɪa! ni mukwata!" — "wakwatwaɪ,
 batɪ mɪdu". — "aka kɪasɪa! umɪla ni sɪana
 sɪakɪa, tikwatɔ ni n̄sɔu!" aɪmɪla. makulwa ni
 n̄sɔu: "ɪdikwanda ɸombe, mwaɪtu ɪdikwanda,
 kukwaɪ na mwaɪa, mwaɪndɪta?" ɪamɪa:
 "nɛnda mwaɪa nitwɪkɔ ɸgombo⁶¹ sɪakɪa". mɪpɪ
 kwa n̄sɔu, mawɪa⁶² ɪwa wa kɪaɪ mabɪndi
 ni mɪaɪo: ko, ko, ko. ɪatɪnda kɪa mabɪndi
 matukɪ onɔ, mɪaɪo mɛ (na) ɓɪnɪa ta kɪa.
 nwo sɪamunɪa kɪa mabɪndi kwa ɪaɪa n̄sɔu
 sɪakwatɔ kwa n̄sɔu.

"*zee*"⁵⁴, the child roared, saying: "The foot of the elephant, a little I will borrow!" And the girl roared, saying: "The foot of the elephant, a little I will borrow!" The mother roared, saying: "The foot of the elephant, a little I will borrow!" The father roared, saying: "The foot of the elephant, a little I will borrow!" They went, went further singing, arrived near the place where the elephants are. The father heard the children singing on the road, he said: "Keep silence, that we may listen!" They heard again, ran and the children heard the elephants: *tu, tu, tu, tu*, and they also, they ran. They met on the road, they asked: "Where do you come from?" They said: "Our mother has been devoured by the hyenas; we went out, we ran, the great hyena ran a race together with us, but couldn't catch us". The elephant said: "I will go to the hyena, I will ask him whether they have eaten my wife".

Then he came on the road. The hyena heard him coming, entered the hole. He called: "Hallo! hyena". He heard: "*wooo?*" He said: "Let us meet on the road, that we may fight!" — "Yes, let us meet then." The hyena came saying: "It is I, come, that I may hit you!" When the elephant approached, he returned quickly into the hole. He was told: "Let us meet!" — "Yes, let us meet!" [But] when he saw the elephant, he returned into the hole. When he returned again, he was caught by the elephant. He asked: "Where is my wife?" — "I don't know, I. Wait a little, I will pay you." He was asked: "What will you pay me?" — "Ten heads of cattle." — "I will not [accept]." — "Twenty heads of cattle." — "I don't want." — "The girl and ten heads of cattle." — "I don't care. The hyena's girl, what is that?" The hyena called his wife yonder in the hut: "Walamele!"⁵⁸ — "*wau!*"⁵⁹ — "*uuu*"⁶⁰, come, I am a captive!" — "If you are caught, I don't care!" — "Stop speaking so! Come out with your children, that we may be taken by the elephants!" She came out. They were asked by the elephant: "I don't want cattle, the girl I don't want, do you want to die or work?" He said to him: "I want work, may I be your slave."⁶¹ They went home to the elephants, were given⁶² the work of cleaving bones with the teeth every day, the teeth have strength like iron.

It is in this way they have learned to eat bones, because of the work they accepted from the elephant.

9. *wanu wa kasúni na nšəu.*

indi kasúni niko kosiə, kafi, kakɛka ndala nšiani za nšəu. indi kakiləkɛa matumbi. nwo kakɛfi nmanða ky ky kifakũni. indi nwo nšəu nnyugi sɛsɛləə baú nšũni, ikona ɪla ndala, sɛnanɛga zondə na ala matumbi moara onðə. indi sɛfi. indi nwo kala kasúni kanwa kula kaəndiə. koka, kəfca. ndala nyanɛgwə ni nšəu na sɛfi. indi kəzəba ubi na nšuma, kabikila nšəu. kaəndiə, kakómama na ygo, kakulwatí: "indú wəwə yguhi nu ndasa? wɪfi_naku?" — "mbikilɪ ɪta sɛ nšəu, imbanaygiə ndala ɪkwa". na kafi ygi, kakómama na mbiti, kakulwa: "indú wəwə yguhi nu ndasa? wɪfi_naku?" — "mbikila ɪta sɛ nšəu". nwo kasúni kasamba mwo, kabikilətə þuru wa nšəu. nwo kakulitə andi: "mumboncu nšəu, ikibita baú?" andi matəɛɛa kasúni: "nšəu ti ɪa, baɛa". indi nwo kakulala mwo kabikila, kafi bakúbi na nšəu. nwo kauluka, kálɪka nšəu mwa mɪfi, kálɪka ndini ibi. indi kanɛga isáni sɛondə, ɪla sɛ_nda. indi nšəu zabalúka, ɪkwa. na kasúni kanwa ibi za nšəu na kasɛka kwakə.

wanu mwaɛla.

10. *wanu wa ndu nu kanə.*

ndu na kanə nwo matsɛə, nmakufi kwina wafi kundu kwətəwa mɪfom. nwo, mɛfiwa kwə kwətəwa kalaləni n_andi nu mɪfom. mɛfo mo maɪ manini matəndaa kwona andi mə na mɛfo manəwə. no kuluyga. na ɛfiwa ndu mɛfo makə maɪ manini indi ala nu kanə, nwo, maɪ manəwə. nu kanə ɛa ndu: "ndumə mɛfo məwə ta a maku, titikaluygə n_andi ma kalaləni". nu n_du ɔtsa tsɛwəno⁶³ na uli, n'amutuma ta a makə.

9. The story of the little bird and the elephants.

A little bird went to build a nest at the path of the elephants. And he laid eggs. Then he went to look for food there in the wilderness. And many elephants came there on the path, caught sight of that nest, destroyed it perfectly that the eggs were all killed. Then they went. And that little bird came back from that place he had gone to. Coming he found that the nest was destructed by the elephants, and they had gone. Then he tied a sword to himself and [took] a club and followed the elephants. He went, he met a leopard, which asked him: "Why have you tied short and long to yourself? Where are you going?" — "I follow the war-party of the elephants, they have destroyed my nest". And he went further, met a hyena, which asked him: "Why have you tied short and long to yourself? Where are you going?" — "I follow the war-party of the elephants". Then the little bird ran very much, following the track of the elephants. And he asked some people: "Have you seen the elephants passing here?" The people told the little bird: "The elephants, aren't they yonder?" Then he hurried on very much, following. He went close to the elephants. Then he flew up, entered the anus of one elephant, entered the stomach. Then he destroyed all those entrails. Then the elephant fell down, died. And the little bird came out from the stomach of the elephant and returned home.

The story is finished.

10. The story of the *ndu* and the *kanə*.

The *ndu* and the *kanə*, it was they, they said they would go to dance at a place called Muthioni. And they, their quarter was called Kalalani by the people of Muthioni. Their eyes being small they didn't like to see people who have great eyes. They just expelled them. And the *ndu*, his eyes were small, but those of the *kanə* it is they, they were great. And the *kanə* said to the *ndu*: "Sew up my eyes, that they may be of the same size as those [of] yours, that we may not be expelled by the people of Kalalani". And the *ndu* took a needle⁶³ and a string and sewed up his eyes, that they became the same size as his own.

na ɣu nɔbo moʃisɔ mbɔ na maɣta, mɛbɔkɔ na
maʃkea mɔɔ ɛla ɣɣɔ ɣotano⁶⁴ na maʃi, ma-
kɣuanɣa: “waɣa ndu!” — “waɣa kanɔ!”

maʃi, maʃika waʃini na moɔa⁶⁵, mamɛnda
kutsuɣga. na nwo kanɔ watimɔ kwalwa ni
mɛʃo na anɛtsɣa kurma, atwika ta ɣɣuɣ. nokuɣ
wakɔ waɣ wa kwita ndu na wu, amulɛlayɣɣɔ
ɛla ndi. na nwo wɛtɔ ndu, aʃsɣa: “ɛɣɔ,
wɔlehili, ɣe, ɣe, ɣɣa, ɣɣa! ɣakɔ maʃsonʃo, wa-
kondo. ɣa, ɣɣaɣ, wɔɔɛ ɔa. wa-kondo? ɣe,
ɣɣaɣ, wɔɔɛ ɔa, wa-kondo. nwo-ndumua, wa-
kondo, ɣa!” na nwo ndu, ɛʃiwa nwatuletɔ
na waʃi watɣwa, maʃi baɣ utɛ namulɛ-
layɣɣa na maʃiɔka kutsuɣga. na waʃi wonɔ
wanɛna: “ɛla ɣɣuɣ ɣakɣa, tɛnda ukɣɣ wuu
wa kalulɔm!” na kanɔ atineɔ, matina kutsuɣga.
indi akɣɣa, ɛʃindeu kukuɣa, kana watsɣa ɛla
muɔoku wumalɔ. ɛla ndi tsɣalɛla na mɛʃo
makumukea⁶⁶ baɣ waʃini. nwo, wɛʃiwa waʃi
waɣ wotuku, kuɣ na mɛɛɣ. n andu na muʃɔni
mɔna u, maluɣɣa makikwa ɛsuɣga ɛla tsɣu
mwaki. na ndu ɛʃea, akɣɣɔ kukuɣa, alika
imim, atwika mundu wa maɣma. nake kanɔ
atɣɣa, akwɣta muti, atwika mundu wa matɣ.
— nɛla mɔnaɔ ndu ɣatsɛmba-tsɛmba,
ɣkɣuɣɣama ɣɛʃiwa ɣkɣmandɛtsɣa kanɔ, baɣ
ɔa.⁷⁰ na kanɔ nakɔ ɛla wambaa utuku kuɣ
matim, ɛʃiwa, akikuluɣ ndu baɣa wabike.

wolotu nakwa ndilɔtɔ!

11. wɔnu wa nduti na ndiɣɣu.

nduti na ndiɣɣu nimo maʃsɣɔ, nime-
kwɛnda kuʃi utwa, makataɔ ɣombɔ.⁷¹ na
maʃsɣa manɛna: “im ni kuʃi, timandiwɔ lu
wa kuʃi nwo”. na timo mamandiwɔ lu na
maʃsɣa: “kɣokɣ ni kuʃi”. maɣa, mamama. kwakɣa
moʃsa mɣɣo. maɣa-ndi baɣ ɣomɔ. na ndiɣɣu
ɔa miɣa: “nɛɣɣo ubɣu ɛla wakwa wa ndo!”

And now they took red earth and fat and greased themselves and put on all their ornaments⁶⁴ and they went, greeting another: "waxa, ndu!" — "waxa, kanə!"

They went, they reached the dance and ranging⁶⁵ they continued to dance. And then the kanə began to feel pain in the eyes, and he sang so that he became like a *ɣɣu*⁶⁶, but his song consisted in calling cunningly the ndu that he may untie those strings. And he called the ndu, saying: "ɛɛw, wolebibi, ɛe⁶⁷, ɛe, ɛɛa, ɛɛa! He has put on straps decorated with cowries. Wa-kondo. ɛa, ɛɛaɛ, where are you standing in the dance. Wa-kondo? ɛe, ɛɛaɛ, where are you standing, Wa-kondo. You, tear it up, Wa-kondo, ɛa!" And the ndu was dancing, and when a pause was made in the dance, they went aside and he unfastened him and they returned to dance. And the whole dance⁶⁸ said: "That *ɣɣu* who sang, we want that song from Kalalani!" And the kanə began again [to sing], they continued to dance. Then he stopped, drawing his breath, in order that his beautiful voice might come out. Those strings gave way and the eyes became visible to the dancing people.⁶⁹ And the dance was in the night, there is the moon. And when the people of Muthioni saw this, they drove them away, throwing fire-brands after them. And the ndu finding that that he was near getting caught, entered a hole, became a man of the holes. And he the kanə caught hold of and climbed a tree, became a man of the trees. — And whenever you see the ndu incessantly running, stopping and standing upright, he is looking for the kanə where he is. And the kanə, he who usually calls from the trees at night, he is asking the ndu where he went.

May you dream and I, may I not dream [at all]!

11. The tale of the black ants (*nduti* and *ndiygu*).

nduti and *ndiygu*, it is they, they said they want to go to the Galla-country, that they may, rob cattle.⁷¹ And they deliberated saying: "To-morrow we go, let us look for food to take with us on the road". And then they sought food and said: "To-morrow it is [time] to go". They ate, went to sleep. At day-break they took their burdens and put them down on the "thome". And the *ndiygu* said to his wife: "Give me my sword and scabbard!"

amwætə. na ṽḍyḡu oṽsa, uḡoḃa. indi uḡu
 uləa kuluma. apundeə muno, atilika kitimba.
 uḡu wabaluka ṽḍi, ṽkwa. nəkə ṽḍuti afəkə
 muno atulika ukambu, nṽkə ṽkwa. ɹla ɹta
 tṽo tṽabika baṽ.

12. kabaluku na ṽbiti.

kabaluku ṽḍəkə u: aenda na munzambu.
 munzambu oḡ ṽḡamu, oḡ yḡondi. amwəta kaba-
 luku: “mutioḃṽ⁷³, kua ṽḡama ɹ, twəndə,
 tukakomana baṽu”. u-akua, aenda, akomana
 na ṽbiti, ḡamwa: “u! nḡku ṽḍwila ṽḡama!”
 — “ti sṽḡkwa, ni sṽ mutiətumo”. ṽbiti aḃi.
 na tiḃo ḡaəndə, akomana na ṽbiti ɹḡḡi, wəwə:
 “ṽḍwila ṽḡama!” amwa: “uḡu, tu, yḡau-
 twilə”. tiḃo maəndə, maḃiku baḡa bə ɹḡu,
 nəwə, ṽḡasa muno. ṽbiti əwa ni kabaluku:
 “kwaṽa ɹḡa ɹ, ḡkantumbə!” wakwətə ɹu
 ɹḡa. kabaluku aḃi. akwaṽa, əkala bu matuku
 ikumi, akəa uləkṽu. tiḃo wəṽsə kuka ṽbiti
 ɹḡḡi. ḡamwa: “mudu umosətə u? ukwətə kɹ?”
 — “nucəwə ni kabaluku, niḡḡwətə ɹḡa ɹ,
 akandumbə”. wəwə ni ṽbiti ɹḡḡi: “asi! kaba-
 luku akutaḃisṽḡə ṽḍəṽo sṽ uḃuḡu. ləkṽu
 nḡṽka, tu”. aləkṽa, tiḃo maəndə kuabaku
 maḃindi kuḡosmi.

13. kabaluku na ṽḡamu.

ṽḡamu nisṽo sṽḡsə. sṽḡḃwa ni ḃano na
 indinoḡ sṽkomana wəwə, sṽkulanḡatə: “mudu
 sṽna ḡəṽ twmṽwə manṽi ba?” ṽḡḡ ḡakulwa:
 “nuḡ mukṽ, nuambə usṽḡu təwə kuḃḃonḡə
 ba, twmṽwə manṽi ba?” utabisṽḡə sṽonḡə: “tuti
 kṽaḃi”. sṽatia kṽaḃi, sṽasṽu: “tukakomana aḃkə
 ba, mudu ukwətə ṽḡ ɹu ḡəkə”. na sṽaḃi,
 sṽatinda mṽḡnḡə əḡi, sṽakomana mṽḡḡə ulu
 wa kəḡi. sṽoka, mudu ukwətə ṽḡ na ɹḃoka.

She brought him. And he took it and bound it around him. But the sword refused to sit properly. He pulled tight very much, the hinder-part broke. The sword fell down, he died. And he, the *nduti* laughed so much that he broke the lower jaw, and he died also. That war-party of theirs didn't reach further.⁷²

12. The hare and the hyena.

The hare, didn't he do so: He went with the lion. The lion killed an animal, a hartebeest. He called the hare: "*mutigbu*⁷³, carry this meat, let us go, let us meet yonder!" And he [the hare] went carrying, met a hyena, which said to him: "Oh, you! Cut off a little piece of meat for me!" — "It isn't mine, it belongs to *mutigtumo*."⁷³ The hyena went. Then he went further, met another hyena, which said to him: "Cut the meat for me!" He said: "Come, let us go, I will cut for you". Then they went, arrived where there is a stone, large and very high. The hare told the hyena: "Catch hold of this stone, that it may not fall upon you!" He took hold of the stone. The hare went away. He [the hyena] continued to hold the stone, standing there ten nights, because he was afraid to let it fall. Then another hyena arrived, said to him: "Why are you so thin? what are you carrying?" — "I have been told by the hare that I should grasp this stone, that it may not fall." The other hyena said to him: "Rubbish! The hare has told you words of lie. Let loose, come and let us go!" He let loose, then they went to gather bones yonder at the river.

13. Hare and animals watching the water.

It was in the dry season and the animals met on the plain asking one another: "The sun is shining [very hot], where shall we drink water?" They asked the elephant: "You are old, you began to be born long ago before us all, where shall we drink water?" He told them all: "Let us fix a point of time". They fixed a point of time, saying: "The day after to-morrow we will meet here, everyone may take his digging-stick with him". And they went, stayed at home two days and met on the second. They returned, everybody carrying a digging-stick and an axe. And

na indī ɹɛkɛlɛ baa utɛ, ɬɛ ɬapɪpɪɹu. na n̄sɔn ɔkɪlɛ. amɛu: "ɪɹwɔndɔ ɬaa, utɛn̄sɛ kɪpɪmɛ, ɹɔdakanɹwɛ man̄sɪ baa". ɹɪbuku aɹsɪa: "nɪɹɔ, mɪmɛuɛɛ, nɪndu ɹɔɛ na ɹɔɛ na ɹɔkɛ". sɹamwɛu: "ɹɔdakanɹwɛ man̄sɪ baa". tɪbɔ wamɛɹɔ: "ɬaa indū". na indūno tɪbɔ sɹɔsɔ, sɹamunda kɪm̄sɛ na sɹɛɛn̄sɛ ɹɔɔɛn̄ɛn̄ɛ na sɹatɛmɛ mɛp̄an̄sɪ, sɹɪa kɪpɪm̄ɪ.⁷⁵ ɹɪbuku ɛwɛ: "ɹɔdakanɹwɛ man̄sɪ, ɹɹkɛ!" n̄kɛ aɹsɪ-ɹgɛa: "nɪ (na) man̄sɪ m̄kɛwɛ m̄sɛɔ, a m̄ɛɹɹu nɪ maulwɛkɛ". na indū ɹɪbuku ɛɹɹkɛ.

mɔmbaɹa, sɹakulɛn̄a: "ukɹɹwɛ baa nɪ, atɛɛ kɪpɪmɛ, ɹɪbuku ɹɔdakanɹwɛ man̄sɪ?" ɹgɔndɪ ɹasɹa: "nɪɹɔ". ɹakulɛwɛ n'ɹgɹɪ: "ɔkɛ, ɪɹm̄wɛkɛtɛ?" aɹsɪa: "nɪm̄kɛlɪa na ɹɔɹgɹu na ɹgɹm̄tɔn̄ɹɛlɛlɛ ɹb̄ɹɹɪ na ɹɹɹ m̄wɔkɛ, m̄ɹm̄wɛpɛ baa ɹb̄ɹɹɪ, ɹɔn̄ɹɛlɛlɛɔ". na ɹɹam̄u sɹɹɹɹ, ɹgɔndɪ atɹwɛ ɹɹ. na ɹɪbuku aɹ kɹɔsɹ ɹkɹ, aɹɹ ɹm̄andɛ ukɹɹ wɛ n̄sukɹ. ɔna m̄ɹtɹ, n̄aɹɹ, atɹwɛ, n̄okɹ ɹm̄wɛ atɹwɛ m̄sɹɔ kɹɛkɛ. n̄aɹɹ akɹɹ ɹkɹɹ ɹtɛ ɔkɹ. n̄ɔsɛ, atɹlɛ ɹgɹm̄kɛ sɹa ɹkɹɹ ɹsɹ na indū aɹɹ, ɛpɛɹ ɹgɔndɪ ɛkɛlɛ m̄wɔnɹ. am̄m̄sɹa: "wɹa, ɹgɔndɪ!" ɹgɔndɪ asɹsɹa, ɹam̄m̄sɹa: "wɹa ɹɪbuku!" — "wɹkɛtɛ?" — "nɹtɹwɛ kɪpɪmɛ". am̄ukɹɹa: "kɹkɛtɛ kɹpɪmɹ?" am̄wɛa: "n̄ɹndu wɹkɹ, ɹɔdakanɹwɛ man̄sɪ baa". na indū ɹɪbuku am̄wɛa: "ɹɔɹm̄ɹɹɛ aɹɹ nɪ maulwɛkɛ, nɪ man̄sɪ m̄kɛwɛ m̄sɛɔ". ɔsɛ usɛkɹ, ɛkɛɛ ɹgɹm̄kɔnɹ, am̄ɹɹɹa, am̄ba: "asɹ, asɹ, aaah! n̄an̄ɹwɛ a man̄sɪ nɹkɹatɹwɛ nɹ, ɹɔɹb̄alɹkɛ nɹkɹɔ? m̄wɛ m̄ɹɔ!" ɹgɔndɪ am̄wɛa: "n̄ɹgɹa, n̄s̄m̄ɔ aɹɹ, m̄ɛɹɹɹa m̄ɹɔ n̄". am̄wɛa: "n̄ɹkɹɔ, n̄s̄m̄ɔ!" ɹgɔndɪ ɹɔkɛ. ɹɪbuku ɔsɛ usɛkɹ, atɹlɛ, am̄wɛa: "s̄am̄, n̄a. ɹɔɹn̄ɹsɛɛ man̄sɪ m̄ap̄ɹkɹ". ɹgɔndɪ am̄ɹɹɹa, am̄wɛa: "n̄ɹgɹa, n̄ɹɹwɛ, n̄okɹɹwɛ a m̄ɹtɹ man̄sɪ". am̄wɛa: "ɹɔɹkɹɛndɛ a m̄ɛɹɹu m̄ap̄ɹkɹ!" na indūno ɹɪbuku aɹsɹa: "n̄ɹgɹɹɹ". ɛwɛ nɪ ɹgɔndɪ: "n̄ɹgɹa indū, ɹgɹm̄ɔ!"

they sat down there at the side, there is a cool, green place. And the elephant arose saying to them: "You all here, that one who does not dig the well⁷⁴, he may not drink water here". The hare said: "It is me [you are aiming at], you hate me because I haven't (brought) a digging-stick and an axe". They said to him: "You may not drink water here". Then he said to them: "Never mind that". And then they continued to dig, and they dug a large well and they cut thorny branches placing them around the well.⁷⁵ The hare was told: "You are not allowed to drink, go home!" And he, he answered: "I have my own good water, that of yours is muddy". And then the hare went home.

They gathered together asking one another: "Who is going to be left here guarding the well for us that the hare may not drink water?" The hartebeest said: "It is I". He was asked by the others: "If he comes, what are you going to do with him?" He said: "I will scratch him with the hoof and gore him with the horn and to-morrow when you come, you will find him here on the horn, pierced". And the animals went leaving the hartebeest there. And the hare went taking some calabashes, he went to seek honey. He saw bee-hives, went, took out honey, and some of the honey he carried home to his village. And he went taking calabashes which hadn't any honey [empty]. And he cut stopples to these calabashes and then he went, finding that the hartebeest was sitting on a tree which had toppled over. He greeted him: "*waza*, hartebeest!" The hartebeest looked, returned his bow: "*waza*, hare!" — "What are you doing?" — "I am guarding the well". He asked him: "What is the matter with the well?" He said to him: "It is on your account that you may not drink water here". Then the hare told him: "I don't drink that water, it is muddy, I have my own fine water". He took a grass-stalk, putting it through the stoppel, he licked saying: "Oh, oh, aaah! When I drink this water, who may catch hold of me⁷⁶ that I may not fall down and die? It is sweet!" The hartebeest said to him: "Give me, that I may taste that which is so sweet". He said: "Come that you may taste!" The hartebeest came. The hare took the grass-stalk, dipped it saying to him: "Try, here it is. I don't use to drink bad water". The hartebeest licked, saying: "Give me that I may drink, then you may drink this water of ours". He said to him: "I don't care for that bad water of yours!" Then he

amw̄a: "ax⁷⁷, makwa manzusawa ni mundu, obetwa". ȳgondi amw̄a: "mbobandi, w-nayga, mnywa!" awa: "kaka baa kitini ndi". akala kitini. ooba, oba ȳgondi. n-aym̄a ȳgwa, atabea ikū, sz̄ausua. na mbuku apamba, n-osa ȳgwa, anuka. ȳgondi z̄ca mbuku: "munyanzawa mbuku, pasya!" mbuku amw̄a: "pauwa ni mansi a m̄enyu!" anuka.

nyamu sz̄oka sz̄ond̄a, sz̄oka, sz̄apea ȳgondi ni mbob̄a. zakulwa: "wobwa n-a?" asya: "ax! ni uli w- baa kitini". apauwa⁷⁸ ni nyamu isu ȳgi. sz̄anzawa mansi, sz̄anuka, sz̄atia ȳgo, sz̄amw̄a: "twea k̄fima!" zam̄ca: "anda, na mukoka, mumb̄f̄a baa im̄".

ȳgo yatwa ȳ z̄oka. akoma. kwakya. na mbuku k̄oko z̄oka na ikū, z̄keto uki ȳgu-uk̄om̄ sz̄a ikū. z̄okakala mw̄oni oka usza ȳgo: "waza, ȳgo!" ȳgo z̄asisya. z̄apea ni mbuku, z̄ausu mbuku: "waza mbuku. wama ba?" amw̄a: "naua utaba mansi". — "wama utaba na ku?" — "na ku, k̄fima ni k̄akwa, nabukw̄a". — "nayga, n̄sam̄!" amw̄a: "kosam̄, n-a". osa usaki, atola tuni ȳgum̄komi. ȳgwasama, asya: "ndiaawa masob̄eto u". mbuku osa ikū, asya: "n-ub̄o, ndi, munyanzawa, nygw̄inuka". ȳgwamw̄a: "nayga, n̄sam̄ ȳgi". amw̄a: "a?" — "w- munyanzawa, nayga, n̄sam̄ ȳgi!" mbuku amw̄a: "a!⁷⁹ mansi makwa manzusawa ni mundu, a mw̄ob̄a". ȳgwamw̄a: "ukombob̄a noina⁸⁰ mnywa". — "anda baa kitini ȳgwob̄a na ȳgum̄ayga, mnywa". ȳgo ar kitini, akala ndi. mbuku osa uli, oba ȳgo. naym̄a ȳgwa, atab̄a mansi, ikū sz̄ausua. napamba n'osa ikū, anuka.

nyamu sz̄oka, sz̄oka, sz̄apea ȳgo obetwa kitini. akulwa: "wobwa ni?" — "ax, ndi

said: "I am going". The hartebeest said: "Give me then, that I may drink!" He said: "Only a person who is tied up is able to drink my water". The hartebeest said: "Well, tie me up and then give me, that I may drink!" He was told: "Sit down here at the tree!" He sat down at the tree. He tied, tied the hartebeest. And he took off his clothes and fetched [water] in the calabashes, they filled. And the hare took a bathe, took his clothes and went home. The hartebeest said to the hare: "Friend hare, let me loose!" The hare said: "That water of yours may loose you!" He went home.

All the animals came, came to find that the hartebeest was tied up. They asked him: "Who has tied you?" He said: "Oh, there was a string on the tree". The other animals let him loose, they drank water and went home, leaving the leopard, saying to him: "Keep watch over the well for us!" He said to them: "Go, and when you come back to-morrow, you will find me here".

The leopard was left there alone. He fell asleep. It was getting light. And in the morning the hare came with calabashes, he had poured honey in the stopples of the calabashes. He came, sat down on the fallen tree, greeting the leopard: "*waga*, leopard!" The leopard looked, found that it was the hare, greeted him: "*waga*, hare! Where do you come from?" He said to him: "I have been fetching water". — "Where have you been fetching water?" — "Yonder in my well, I have dug it with my hands". — "Give me, that I may taste!" He said to him: "Take and taste! Here it is". He took the grass-stalk, dipped it a little into the stopple. The leopard tasted, saying: "I haven't tasted so good [water] as this". The hare took the calabashes, saying: "Good-bye then, friend. I go home". The leopard said to him: "Give me, that I may taste again!" He said: "No". — "You are my friend, give me, give me, that I may taste again!" The hare said to him: "*ag!* Only a person who is tied up may drink of this water of mine". The leopard said: "Come and tie me up: and then give me to drink!" — "Go to that tree that I may tie you, and then I will give you, that you may drink". The leopard went to the tree, sat down. The hare took a string and tied the leopard. And he took off his clothes, fetched water in the calabashes which he filled. And he bathed, took the calabashes and went home.

The animals came, came to find that the leopard was tied up to the tree. They asked him: "Who has tied you?" — "Oh,

mundu unamboŋa, ni kɛti kɛ na ndi“. *afauwa,*
nisizanzu manši. sizɔa munzambu: “*nwo, utwea*
kɛfɛma!“ *munzambu akala bu utɔ wa kɛ-*
fɛma. ãni kwakɛzu, mbuku oka, akweto iku.
akalila nwo, asisa munzambu. munzambu
asisa, aŋɛa ni mbuku, akulwa: “*wauma*
ŋa?“ — “*nauma utɔŋa manši*“. — “*wauma*
utɔŋa na ku?“ — “*naku, nabukwɛɔ kɛfɛma*“.
amwɛa: “*maŋɛa?*“ — “*ti a ŋau ikumu*“. —
“kwanza, nisizɔ!” — “*uka, usizɔ ind!*“
munzambu oka, asisa, mbuku osa usɛki, a
munzambu: “*aka! yguɔ usãmo!*“ *osa iki*
yguɔkõni. munzambu asama, amba: “*auu!*
ndiawwa maswobɛɔ u!“ *amwɛa:* “*ni-*
nɛusuu nwo usãmo u. aka, nosɔ iku, n-
ãndɔ“. *munzambu amwɛa:* “*aadh, munz-*
ũzau mbuku, ndiũɔ, nšãmo ygu!“ — “*ã!*
manši makwa manzũsɛwa ni mundu w
nwoŋɔ“. *amukulɛa:* “*wamboŋa nũɔ manši*
nũzɔ, mbɛnɔ?“ — “*ee*“. — “*wɛwɛgga,*
kikú kɛŋa?“ *mbuku osa kikú, akĩnuu,*
amwɛa: “*ti kɛ! nduũɔ, kɛzuseɔ? wamũna kɛ,*
ndũkũwɛgga kɛ kɛygi“. *amwɛa:* “*ukɔmbɔɔ*
ndi, ni ukũwɛgga!“ *amwɛa:* “*akala ndi,*
yguwɔɔ, na wabɛna yguŋasɛa“. — “*umboŋe*
ŋau kɛtũ!“ *munzambu aŋi, akala ndi kɛtũ*
na mbuku osa uli, ŋɛa munzambu. osa ikú,
aŋi utɔŋa manši. iku sizũsua, aũ utɔ.
afambu, osa ikú, ánuka.

nĩãmu sizoka, sizɛŋɛa munzambu w nwoŋɔ.
sizãmukulɛa: “*wobwɔ nu?*“ — “*nobwɔ ni*
kɛti, kɛ ndi“. — “*kɛfɛma kɛ kũnɔku mundu?*“⁸¹
 — “*ũɔ, kũnɔka mundu, ni kɛti kɛ, kɛ ndi*“.
tĩɔ nšũũ zewɔ ni nĩãmu: “— — — — —

Now the elephant, the wisest of all the animals, is left as warden of the well, but in spite of his strength and his cun-

nobody tied me, but the tree has strings". They loosed him and drank water. Then they said to the lion: "Now it is your turn to keep watch for us over the well". The lion sat down at the edge of the waterhole. The next morning when it was getting light the hare came, carrying calabashes. He sat down on the fallen tree, greeting the lion. The lion looked at him, finding that it was the hare he asked: "Where do you come from?" — "I have been fetching water". — "Where have you fetched it?" — "Yonder in that direction. I have dug a waterhole with my hands". He said to him: "Where is the water?" — "It is here in the calabashes". — "Show me, that I may see!" — "Well, come and look!" The lion looked, the hare took a grass-stalk, saying to the lion: "Don't! I will give you, that you may taste!" He took out some honey from the stopple. The lion tasted and said: "aww! I never tasted so good water." He said to him: "I am in the habit of drinking water of such a taste. Keep away that I may take the calabashes and go". The lion said to him: "aauh, my friend hare, give me to taste again!" — "ag! Only a man who is tied up is able to drink of my water". He asked him: "If I let you bind me, will you give me to drink so much as I like?" — "Yes". — "Give me, where is the calabash?" — The hare took the calabash, pulled out the stopple, saying: "Here it is! Don't you see that it is filled? When you have finished this one, I will give you the other". The lion said to him: "Well, come and bind me and then give me!" He said: "Sit down that I may bind you, and when you have got enough I will loose you". — "Tie me here at the tree!" The lion went, sat down at the tree and the hare took a string and tied the lion. Then he took the calabashes, went fetching water, filled the calabashes, put them aside, took a bathe, took the calabashes and went home.

The animals came, found that the lion is tied up. They asked him: "Who has tied you?" — "I was tied by the tree which has strings". — "And nobody has been here at the waterhole?" — "No, nobody else has been here, it is that tree, which has strings". Then the animals told the elephant: "— — — — —"

ning he shares the same fate as the others, hence the meeting between him and the hare may be omitted here.

And all the animals got tied up, except the tortoise. And the tortoise said: "I am going to catch that one who is in the habit of binding people!" Then she went into the water and went to sleep there. When it was getting light she heard, she was sitting in the water: "*kuggulu, kuggulu*".⁸² She hid herself. The hare came, looked around, found there was nobody. He said: "u! I have bound you all, didn't I tell you that I should drink water?" He fetched water, put down the calabashes, took off the clothes and went into the water to take a bathe. He had gone down into the water, he was standing up-right; then the tortoise caught hold of his leg and caught hold of the other. He said: "You have got hold of the root of a tree!" He was told: "Call for help, that you may find those that you are calling!" Then he dipped the tail into the water saying to the tortoise: "Seize, here are the legs. Let that loose, it is roots!" When the tortoise refused to let him loose he said: "If you don't let me go, I will beat you with my fists!" He hit him so⁸³ with both hands. The tortoise seized hold of both the arms: "*usi, usi, usisi; kwi, kwi*!" The tortoise said to him: "Don't make such a noise!"

Then the animals came and the tortoise drew up the hare in the open air, and they seized him and bound him with banana-bast. The hare said to them: "While you are drinking, let me loose yonder in the sun that I may dry, and then you may kill me when I have got warm and dried in the sun". They placed the hare in the sun, drank water and came back. Then the hare bit the strings and pulled the strings, those strings of the arm. [until] they gave away. He pulled the strings, those of the legs, they gave away. He got up, ran away. They said: "Catch the hare, he is going!" The animals ran after him saying: "Catch the hare, there he is, catch the hare, there he is!" He ran away, disappeared, went to climb the top of a hill. He said to the animals: "Didn't I tell you, I would continue to drink water there in the well!" And the animals said to him: "It isn't possible to fight with the hare, let us make friendship!" And the hare continued to drink water in the well.

14. *wanu wa mbuku na mbiti.*

mbuku nizo *ratuma* ndo na *mbiti* na *maka* *kurija* *gamwa*. na *mbiti* *afi* *usi-*
mu. *afi* *usi* *ma*, *mbuku* *osa* *kabu*, *atila* *yga*
indo *sza* *mbiti* *siondo* *isi* *pa*. na *afi* *n* *si-*
ini, *afi*, *akeu* *isi* *pa* *waliku* *wa* *n* *si* *na*
indi *akala*. *mbiti* *zama* *n* *si* *m* *mu*, *zoka*
jom, *zawa* *n* *mbuku*: “*ukila* *tui* *ukono*
gala *indo* *s* *aku* *pa* *le*!” na *ma* *fi*, *ma-*
peu *isi* *pa* *ma* *le*. *t* *ho* *wa* *si* *za*: “*tukwata*,
tuku. *indo* *s* *z* *ki* *ata* *i*, *z* *ka* *u* *pa* *le* *le* *na* *ndi*?”
ma *kwata* *kisi* *pa*: “*tukue* *kisi* *pa*, *nd* *aka*
kufi. *nd* *ukwata* *mu* *no*! *u*!” *u* *nd* *uku* *s* *za*!”
ma *ku* *s* *za*. *kisi* *pa* *k* *at* *il* *ika*. *a* *wa*: “*u* *li*-
ambe *aku* *za* *ta* *wa* *tuku* *s* *za* *mu* *no*.
wa *a* *ma* *na* *k* *at* *il* *ika*, *k* *u* *fi* *na* *ndi*. *indi*
uka, *t* *u* *s* *z* *za* *u* *u* *y* *gi* *m* *be*!” *ma* *fi*, *ma-*
peu *kisi* *pa* *k* *y* *gi*, *na* *k* *z* *o* *ma* *ku* *s* *za*, *k* *u*-
til *ika*. *a* *wa*: “*indo* *i* *s* *z* *ki* *ata*? *o* *t* *wa*-
ku *s* *za*, *k* *at* *il* *ika*”. *m* *a* *m* *u* *na* *u* *ku* *s* *za* *isi* *pa*
s *z* *o* *nd* *o*, *p* *z* *uh*!

na *mbuku* *afama*, *atua* *bandu* *gaka* na
ndo *zaka* na *mbiti* *z* *al* *wa* *k* *u* *k* *wa*. *m* *z* *u* *nd* *o*
z *o* *nd* *o* *a* *k* *a* *fi* *mbiti*: “*uka* *tui* *k* *w* *a* *k* *w* *a*, *y* *g* *u*-
k *w* *a* *p* *e* *s* *z* *o*!” *ma* *fi* *k* *w* *a* *k* *o*, *mbiti* *a* *k* *a* *n* *w* *e* *w* *a* *n* *z* *a*,
a *k* *a* *n* *z* *w* *a*. *s* *6* *a* *n* *z* *w* *a*, *ma* *fi* *k* *u* *n* *d* *u* *k* *y* *g* *i* *u* *t* *a*-
m *b* *u* *k* *a*. *a* *k* *a* *s* *z* *o* *k* *a* *mbiti* *a* *k* *o* *k* *a* *m* *u* *n* *d* *i* *u* *y* *g* *i*,
a *k* *u* *p* *e* *s* *z* *a* *mbiti* *n* *z* *a*. *z* *a* *s* *a* *u* *k* *u* *l* *z* *a* *m* *b* *u* *k* *u*:
“*indo* *i* *s* *z* *i* *it* *ulo* *s* *z* *a* *isi* *pa* *w* *a* *m* *s* *z* *o* *g* *u*?” —
“*n*! *t* *i* *s* *z* *a* *k* *w* *a*, *n* *a* *t* *a* *b* *i *o* *n* *a* *k* *u* *na* *n* *a* *k* *u*”.
mbiti *a* *m* *a* *n* *z* *a*, *indo* *n* *s* *z* *a* *k* *o*, *m* *o* *a* *nd* *o* *na*
mbuku, *a* *l* *u* *y* *g* *i* *w* *a* *n* *mbiti*, *a* *k* *w* *a*, *mbiti* *o* *s* *u*
indo *s* *z* *a* *k* *o*.*

wanu utwanu.

14. The story of the hare and the hyena.

The hare, it is he, he made friendship with the hyena, and they continued to tend their cattle together. And the hyena went hunting. When she had gone, the hare took a knife and cut off the tails of all the cattle of the hyena. And he went out on the road and put the tails in a crack in the road and then he sat down. When the hyena came back from the hunt and reached the *ƒomə*, the hare said to her: "Come and let us have a look where your cattle have disappeared!" And they went to the place where the tails were "growing". And he [the hare] said: "Let us pull! What is the matter with these cattle, they are disappearing in the ground!?" They caught hold of a tail. "Let us pull the tail, that he may not go in further. Seize hard! *u!*⁸⁴, pull hard!" They drew, the tail broke. He said: "Didn't I tell you long ago that we must pull very hard, but you didn't care and now he broke and went down into the ground. Well, come along and let us draw out the others further away!" They went and found another tail, and they pulled it [until] it broke. The hare said: "What is the matter with these cattle? Just when we are pulling, the tail will break". They pulled all the tails and they broke all, *puh!*⁸⁵

And the hare moved and lived at another place, but his friendship with the hyena didn't die. Every day he said to the hyena: "Come to my place that I may give you food!" They went to his place, and the hyena was given milk to drink. When they had drunk they went out for a walk. Another day the hyena comes again and he gives her milk. She asked him: "Where have you got these cattle of yours with the tails broken?" — "*u!* They belong to me, I have robbed them at that and that place!" Now the hyena understood that it was her cattle, and she killed the friendship with the hare, expelled him and he ran away. And the hyena took her cattle back.

Is not the story long enough now?

15. *wanu wa munzambu na yguku.*

munzambu nwo wosio, watiwo kɔɔfi na yguku kɔɔ ukita, nundu wa munzambu wɔenda musɔ wa yguku nakɔ yguku alwu. mawɔ kɔɔfi, makómama, munzambu na atumia ikúmi nwo yguku na atumia ikúmi. mæfalu ndi mambelɔɔ ikúmi. na makómama, munzambu aralumia "u, u, u", nwo yguku ɔsɔ: "ku-ku, kuú! musɔ u ni wakwa tu!"⁸⁷ "atumia matata umatayɔ": akwa naɔ!" malwa, sɔtiwo kɔɔfi. kɔɔbika sɔkómama, sɔmbelɔɔ mɔna. indi sɔkwatana ku, sɔkita. yguku ɔbimɔ munzambu na mbwa, wawmwa mu, ɔatabɔɔ atumia: "osar maa asu!" sɔkita ygi. munzambu wawmwa itáma. atumia mækwa ni yguku: "osar!" munzambu wæpwa wakilwa bimɔ, waká, wa kɔɔkúmi.

16. *wabaluku, munzambu na yguo.*

wabaluku na munzambu mátumia ndɔ. indi nwo wabaluku waendɔ kukɔɔɔa munzambu, makɔɔpanɔ. indi nwo munzambu waendɔ nšɔma na wabaluku na wakwatɔ ndɔ, wɔ, wawɔyɔ wabaluku muɔmɔɔ u ndu mæ ndɔ. wabaluku osa ɔɔ ndɔ, aɔmɔ, ɔɔ na akwa nɔɔma ɔɔ sɔ ndɔ. atabɔɔ munzambu: "undu ukɔka kwakwa, ygukwɔɔ nɔɔmu nɔɔ". munzambu wakúɔ wabaluku: "nɔɔmu ɔsɔ nɔɔ ukamumɔ ba, unwɔ u?" amwɔ: "ygukwɔɔ". na nwo mækalɔ matúku mawɔ, munzambu wosio kɔɔfi kwa wabaluku akɔɔpanɔ. na wabaluku indi nwo wabaluku watabɔɔ munzambu: "ukɔɔ, tu!" wabaluku osa kɔɔɔmɔ, amanda mɔɔ mu nɔɔmu ɔɔ kɔɔɔ na nwo mawendɔ usɔni, ɔɔ wɔ yguo. wabaluku waendɔ kɔɔni, kɔ bakúɔ ni ndia, osa

15. The story of the lion and the cock.

The lion, it is he, he fixed a point of time with the cock that they would fight, because the lion wanted the village of the cock but he, the cock, refused. They fixed a point of time and then they met, the lion together with ten old men and he, the cock, with ten old men. They sat down and began the proceedings. And they met, the lion roared *u, u, u*, and he, the cock, crowed: "*kuku, kuú*, this village belongs to me alone!"⁸⁷ The old men tried to bring them together: "Avoid all acts of violence!" They refused and fixed a [new] point of time. When the time had come, they met and began to talk the matter over. Then they caught hold of one another and started to fight. The cock scratched the lion with his claws, scratched out the entrails. He said to the old men: "Take those entrails!" They fought again. The lion lost the liver, the cock threw it to the old men: "Take [it]!" When the lion found that he was losing all his strength, he got frightened and went away into the wilderness.

16. The hare, the lion and the hippo.

The hare and the lion made friends. And the hare went to visit the lion and they visited each other. Then the lion went out hunting with the hare and caught a waterbuck, which he killed and gave as a present to the hare because of their friendship. The hare took the waterbuck, skinned him, ate and carried away the meat, saying to the lion: "If you will come to my place, I will kill a large animal for you." The lion asked the hare: "Where are you going to get that large animal, you who are so small?" He said to him: "I will show you." And they stayed at home many nights, then the lion went to the hare to pay him a visit. And the hare, then the hare said to the lion: "Get up and let us go!" He took a vessel for keeping honey, looked up some teeth of dead animals, and then they went to a river where hippopotamus were to be found. The hare went to a tree near a pool, took those teeth and put them into the

ala mago na gushila zina wa kiti. vidi mugo amwera munzamba: "hisa kiti m kizulu!" munzamba walisisa ulu kiti. watawera na kabaluku: "wona ugo zaimila, kwata, wuu! na mugo wakala, wofesya!" wabaluku osa kizamba n-afwaga bakubi na ndia, awaga kizamba. akasya: "ugo, vidi wakala muisi, umila, wone vidi ikumesya mago!" na vidi ugo zaimila, zakwatwa na munzamba, zoga. na vidi munzamba wazira na wabaluku. "vdi muramanzati, mndonga kwona waz wakwa wa kuu nani wena". waz wabaluku awa na munzamba: "amba utwa bu usini!" vdi ugo mwa zaimila, zalwaga kabaluku mugo. wabaluku akaga, akitu manzamba na mugo munzamba wasyoka, usambeta. walwaga ugo, wasyoka mansini. na makwa nzama, maji, wamuka.

17. wabaluku na mbiti.

kwakwat? na mbiti zaisya mwitu na zisa, zatwera mufoni vdi. na zituma ndu na wabaluku. munde umu mbiti zga wabaluku: "vdi kwa mufoni wakwa!" wabaluku atikila na vdi maji kwa mufoni. mabika mandwa lu, maza, mbiti zalwa kubu. vdi makoma. mbiti ziliku (h)iza mwa⁸⁸ n-unduranša ikasya: "kwa ndom kukomaw u, na mbuz ziliku kiko!" makoma, utuku wabaluku ayima, atia mbiti ikometa. nazo zayima, zatila ndomo mwa, aza. vdi osa maita. abakwaga mbiti kuu mwa wonda na kuu kanwa. vdi kwakza andu mamuka, masya, mafea ndom. nititwa mwa, vdi masya mbiti, mafea z na maita kuu kanwa na mwa wonda. vdi mugo mufoni wa mbiti asya: "awera unaita mbuz ziyku bua, osa utwa zla zzi zonda!" mugo wabaluku asya:

ground at the foot of the tree. Then he said to the lion: "Climb the top of the tree!" The lion climbed the tree. The hare said to him: "When you see a hippo coming up, catch and kill him! Then sit down and wait!" The hare took the honey-vessel, approached the pool closely, beating the honey-drum saying: "Hippo, you, who are living in the water, come out and see how the ground makes teeth grow!" Then the hippopotamus came out and was caught and killed by the lion. In that way the hare paid the lion. "Do you understand now that I am able to show my cunningness in killing large animals". And now the hare was told by the lion: "Remain yonder at the river!" Then a hippo came up and drove the hare away. The hare cried, called to the lion and the lion returned running and expelled the hippo which returned into the water. And they carried the meat, went, returned home.

17. The hare and the hyena.

How did it happen? The hyena was paying for a girl and brought cattle to his father-in-law. And he made friends with the hare. One day the hyena said to the hare: "Bring me to my father-in-law!" The hare agreed and they went to the father-in-law. When they arrived, they were given food and they ate, the hyena did not have enough. They went to sleep. The hyena began to . . . ?⁸⁸ . . . because of hunger saying: "With my father-in-law it is to sleep in this way, but to-morrow a goat must die!"⁸⁹ They slept, but in the night the hare went out leaving the hyena sleeping. And he went out, cut off the tail of a ram, etc. Then he took the fat⁹⁰ and greased the hyena here⁹¹ over the whole body and here around the mouth. And when it was getting light, the people awoke, looked and found that the ram's tail was cut off. And when they looked at the hyena, they found that he had fat around the mouth and over the whole body. Then the father-in-law of the hyena said: "Because you have brought some goats here, make haste with bringing those which are still due!"⁹² But the hare said: "Fetch a *kĩptuu* and let us try that!"⁹³

"manḏar kɛpɪtu tuɔ!⁹³ kwatear kɛyɔga⁹⁴ mwaki, tukulo na ula walika mwakini nwo wɔɔ mbuzi!"
na indi makwatear kɛyɔga mwaki, indi wabaluku oṣa, atúlula, úkila mwaki. naɔo mbiti zátúlula, zúluka ḡaú mwakini, na zabaɔa ni mwaki. muḡonu wa mbiti amanɔaté nɔo itilə ndəmə mwəpə. naɔo mbiti zəwa: "oṣa mbuzi sɔakw utwá, ndwitonɔa utwə mwituu ukwa mbuzi!"

indi mbiti zaticə indo sɔaɔo na zəpwa nditonɔa kuḡi nṣa, mbətə ni mwaki. zatabɔa wabaluku até: "munɔanɔaɔa, yɔga indo indi!" wabaluku aḡiḡi indo, aticə nṣu yɔɔi, naḡə mbiti aḡi nṣia yɔɔi, aləa wona indo sɔakə yɔɔi. wənu wɔmí.

18. wənu wa mbiti.

mbiti sɔaendə kutaba indo. sɔaḡi, sɔataba indo, sɔaətə musɔ. na sɔaɔa kɛpɪtu⁹⁵, sɔasiaté: "mundu mṣwə akatabi manṣi ma kuua nɔlɔyɔɔi akalisa kitim asɔaɔsɔ mwəndə pombə akɔka, tukə. ɛla yɔɔi ikɔa líú." mṣwə sɔasɔa: "ḡi, mukatulo maḡu ma kwikɔa ndi!"⁹⁶ mṣwə zɔsɔa: "wkar utula maḡu, nndonɔa kukwata pombə mukapɪnṣa na munəyɔga nɔmɔa nundu nikwətə pombə, mukɔpɪnṣa." akwata pombə, ni yɔgito muno, mbiti zabaluka, zúkwa. yɔɔi zɔsɔa: "ndonɔa ukwata, mukapɪnṣa". zəkɔwata, zúkwa. mṣwə zalisa kitim. zɔsɔa: "mlisə ḡaa, nɔsɔasɔ mwəndə, akɔka, tukə". mṣwə zḡi utaba manṣi, ikwətə ma ma pombə kəyɔwə. zəna kɔy kəɔo manṣim, zɔsɔa: "nɔyɔwɔ ukwata mɔa⁹⁷ mə manṣim." na indi zəḡota manṣim ndim, zúkwa. ɛla yɔɔi sɔatəla, itamóna, sɔátuma mundu yɔɔi,

Set fire to a basket⁹⁴ that we may jump over it and he who falls into the fire is the one who has eaten the goat!" Then they set fire to a basket, and the hare jumped and passed over the fire. And he, the hyena, jumped but went into the fire and he burnt himself. Now the father-in-law of the hyena understood that it is he who has cut off the tail of the ram. And the hyena was told: "Take your goats away! You who are in the habit of eating goats may not take the girl".

Then the hyena took his goats and cattle, and because he was so badly burnt by the fire that he was not able to walk properly, he said to the hare: "My friend, drive the cattle!" The hare hid the cattle taking them another way, while he, the hyena, went another, and he did not see his cattle any more.

The story is long enough so.

18. The story of the hyenas.

Some hyenas went to rob cattle. They went, robbed cattle and brought them home. And they ate the *kaḥtu*⁹⁵, saying: "One man has to fetch water for cooking and another to climb a tree to look out for the owner of the cattle, if he is coming, that we may be able to run away. The others have to cook the food". Then they said: "Go and break leaves to put on the ground!"⁹⁶ One of them said: "Don't break any leaves, I am able to hold the animal while you are skinning, and then you will give me some meat because I hold the ox while you are skinning." He caught hold of the ox, it was very heavy, the hyena fell down and died. Another said: "I am able to hold while you skin". He caught hold of [the ox] and died. One climbed a tree saying: "I will climb here that I may look out for the owner, if he is coming, that we may run away." One went to fetch water, carrying the entrails of the ox in the mouth. He saw their shadow in the water and said: "I am going to take those entrails in the water." And he went down into the water and died. The others waited, and when they did not see him they sent another man saying: "Go and look for

siamwira: "In, ukusisiya uloygi undu waki!"
 ziwenda, ndawawona, zifwa kandu kya utabu
 mansi bai. itelo tumula tawim, da ygi,
 woto mansini tewo. zakwata, zaza, zainu
 kin kya na ndini mansini. zisisa kyu nayo
 abota bai nduni, zakwa.

nayo da z kiti, zowa da ygi ikumya
 mufu zabaluka, nikwenda mufu, zakwa. na
 yo, z ndi zisa: "a! usu wabaluka, mawo
 wa yombw mwoko, nygo!" nayo wakila
 ikwa nyugu ya mufu. n mbyu, zaba ni
 mufu, watika, zakwa. siondo siwela n undu
 wa kfitu kyu sawo.

wanu wawu.

19. munzambu na mbiti na ygygya.

munzambu mwawenda ygygyam, waka
 mabani ndi, wasya siana, inya mba. sia-
 nawa muno. siawala. asika, asya, ygi,
 eli. kawo kuku. na mbiti matuku ondo
 awenda kuika bai akwanda mabandi, aki-
 lygya ni munzambu. zesa kubi, zaka
 mwo nasa mwa wondo tu munda, akya:
 "u, u, zya, zya!"⁸⁸ akwira ni munzambu: "ni
 kya?" — "nimanda munda wawu, waw
 kiyaki tewo. natawaw nasa na mawu,
 maku. ygamanda munda usu." — "wata-
 wata?" — "awira munzambu." — "ndi bai
 undu, awa wa wa mawu, uku wikalansi,
 wawa kya!"

matuku ondo munzambu awi usima, witi
 akwira na mwana. zwa mwa munzambu
 wesa kumwa: "wona watindaa mwana, uti-
 kya mabandi, na ufuku muno!" n awi usima
 na mbiti wya nsa, nawa niwili siondo. zisa:
 "a! ygya kya?" nygya wendi, nye, ndi-
 taba munzambu". owa wendi, awenda kya:

the other one what he is doing!" He went, did not see him but found the vessel for fetching water there. The one who had fallen into the water had left a little of the entrails. He took them, ate and got sight of the shadow of the entrails in the water. He looked at the shadow, and then he, too, went into the pool and died.

And when that one who was in the tree saw the other one pouring out the soup, he wanted to get some and fell down and died. And that one who is below said: "a! he fell down, the owner of the cattle is coming, I will run away!" And getting up he broke the pot with the soup. It is hot and he got burnt, when the soup ran out, and died. All the hyenas perished because of the *kɛpɛtu* which they had eaten.

The story is long enough now.

19. The lion, the hyena and the cave.

A lioness, it is she, she went into a cave among the rocks, and there she bore children, four. They grew up very quickly and went away. And she returned and bore again, this time two. One of them died. And every night a hyena used to come there looking for bones, and she was expelled by the lion. And one day she put on nice ornaments over the whole body, just like a human being, and she cried: "u, u, *u!u*, *u!u*!"²⁸ The lion asked: "What is the matter?" — "I am looking for a member of our family who got lost in the wilderness long ago. My father and mother told me, when they died, that I should try to find that person." — "How was he called?" — "He was called lion." — "Well then, because you belong to our family you may remain here and take care of the child!"

The lioness went out hunting every day, and the hyena stayed at home with the child. One day the lion said to her: "You may not eat bones when you are nursing the child, it is a very bad habit!" She went hunting and the hyena felt very hungry, but all the meat was finished. She said: "Oh! What am I going to eat? I will eat a bone, I, but I won't tell the lion about it." She took a bone and ate: "*ko, ko, ko*."²⁹ Suddenly the bone broke and a piece hit the head of the child.

ko, ko, ko.⁹⁹ *kɛlɛyɛgɛ kɛatɔlɛkɛ, kɛatɔɪzɛ kɛnɛ*
hɔɔyɛgɛ. kɛnɛ kɛmɛndɛ kɛzɛ, ɛsɛmbɛ
mɛtɛkɛ, ɛkwɛtɛ kɛnɛ, ɛsɪɛ: "ah, ah, aah,
nɛyɛgɛzɛ kɛwɛwɛ nɛ mɛnɛzɛmbu!" kɛkɛwɛ. ɛfɪ.
ɛɪɛ_ɪndɪ kɛfɪmɛnɛ, ɛbɪzɪkɛ yɛgɛwɛ nɛsɛ, kɛ-
mɛmɛ. "ɪndɪ nɛyɛgɛmɛlɛ, mɛndɛ, ɪdɪkɛsɛ
kɛwɛwɛ nɛ mɛnɛzɛmbu. nɛyɛgɛ kɛtɔfɛ kɛlɛ
kɛfɪɔmɔ kɛzɛ mɛnɛzɛmbu, nɛɛndɛ kɛzɛtɛ". tɔndu
mɛnɛzɛmbu, ɛkɛɛndɛ kɛmɛlɛ, ɛsɪɛ: "bɪyɛgɛ-
bɪyɛgɛkɛ!"¹⁰⁰ n_ɛsɪɔkɛ: "lɛndɛ, lɛndɛnɛ!"¹ ɪbɪtɪ
ɛfɪ mɛɔmɔmɛ, ɛmbɛ: "bɪyɛgɛ-bɪyɛgɛkɛ!" bɛbɪyɛgɛ-
kɛ bɛndu bɛwɛnɛ.² ɛtɛtɛ kɛwɛkɛ mɛtɛwɛ, ɛsɪɔ-
kɛ, ɛsɪɛ: "ɛzɛ! ɪndɛtɔɪzɛ kɛmɛlɛ ɪ!" ɛsɪɛ: "lɛndɛ,
lɛndɛnɛ!" ɪnɛmbɛ zɛlɛndɛnɛ zɛndɛ. wɛmɛndɛ:
"lɛndɛ, lɛndɛnɛ!" kɛ!³ ɛsɪɔkɛ kɛzɛ, ɛyɛwɛ mɛ-
nɛzɛmbu n_ɛzɛ bɛkɛfɛ ɛsɛmbɛ mɛtɛfɛ, ɛɪ kɛ-
mɛmɛ nɛ kɛnɛ. mɛɛnɛ ɔkɛ, ɛsɪɛ: "bɪyɛgɛ-
bɪyɛgɛkɛ!" ɪnɛmbɛ zɛbɪyɛgɛkɛ bɛndu bɛnɛnɛ.
ɛsɪɛ yɛgɛ: "bɪyɛgɛ-bɪyɛgɛkɛ!" zɛbɪyɛgɛkɛ zɛndɛ.
ɛlɛkɛ ɪnɛmbɛ, ɛmɛzɛtɛ: "ɪbɪtɪ!" — "wɔzɛ!" —
"ɪndɛkɛlɛ, wɛtɛ mɛwɛnɛ, nɪfɛmbɛzɛ!" — "ɛkɔmɛ
ɔzɛn, ɔzɛn, ɪkɛkɛ". — "bɛfɛ ɪndu, nɛyɛgɛ, nɪ-
fɛmbɛzɛ!" — "ɛzɛ, ɛkɛ kɛwɛmɛkɛzɛ mɛwɛnɛ!"
— "bɛfɛ ɪndu". — mɛkɛlɛyɛgɛ, mɛkɛlɛyɛgɛ,
mɛbɛzɛ mɛwɛkɛ. — "ɛtɛ mɛwɛnɛ ɪndɛmɛ!"
ɛkwɛtɛ mɛwɛnɛ, ɛsɪɛ: "kɛɛndɛ, nɔzɛ, nɛ, wɛ-
mɛwɛndɛzɛ⁴, ɪndɛkɛwɛnɛ nɛwɛnɛ mɛmɛ ɪndɛ-
kɛlɛsɛwɛ mɛwɛkɛ"⁵. — "ɪndɛ bɛfɛ ɪndu, ɛfɪwɛ
nɛbɛtɛ ɪtɛkɛlɛsɛwɛ mɛwɛkɛ ɔsɛ, ɪtɛwɛ kɛfɛ-
kɛnɛ!"⁶ ɪbɪtɪ ɛtɛwɛ mɛwɛnɛ kɛfɛkɛnɛ, ɛfɪ kɛ-
mɛndɛ kɛzɛ. mɛnɛzɛmbu ɛmɛtɛ: "ɪbɪtɪ tɛwɛ!"⁷
— "wɔzɛ!" — "wɛkɛtɛ?" — "mɛfɛyɛgɛ nɛ mɛmɛ
mɛmɛ, ɪndɛtɔɪzɛ kɛtɔnɛzɛkɛ mɛtɛfɛkɛ"⁸. ɪbɪtɪ ɛzɛ,
ɛmɛzɛtɛ yɛgɛ: "ɪ ɪ!"⁹ wɛkɛtɛ?" — "ɪdɪkɛwɛzɛ
mɛfɛyɛgɛ nɛ mɛzɛtɛ mɛmɛ?"¹⁰ — "ɛɛ". ɛsɛ
kɛmɛmɛ, ɛsɪɔkɛ ɪnɛmbɛ. ɛsɪɔkɛ, mɛnɛzɛmbu
ɛsɪsɪzɛ kɛnɛzɛwɛ, ɛfɛɛ nɛ ɪndɛkɛ-ɪmɛ. ɛsɪɛ: "ɛɛ,
bɛfɛ ɪndu". ɛmɛwɛnɛ, ɪbɪtɛ nɛwɛɔzɛ mɛwɛnɛ.
ɔsɛ ɔɛ, ɔbɛ yɛyɛgɛ. ɪbɪtɛ ɛmɛndɛ kɛzɛ:

It began to cry and the hyena hurriedly took it, saying: "Oh, oh, the lion will kill me!" The child died. She put it on a sleeping-skin on the ground and carefully covered it up with some clothes, as if it had been sleeping. "And now I will get out and go away. I will try that strange talking of the lion, that I may go back home." When the lioness wanted to go out, she in fact used to say: "*bygu-byguka!*"¹⁰⁰ and returning: "*linda, lindana!*"¹ The hyena went to the door saying: "*bygu-byguka!*" It opened so much as so.² She tried to put the head through but returned saying: "Oh! I am not able to get out in this way!" She said: "*linda! lindana!*" The house closed up entirely. She continued: "*linda, lindana!*" No result. She began to cry, then she heard that the lion was near. Quickly returning she went to sleep with the child. The owner came saying: "*bygu-byguka!*" The house opened a little. She said again: "*bygu-byguka!*" It opened entirely. She entered the hut calling: "Hyena!" — "Yes!" — "Get up and bring the child, that I may wash it!" — "It fell asleep just now, just now when you came." — "It does not matter. Give [it] me, that I may wash it!" — "No, don't wake the child!" — "Well, I don't care then." They kept on sitting down for some time, then they made a fire. "Now give me the child!" The hyena took the child saying: "Take it, here it is, but as you see, *wa-mwandza*⁴, it is not good to pass a boy over a fire!"⁵ — "Never mind, if it is so that people of our family can't be handed over a fire. Take it and carry it out into the wilderness!"⁶ The hyena went away with the child and then began to eat it. The lion called her: "Hyena!" — "I am here." — "What are you doing?" — "The earth is very dry and hard, it is not possible to make a hole quickly."⁸ The hyena continued to eat, the lion called her again: "*z, z!*"⁹ What are you doing?" — "Have I not told you that the earth is very hard?" — "Yes." The hyena finished her meal and returned to the hut. When she came, the lioness looked at her mouth and found blood there. She said: "Well, never mind." She understood that the hyena had killed the child. And she took a sinew and tied it round her neck.¹⁰ The hyena was

“ḡḡa! ḡḡa! wa-mwəndḡa, wakḡta? nygukwa!”
 — “kḡḡa! nygwi usḡma. wənda kukwa, ukwə,
təndu woazə mwana wakwa!” munḡambu aḡi.
mḡbiti amənda kwḡa, əsa kwḡa ni
mḡbiti yḡi. n-ḡsu ḡaḡka: “wa-mwəndḡa!”
 — “wa-mwəndḡa!” — “i, i! wobətḡwə kḡaḡ
ndi?” — “nobətḡwə ni kuləw maḡta.” — “i,
i! nanḡə, yḡakufasḡa na yḡaḡəbə, yḡanəwə
maḡta?” — “ee, nyḡo.” aḡaasḡa ḡa mḡbiti
na ḡaḡəva. ḡḡi. munḡambu aḡka, asisḡa:
 “i, i! u n-ḡla mundu, ndiḡ baa?” — “aḡə!”
 — “nu?” — “nyḡwənda maḡta, ḡdu-
nəyḡə ta mḡbiti ḡa yḡi.” — “bati undu,
ukaḡi usḡma nakwa.” amufasḡa, maḡi, mai
usḡma, munḡambu əa nḡa. amandə əa ḡla
muḡəkə muḡo, əbə ḡama sḡonḡə: “kḡndi ukḡə
ḡama, tḡmukḡ!” amba: “aḡ, aḡ, nyḡwḡa wo
kui ḡyḡyḡo muḡo ni ḡli!” — “tuḡi!” ənda
mḡə. anoa muḡo, əḡiwa ḡama ni sḡyḡi na
ḡli nyḡo nukwənda kulḡka ḡyḡyḡo ndḡi.
maḡi, akḡmana na mḡbiti yḡi: “wa-mwəndḡa!”
 — “wa-mwəndḡa!” — “ndunḡ ḡama yḡakḡla!” —
aḡ, ni sḡənḡ, ni sḡa munḡambu.” — “əbə?”
 — “ti wḡa mḡə.” — nəyḡə ndi katiti, na-
kulḡ!” — “aḡ! kḡndi, unḡəsḡə, ukwə, aka-
nəyḡə sḡyḡi kḡa musḡə.” — “mḡaikḡa ndi!”
nakwa, nakə ḡa yḡi ḡasəmba. munḡambu
əḡea ni mundu yḡi, amukulḡa: “wəḡma
bə?” — “nauka kutəḡḡa mundu usu, nəyḡə
ḡama!” maḡi musḡə. aḡi umukulḡa kana ə
wa mḡaḡ ḡa ḡa mundu ḡla usəmbə. “ee,
ni wa mḡitu.” — “na ḡəi wḡka kḡ?” —
 “nukwa, wḡsə, unəyḡə ḡama, nḡə.” — “əḡwa
mḡaḡ-ḡənḡu nyḡo moaḡə mwana wakwa, nygwi
ukulanḡḡa.” osu əa, əbə kḡa kḡ kḡa mḡəla,
əbəa baḡ ḡumba ḡli.¹¹ osa ḡama, əbə
ḡyḡyḡo n-əa yḡi, wənda kulḡka ḡyḡyḡo.
 “ḡḡa! ḡḡa! wa mwəndḡa! ḡasḡa! nygukwa!
yḡakuməyḡa yḡombə!” — “ḡdikwənda yḡombə!”

crying: "Help, help! *wa-mwändza*, what are you doing? I am dying!" — "Shut up! I am going out hunting. If you want to die, you may die because you killed my child!" The lion went away.

The hyena continued to cry and another hyena heard her. This one came: "*wa-mwändza*". — "*wa-mwändza*". — "*ı, ı!* Why are you tied up?" — "I am tied because of refusing some fat." — "*ı, ı!* And I, if I let you go and then tie myself, will I also get some fat?" — "Yes, certainly." He made the hyena loose and bound himself. The hyena went away. The lioness came back, she looked saying: "*ı, ı!* Is that the fellow I left here?" — "No!" — "Who are you then?" — "I want some fat, you may give me as well as the other hyena." — "Well, let go, you may go out hunting with me." She let her loose and they went hunting. The lion killed a zebra, took a very narrow piece of skin and tied all the meat together: "Take the meat and carry it and let us go home!" The hyena said: "Oh, oh, the string hurts me badly here on the head!" — "Let us go!" The lion took the lead. The hyena got very tired because of the great quantity of meat and the string which cut deeply into the head. Going further she met another hyena: "*wa-mwändza!*" — "*wa-mwändza!*" — "Give me some meat to eat!" — "Impossible, it doesn't belong to me, it belongs to the lioness." — "Where is she?" — "Yonder ahead." — "Give me a little only that I may eat." — "Well, let me loose and carry, and when you reach the village she will give you plenty." — "Good! Help me with the load!" And she carried [the meat], but the other one ran away. The lion finding another fellow asked her: "Where do you come from?" — "I am helping the other one, give me meat!" They went to the village. The lion asked her if she is of the same family as that one who ran away. "Yes, she is of our family." — "And why do you come here now?" — "I carry that you may give me meat to eat". — "Because it is people of your family who have killed my child I will avenge." She took a sinew, tied it round the little finger [of the hyena] and bound her there at the top of the hut.¹¹ She took the meat and tied it to the head with another sinew, which cut into the head. "Help, help! *wa-mwändza!* Untie! I am dying! I will give you cattle!" — "I don't care for cattle!" —

— “*ygakunæyga muritu!*” — “*ndikwanda!*”
 — “*mbi, aka, ygakunæyga muritu!*” —
 “*ndikwanda muru!*” — “*indi kʷætikʷakwa!*”
 “*ndikwanda!*” *uli waliku hʷoygo, ukwa.*

20. *wayū wa wabaluku na mbiti na munzambu.*

wabaluku watimw ndo na mbiti, amita-
giszati: “*uka, ygakwōnɔ nɔama!*” *na nyoo*
zosa kɔndo kɔa mbiti, zatonga baa tina. na
indi mafɛ ygygūni, bala munzambu wa-
szimea. wabaluku wosa nɔama. aɔa, abona.
nakə mbiti zosa nɔama, zakea kɔndōni. za-
baluka ndi. zatinda, ikinzamāwa¹² ni nɔama
mwə. wabaluku aɔa nɔama, awona, aɤɛ, átia
mbiti bái ygygūni kwa munzambu. indi
munzambu woka, wəpɛa mbiti bái nɔumba.
wamkulu: “*umieku?*” *zazɔa:* “*nykɔ uku-*
kəɤɛa.” *szakoma na kwakɔa munzambu átabɔa*
mbiti: kálaa na twana twakwa baa!” *aɤi*
uszumi na nyoo mbiti zauma mabindi ma
nɔamu, ɔa munzambu woaɔ twə. szua
zabɔba. na indi ibandi mwə zatálɔka, za-
tonɔa kaswi ka munzambu mutwə, kala kako-
məto mɤpaggani. kákwa. munzambu oka
wɔo, wəpɛa, mbiti ɔkuəto kana. am-
tabɔa: “*əte kana, noygyɔ!*” *mbiti zasɔa:* “*u!*
kana kakomɔɔ, kə na to.” *zəwa:* “*əto no-*
ygyɔ.” *zamwea:* *kana nikakoməto.* — “*i, i,*
nɔa numbalɔa, əto!” — “*niətəlo ba? na*
kana kaimə kɔkiláwa muraki.” *na indi*
munzambu amura: “*əto!*” *na zanayggu*
munzambu kana bái ulu wa mɔakɔ. mu-
nɔambu wasisɔa, əpɛa, kuma ni kakwa. wa-
kulɔa: “*kana kəkɔta?*” — “*ndiamutabɔa*
kana kaimə kɔkiláwa muraki.” *na nyoo*
munzambu watabisɔ mbiti: “osa kana, utwə,

"I give you my daughter!" — "I don't want her!" — "Only let me go and I will give you my mother!" — "I don't want your mother!" — "Well then, my wife!" — "I don't care!" The string had cut through the head and she died.

20. The story of the hare, the hyena and the lion.

A hare made friends with a hyena and said to her: "Come and I will show you meat!" And he took the bag of the hyena and made a hole in the bottom. Then they went to a cave at a place where a lion used to hunt. The hare took meat, ate and got enough. And the hyena took also some meat and put it into the bag. It fell down. She spent a long time bothering herself¹² with this first piece of meat. The hare ate meat, became satisfied and went away, leaving the hyena there in the cave of the lion. In the meantime the lion came back and found the hyena there in the house. She asked her: "Where do you come from?" She said: "I have come to visit you." They slept, and when it was getting light the lion said to the hyena: "Remain here with my children!" She went hunting and then the hyena chewed bones of animals which the lion had killed long ago. The sun was very hot. And one bone broke and hit the head of one of the cubs of the lion, which was sleeping on the ground. It died. In the evening the lion came and found the hyena carrying the baby. She said to her: "Bring the child that I may suckle it!" The hyena said: "aḡ! The baby fell asleep just now, it is very sleepy." She said: "Bring it that I may suckle it." She said to her: "The baby is sleeping." — "ṽ, ṽ, the milk is bothering me, give [it me]!" — "Where shall I bring it? It is a bad thing to pass a boy over a fire." But the lion said: "Bring it!" and she passed the child across the fire. The lion looked at it and found that it was dead. It said: "What is the matter with the child?" — "Did I not tell you that you may never pass a boy over a fire." And the lion told the hyena: "Take the child away!" The hyena took the child, brought it away, began to eat it [but] was told: "Bring it back!" She brought it back and the lion found that the child

ukak̄k̄ɔ ɪf̄áka!" na mbiti ɔsa kana, ɔatwa kɪɸak̄am, ɔa, ɔat̄awa: "tuɔɔa!" ɔatuɔɔa. munz̄ambu áɸea. kana ni kaleku. wamk̄ul̄za: "kana k̄ak̄ata?" mbiti ɔs̄a: "naía kana ndi. ni kaleku ni muɸea." ɔat̄awa: "t̄wá ɔɔɔi!" na ɔatwa, ɔaɸi, ɔa ɔɔɔi. na ndi n̄ɔɔ mu-nz̄ambu waɸm̄ɔa, wamaɔa: "mbiti niɔ ɪkuza kana." wos̄ɔ mbiti, wamuɸu muɔ, ɔaluɔɔɔa. ɪk̄il̄ɔ k̄uk̄wa.

21. kalab̄uku na munz̄ámbu.

kalab̄uku t̄wɔ wat̄am̄ɔ nd̄ɔ na munz̄ambu. na maɸi, maɸi us̄ama, moa n̄ám̄u, maɔ n̄ám̄u. ɔaɸw̄a, maɸi, mas̄ama ɔɔɔi, maɸi, moa n̄am̄u ɔɔɔi, ɔɔɔndi. kalab̄uku at̄ab̄iwa ni munz̄ambu: "lat̄za mwaki mus̄ɔ ɔa!" mb̄uku aɸi, osa muɸaɔɔa, abak̄aɔɔa¹³ mw̄ ɔɔɔnd̄ɔ. oka, ɔat̄ab̄za munz̄ambu: "aɔ, nana-kwat̄wa ni andu ma mus̄ɔ ɔa na mamb̄ɔa na mamb̄aka muɸaɔɔɔ." ɔwa ni munz̄ambu: "osa ut̄o wak̄wa, ulat̄z̄ mwaki n̄am̄o!" aɸi bak̄ubi na mus̄ɔ us̄im̄, osota wa munz̄ambu, ɔt̄ula, as̄oka, ɔa munz̄ambu: "uta wak̄u n̄-wat̄ul̄wa n̄-andu ma mus̄ɔ ɔa." am̄wa: "ah, buɔ undu. osa k̄aɔɔɔi k̄i k̄ɔk̄wa, ulat̄z̄ mwaki nak̄ɔ." mb̄uku osa k̄aɔɔɔi, aɸi n̄z̄im̄, osa ɪb̄ia, aía k̄aɔɔɔi ulu waɸb̄ia, osa ɪ ɔɔɔi, ɔa k̄aɔɔɔi: "mut̄ɔt̄um̄o¹⁴, ah, niɔɔɔw̄ɔ, ni-nd̄im̄w̄ɔ n̄-andu aɔa, n̄moa k̄aɔɔɔi." munz̄ambu amut̄ab̄za: "s̄is̄a n̄am̄u! niɔɔɔlat̄za mwaki." aɸi, al̄at̄za mwaki. mb̄uku as̄is̄a k̄ɪ, ut̄ulu muɸu k̄ɪm̄ ulu, aía n̄ɔsa t̄at̄a, al̄am̄ɔ. osa n̄ama ak̄it̄ul̄za k̄im̄, mu-nz̄ambu oka, ak̄w̄ɔt̄ɔ mwaki, am̄wa: "mut̄i-ɔb̄z̄u¹⁴, w̄k̄ata?" am̄wa: "w̄ɔɔɔɔul̄za, n̄k̄ata, ɪduk̄w̄ɔna undu n̄aka." — "uɔɔɔɔa kas̄ama k̄am̄u ndi!" mb̄uku amut̄ab̄za: "ɪd̄im̄w̄ɔɔa!" munz̄ambu am̄wa: "mut̄iɔb̄z̄u, n̄w̄ɔɔa k̄am̄u!"

was partly eaten. It asked: "What is the matter with the child?" The hyena said: "I put the child on the ground and the white ants ate it." She was told: "Take it away again!" She took it, went and ate still more. But the lion thought the matter over and understood that it was the hyena who had eaten the baby. It seized the hyena, beat her very much and expelled her. She died very soon.

21. The hare and the lion.

The hare, it is he, he made friendship with the lion. They went hunting, killed an animal and ate the meat. When it was finished they hunted again and killed another animal, a hartebeest. The lion told the hare: "Fetch fire in the village yonder!" The hare went, took earth and rubbed¹³ the whole body. He went back and told the lion: "Oh, the people of that village caught me and they beat me and rubbed me with this earth." The lion said to him: "Take this bow of mine with you and go and fetch fire!" He went near the village at the river, took the bow of the lion, broke it and returned saying to the lion: "The people of that village broke your bow." He said to him: "Never mind, take this snuff-bottle of mine with you and go and fetch fire." The hare took the snuff-bottle and walking along the road he took a stone, placed the snuff-bottle upon the stone, took another one and smashed the snuff-bottle into pieces: "*mutigúmo*¹⁴, oh, I have told you that those people are bothering me, they broke the snuff-bottle." The lion said to him: "Take care of the meat! I will go and fetch fire." He went to bring fire. The hare looked at a tree, broke leaves at the top of it, put them very nicely and spread them out like a bed. And he took the meat and climbed the tree. The lion came, carrying fire and said: "*mutigúu*¹⁴, what are you doing?" He said to him: "You ask me what I do, don't you see what I am doing?" — "Give me a little piece of meat!" The hare said: "I don't give you!" The lion said to him:

— “batío, unda!” amwa: “ukanzwa manzi ba?” — ygakwona, undu mizwa manzi. “osa kaku, atila ygwgo za kaku, aseba kaku kanzwa nesa, abota ndi. auma na kaku, abotato ndi, abigilita kaku. nikaji usi, mbuku ndi. munzambu asza: “uka, mwona kaku kanzwa manzi”. mbuku anza manzi, abona, auka. auma, ataba munzambu: “ndinakuza ygakwona, undu mizwa manzi!” munzambu a mbuku: “nnamanza”. — “ni ndwianza, undu nuka unza.”

uni kwaka mbuku atula matu, oha mizwond. auma kiti ulu, aji usi. munzambu a ba uti. mbuku abota manzi. munzambu aina: “uka, mwona matu mwanzia manzi!” mbuku auka, atula kiti ulu, amwa: “mwona, undu nanzwa manzi?” munzambu a mbuku: “ni noka unza manzi ygi, nnamanza.” akona mbuku. aji ni, atwa nka. munzambu aji kiki. mbuku oha nka mizwond aji kiki, asza: “mambatwa, mba, mba, uluka, musiza kana ni bo!” munzambu oka kabola, nikugeto, wakata mbuku. umbu: “asi, asi, si, si, si!”¹⁷ mutetimo, mutetimo, nygwaba ygondi zaku!” munzambu amkuza: “nuundza?” — “ee, nygwaba umund.” a munzambu: “tupi tukatambuka!” — “tupi undi!”

maji kutambuka, maji musza kwa mbuku. amwa: “enda nzumba!” osa wau wa ygondi, na moas na munzambu tawo, auma ba nza, anza ba mufagani, a munzambu: “bindza ba nzumba, nygwaba”. aina: “namuka”¹⁸, mwona ndi ikumesa mazo!”¹⁹ namu soka nygw muni, saina siondo na mbuku bamwa: “mwona ndi, ikumesa mazo!” mbuku asza: “kiba, nmutaba, ulokwau wani, aenda nzumba, akatuba manzi ba nygwani, akanza”. ulu waji

"*mutigb̄u*, give me a little!" — "Not a bit, go away!" He said: "Where will you drink water?" — "I will show you how I drink water". He took a calabash, cut off the neck of the calabash, made a fine mouth and crept inside. Remaining inside he began to roll the calabash. It went to the river, the hare within. The lion said: "Come and see a calabash drinking water!" The hare drank water, became satisfied, returned. He went out [of the gourd] saying to the lion: "Did I not tell you that I would show you how I drink water!" The lion said to the hare: "I understand." — "To-morrow you will not understand how I drink."

The following morning the hare broke leaves and tied them over the whole body.¹⁵ He went down from the tree and went to the river. The lion is there close by. The hare went into the water. The lion sang: "Come and see the leaves drinking water!" The hare went back home, climbed the top of the tree saying: "Did you see, how I drank water!?" The lion said to him: "To-morrow you may come to drink again, I understand now." The hare went to-sleep. And the following morning he cut grass. The lion hid in the wilderness. The hare tied grass over the whole body¹⁶ and went to the waterhole saying: "Butterflies, *mba*, *mba*, fly to see if he is here!" The lion came slowly stealing and caught the hare. He said: "*asi, asi, si, si, si!*"¹⁷ *mutur-tumo*, I will pay you for your hartebeest!" The lion asked him: "Will you pay me?" — "Yes, I am going to pay you to-day." He said to the lion: "Let us go for a walk!" — "Well, let us go!"

They walked and came to the village of the hare. He said: "Go inside the hut!" Taking a rib of a hartebeest which they had killed long ago he went outside the hut and put it into the ground¹⁸, saying to the lion: "Keep quiet here in the hut, I will pay you." He sang: "Animals, come and see how [the ground is letting teeth grow]!" Many animals came, all singing together with the hare: "Come and see how the ground is letting teeth grow!" The hare said: "Shut up, I will tell you: who is thirsty may go into the hut and take water in a pot there and drink." The lion caught and killed everybody who went into the hut. He

n̄zumba, mun̄zambu akakw̄tu, ak̄oa. mu-
n̄zambu ak̄alet̄o n̄zumba, nd̄acton̄ia uk̄oa.
n̄zamu s̄zon̄d̄o ɛla s̄ɛɛɛ n̄zumba, mun̄zambu
ak̄w̄ata. n̄buku atub̄ɛa n̄zamu ɛla ɛȳgi:
“k̄ɛɛa, n̄mutab̄ɛa nd̄acto n̄ɛao. tub̄ɛɛer mu-
b̄ɛa²⁰, w̄ɛɛ u m̄ usao!” s̄zab̄ɛȳga n̄b̄ɛa
n̄zamu s̄zon̄d̄o. mun̄zambu w̄auma n̄zumba,
p̄uuh, w̄oa s̄zon̄d̄o p̄ɛ. n̄buku ak̄ala b̄aɛa
ut̄o. amw̄ita “mut̄act̄umo! n̄diakw̄ɛa?”
amw̄ia: “ec, n̄wand̄ɛa. z̄ɛu ndw̄ɛ undu
nakw̄a, z̄ɛu nitw̄atum̄a nd̄o!”
w̄aɛu n̄w̄ɛɛɛɛ.

In the following tales (nr 22—28) both animals and human beings appear. Most of them cannot be called tales about ani-

22. m̄w̄itu na kak̄uli.

m̄w̄itu aɛ kw̄ia²¹ mundani na w̄al̄ka n̄
ȳguli. na z̄ɛu kak̄uli kat̄iti k̄ank̄a, kamuk̄ɛɛa:
“nukw̄anda munda w̄ɛɛɛ ut̄al̄ka?” — “ec,
nȳgw̄anda.” namw̄ia: “w̄ia moȳgu um̄,
w̄ɛɛa k̄itan̄i²², umb̄ɛ, n̄n̄k̄o.” n̄al̄sa k̄i-
tan̄i, amw̄ita: “wa kas̄ɛɛ²³, n̄duuk̄o!
ȳguli muk̄ɛa, ȳḡɛk̄wa ȳḡik̄uan̄ia m̄wan̄ak̄o
umw̄o, n̄duuk̄o.” w̄aɛka, m̄ɛɛ, k̄aɛa moȳgu,
m̄ɛɛ k̄isumb̄ani²⁴, mak̄oma, m̄aȳga k̄ɛɛum̄i²⁵,
a na kak̄uli. m̄w̄itu aɛɛ w̄aɛɛɛ, aɛa kak̄uli
b̄aɛ munda. aɛka us̄ɛɛa munda w̄ɛɛ,
aɛɛa, ndun̄al̄ka. aɛuk̄a m̄us̄ɛɛ ak̄oma. na
um̄ aɛka kw̄ia. na m̄wan̄ak̄o aɛka, aɛɛa,
k̄ala kak̄uli k̄a na m̄w̄itu k̄itan̄i ɛɛɛ, m̄aɛa
moȳgu. m̄ok̄ɛa, mal̄ɛa k̄isumb̄ani, m̄aȳga
k̄ɛɛum̄i. na m̄wan̄ak̄o as̄ɛɛa. aɛuk̄a. aɛɛ.
at̄ab̄ɛa muk̄ɛo: “ɛɛ, uk̄as̄ɛɛ undu m̄w̄itu wa
n̄k̄ɛɛ w̄ik̄aa. asumb̄awa n̄ ȳguli.”

was sitting in the hut, he did not even dare to cough. And he caught all the animals which went into the hut. The hare said to the other animals: "Be silent, I will tell you something nice. Let us shut the entrance to the kraal²⁰, we will have a fine dance!" They shut the entrance, all the animals. The lion went out from the hut, *p₂uh*, and killed them all. The hare sat down aside and called him: "*muti@tumo!* Have I n't paid you?" — He answered: "Yes, you have paid me. Now I have nothing against you, now we have made friendship!"

The story is finished.

mals, properly speaking; however, as I do not consider that I have enough of them for a special group, I let them follow here at the end of the proper tales about animals.

22. The Girl and the little Baboon.

A girl went out to watch a field, in which baboons used to eat [of the crop]. And a little baboon came, asked her: "Do you wish that [the crop in] your field does not get eaten?" — "Yes, that I wish." He said to her: "If you boil some vegetables to-morrow [and then] climb up on the watchman's stand²² and call me, I will come." And she climbed up on the watchman's stand [and] called to him: "Wa Kasila²³, come!" (I am not able to translate the rest of her utterance). He came, they went to eat vegetables, went into the granary, they slept [and] sexual intercourse took place between them²⁵, between her and the baboon. [Then] the girl went to a dance, leaving the baboon there in the field. She came [back] in the evening to watch the field [and] found that the crop was not eaten [by the baboons]. She returned to the kraal, went to bed. The next morning she went again [to the field] to watch. And a young man came and found the girl sitting together with that baboon up on the watchman's stand. They were eating vegetables. They got up, went into the granary [and] performed coitus. The young man returned, went home [to the kraal]. He went and said to the girl's elder brother: "Go, and you'll see what your mother's daughter is up to. She is lying with a baboon."

na mwana²⁶ a²⁶ a²⁶ umi kusisya. ona aia moygu. n²⁶ alisa kutani, aina: "wa kasila! kuluygu ka muzo mundani.* yguhi mukiza, ygakwa ygunaniza mwanaka umwa. ygakwa, ygunaniza." kala kakuli kaka, katula kutani, kaka moygu. mafwa, mabika kisumbani, makoma, a na kakuli. mwitu a²⁶ wafini, itia kakuli bai kisumbani. mukia auka, oa kala kukuli.

na mwitu aina wafi, anuka. asila mundani. a²⁶ a²⁶, kakuli kabaluketo, kawa ni mukia na kukula ni bia²⁷. akwa: "ndukilo wa kasila!" a²⁶ a²⁶ kuka.²⁸ "ndukilo! kana wa na yguhi?" kaka kuukula. asisya a²⁶ a²⁶ ni kakwa. n²⁶ anuka musya, alisa hizi kwaka. akulwa n²⁶ muzo: "wawa ni kizi?"²⁹ amabifa. makoma. kwaka auka mundani, a²⁶ a²⁶ ni mwana²⁶: "waswa ni kakuli ka, ninoua?" okila. alisa muti abaluka, ukwa, bai ba²⁶ ndia nwa, musya usi wonda wanayguka, waka ndani.

na mwitu asuka na kakuli nako kapa²⁶. na matina kwaka, ndi zonda zawa manzi, buta ila ndia za mwitu. tibo mbiti zuka kuzwa manzi. amukula: "undu unwa manzi ygikutuma, ukabika ubo?" mbiti za²⁶ mwa: "ee". — "ukamata?" — "yga²⁶ na u". zawa: "a²⁶, a²⁶!" katumbu³¹ kaka, kawa: "andukwenda kuzwa manzi, nukubika ubo?" — "ee, nygubika". — "ukamata?" nwa amaté: "mutumia; wa maliza. tuma ygeti! kabati, wa maliza, tua niki! wawila akizi kuuka na mabika kutia, ila kula fomé, u kubi."

katumbu kuzwa manzi n²⁶ alaygi kaka kutatani na kafi kumandu mutumia. kaka,

* Refers probably to the vegetables. I am not able to translate the rest of the song, the same as she sang above.

And the following morning the brother²⁶ went to see, and saw that she was boiling vegetables. She climbed up on the watchman's stand and sang: "Wa Kasila! the little bit in the field is sweet."^{*} The little baboon came, climbed up on the watchman's stand, ate vegetables. They climbed down, went into the granary, slept, she and the baboon. The girl went to a dance, left the baboon there in the granary. Her elder brother came [and] killed the baboon.

The girl took part in the dance, [then] went home [to the field]. Walking over the field, she found the baboon lying on the ground, killed by her brother and struck with a stone.²⁷ She said to him: "Get up, Wa Kasila!" He did not get up.²⁸ "Get up! Are you obstinate?" He did not get up. She looked [at him more closely] and found that he was dead. And she returned home to the kraal, climbed up into her bed. Her mother asked her: "Why do you cry?" She hid him.^{**} They went to bed. When the day broke in, she went to the field [and] her brother said to her: "Did that baboon make up to you, the one I killed?" She got up, climbed up a tree, fell down and died. And a large pond appeared in that neighbourhood and the whole village was destroyed, it disappeared³⁰ in the pond.

And the girl rose [from the dead] and the baboon, too, came to life again. And after some time [nearly] all the district was free from water again, [only] that pond was left. And a hyena came to drink the water. She [the girl] asked him: "You, who are drinking water, if I send you, will you take the message?" The hyena answered her: "Yes." — "What would you sing?" — "I should sing *uu*." The girl said to him: "Oh no!" [It does not do]. A little dove³¹ came, and the girl said to her: "You, who wish to drink water, can you take a message?" — Yes, I will take it." — "What are you going to sing?" The dove sang: "Old man [the girl's father], you have . . .?, cut poles for building a hut with! Wife [the girl's mother], you have . . .?, cut grass! [for thatching the hut]. Wa Wilila [the girl's name, not mentioned before] will come soon . . ."^{***}

The dove drank water, poured water on a calabash and flew to look up the old man [the girl's father]. On arriving, she sang.

^{**} It is literally so, presumably it means that she did not reveal the reason of her grief.

^{***} I cannot render the rest of the song.

kaĩnɔ.* mutumía ałama ygeti*** na kɛbeti
 kɛatua nɛki, kɛatɔ nɛmba. na indɪ mɛɪtu
 aũka baũwɔ na kala kakuli na yombɔ na
 sɪana na anakɔ. mɛɪtu ɛ itina wa kakuli,
 matulelɔ yombɔ wulu. na sɪauka, sɪaĩfua
 musɪɔ. ki. na yɔgi sɪakalu fomɔ. na mɛɪtu
 osu kawɛnzi, ɛnɛza mɪa n-ɛfɔ, mɛfɪwa mɛ
 nɛwɛ ndasa. mɛnɛɪwa, mapɛla. mátua baĩ
 bandu baũwɔ, mɪka musɪɔ, wanɛwɔba.

23. mɛɪtu na yɔguli.

mutumía mɔwɔ watɛmɔ munda, abanda.
 na mɛɪtu wakɔ aka kɛɪɪa. mɛɛ wasɪa
 na yɔguli ɪɔka na ɪasɪɔka ɪɛnuka. ùnɪ
 ɪɔka, ɪakɪta ndɔ na ulɔ mɛɪtu na mamu-
 nda kɛɪɪa. mɛɪtu ona mɛwɔyɔ, makoma, ɛ
 n-ɛla yɔguli. ɛkɪwa ɪbu. na indɪno yɔguli
 ɪaɪɪ kɛɪɛkani. na mɛɪtu amunda kɛɪ-
 kaala mɪaka mɪyɔgi, ałɛa usɪa. n-abɪndɪa,
 asɪa: “kaĩ! yɔgulɛa kusɪa na nɛkɪwɔ ɪbu
 nɪ yɔguli, ɪaɪɪ kɛɪɛkani. mɪɪ yɔgɛmɛmɛnda
 kwɔɔ musɪɔ.” na aĩa ɪnɪ mɛwɔyɔgi n-ɛɪɪ
 kɛɪɛkani akɛmɛnda ɪla yɔgulɪ.

akɛkɔmana na yɔguli yɔgi, akulɪa: “mɛ-
 mbonea ndɛyɔgɔ, yɔguma na kɛɪɪtu?” ałɛa
 utɛɪwa bałɔ ɪla yɔguli. mɛwɔ wasɪɔ kukɔ-
 mana na yɔguli yɔgi, akulɪa: “mɛmbonea
 ndɛyɔgɔ yɔguma na kɛɪɪtu?” ɛwa: “ɛsɪla
 bał mɪaka nɪ itano.” mɛɪtu abɪta, ɛɪɪ mbɛ,
 akulɪa: “wambonea ndɛyɔgɔ, yɔguma na kɛ-
 ɪɪtu?” ɛwa: “ɛsɪla bał mɛwɔka no unɛwɔ.”
 abɪta, ɛɪɪ. akɔmana na yɔguli yɔgi, akulɪa:
 “wambonea ndɛyɔgɔ, yɔguma na kɛɪɪtu?” —
 “ɪabɪtɪlɔ bał ɪɔ.” ɛɪɪ, ɛɪɪ, akɔmana na yɔguli
 yɔgi. “mɛwambonea ndɛyɔgɔ?” — “ɛɛ”. —

* She gave, singing, her message.

*** For the frame-work of the lut.

Then the old man cut poles and his wife cut grass and thatched the hut. Thereupon the girl arrived with the baboon, and cattle, children and young men. The girl sat behind the baboon, and they came riding on an ox.³² And they came, and they filled up the whole kraal. Part of them seated themselves on the *pomo*.^{*} And the girl took a razor and shaved [her] mother and father, for their hair was long.³³ And they were shaved. And they^{**} lived there together, built a kraal, which grew and became great.

23. The Girl and the Baboon.

An old man cleared a field and planted. And his daughter came to watch [the crop]. The millet set fruit, and a baboon came and returned home again. The next morning he came back and made friends with the girl and they kept watching together. When the girl got her menses, they slept together³⁴, she and the baboon. She became pregnant. After that the baboon went back to the forest. The girl kept waiting for several years, but could not bear. She pondered over this and then said: "What is the meaning of this?! I can't bear, although the baboon made me pregnant, before he went back to the forest. I will go and seek him at home in his kraal". And she prepared a lot of food, and went out in the wilderness, seeking that baboon.

She met other baboons and asked them: "Have you seen Nthenge,^{***} coming along the skirt of the forest?" [But] they could not tell her where the baboon was. Then she met other baboons and asked: "Have you seen Nthenge coming along the edge of the forest?" They said to her: "He passed here five years ago." The girl walked farther on, asking: "Have you seen Nthenge coming along the edge of the forest?" They answered her: "He passed here just a year ago." She passed and walked on farther. She then met other baboons and asked: "Have you seen Nthenge coming along the edge of the forest?" — "He passed here the day before yesterday." She walked and walked, and met again baboons. "Have you seen Nthenge?" — "Yes." — "Where does he live?"

* The open place outside the kraal.

** The girl and the baboon. *** The baboon's name.

“kwakə ni ɓa?” — “aƆwa kwakə ni kramàni kɔɔa”. na murɔtu aƆɔ, aƆɔ utula kramàni ulu. ona Ɔomə n_aƆa. oka kwakə Ɔome, aƆea sɔana ɔƆaika, aɔkɔɔɔ: “sɔana ɔ. mbafɔa mundu ɔɔkɔɔɔ”. — “aƆawata?” “aƆawa ndəɔɔɔɔ.” — “a musɔɔ. aɔnda nɔumbəɔɔa nɔbo məkɔɔɔɔwa ukɔ!” aƆɔ, aɔnea bu mɔbea. ndəɔɔɔ aƆa waƆɔ, aƆa ɔɔɔɔ ɔɔɔ: “kwa kilɔɔa!” sɔakɔɔ. murɔtu aɔna ɔɔɔ, aɔɔa: “andu aɔa, murɔ musɔɔ, mɔcumbonea ndəɔɔɔ nɔaɔma na kɔɔɔ?” ɔɔsa kɔmandu kɔ mɔaɔta, ɔaɔmalɔka, ɔaƆkea murɔtu mɔɔɔ mɔɔɔa_nɔɔ. amɔɔa: “mɔka! nɔkɔɔka nɔɔɔ, ukasɔɔ mɔɔna wɔ nɔta na Ɔaɔka.” aɔmɔka n_aɔɔa mɔɔna nɔɔɔ wɔ nɔtu na Ɔaɔka.

24. mutumia na kɔmbu na kɔmba-
lutɔwa.

mutumia nɔbo wosə aɔɔalɔ: “mɔɔguta murɔtu wakɔwa, nɔndamɔɔɔ ɔtaɔma.” kɔmbu kɔasɔa: “mɔɔɔɔɔa murɔtu u.” kɔɔsa, kɔaɔnda, kɔatɔndelɔa, kɔasɔa: “nɔndam — e, nɔu—dam—ə mɔu—tɔ³⁸, ɔɔɔɔ mɔka ambəɔɔɔ!” mɔbalutɔwa nɔɔ ɔɔka, ɔasɔa: “nɔdɔmɔɔɔ bu, nɔdɔmɔɔɔ bu, nɔdɔɔ bu, ɔɔɔɔ mɔka, ambəɔɔɔ”. ɔatəma munda, ɔamɔna, ɔaƆɔ kɔwa mɔɔɔɔ. ɔaɔaɔwa murɔtu.

25. murɔtu na mɔanəka na ɔɔɔuu.

ɔɔuu nɔɔo aɔumə nɔbo nu mɔanəka, mɔɔɔa mɔɔɔnda aɔɔ. na murɔtu, aƆɔwa nu-kwɔna mundaɔni. na ɔɔuu aƆa mɔanəka: “mɔɔɔ kɔɔɔɔɔa murɔtu uɔa!” mɔanəka amɔɔa: “ɔaɔɔ undu!” na mɔɔɔ kɔɔɔaɔasɔa

— “He lives on that hill yonder.” And the girl began to climb up the hill. Then she saw a court-yard and stepped down into it. When she came into the court-yard, she saw some children playing and asked them: “Children, show me to a person, for whom I am asking.” — “What is he called?” — “He is called Nthenge.” — “He is in the kraal. Go to that hut, they are drinking beer there!” She went and began to sing there at the entrance of the cattle kraal. Nthenge heard the song and said to the other baboons: “Silence!” They were silent. The girl sang again, saying: “You, who are in the kraal, have you seen Nthenge coming along the skirt of the forest?” [Nthenge] took a calabash with grease, went out and oiled the girl’s head³⁵ and the grease ran down on the ground. He said: “Return home! And when you get out on the path, you will bear a son, who has a bow and quiver.” She went home, and, in the road, she bore a child, who had a bow and quiver.³⁶

24. The old Man, the Cameleon and the Butterfly.

An old man said: “I will sell my daughter, that I may get some one to clear a new field for me!”³⁷ The cameleon said: “I will buy that girl.” He set off, and without being able to bring it further than to the words, he said repeatedly: “I—will—clear, — I—will—clear—wood³⁸, so that I may get a wife, who can feed me!” Also the butterfly came, and said: “I will clear there and there, and there I will leave it untouched, so that I may get a wife, who can feed me.”³⁹ He began at once to clear a field and finished [his work] and went to his father-in-law, who gave him the girl.

25. The Girl, the young Man and the Tortoise.

A tortoise struck up a friendship with a young man, and the two were much together with one another. And a girl watched [the crop] in the field. And the tortoise said to the young man: “Let us go and ask that girl [which of us she will marry]!”⁴⁰ The young man said: “Yes, why not!” And they went

mwitu. amca: "mwondō mw asō. mcnuka
na mwuka un!" mcnuka, makoma.
na un maji. mwitu abindza⁴¹, amca:
"anda! na un ula wamba ubika vaa,
nwa wmdwa!"

uguu na mwanakō mcnuka mkaala, na
uguu abindza. wzo amca na mutw⁴²:
"ka! nditōza usamba, na mwitu ni musco
mno. na twasambanza, akabika mb, nkata
nz?" naji gala bē uguu ugi, asza: "ka!
numwa baa nzūni ikufun, na twasambanza
un, ula waa mwanakō, ambita, itka!"
naji, awtō uguu ila ugi ntō wa nza, naji
kwa mwō ba kitan kwa mwitu. cnuka,
oka muszō na wakooma.

kakza mwanakō amukātana: "e, uguo!"
— "wou!" — nduamō, tufi!" uguu amala,
aji homō. mwanakō asza: "twambo kiza
lā, twambo kufi!" — "ee, twambo kufi!"
— "tusambo andi!" na masamba, masamba
mbanetō⁴³. mwanakō akātana⁴⁴: "e, uguo!"
— "wou!" asisza. akāhea, uguu nū bakābi.
na mwanakō akasamba⁴⁴ mno, akasza na
mutwō: "zē uguu ni kwasa". akātana: "e,
ugue!" — "wou!" akasisza. akāhea, uguu
nū baa, bakubi mno. na maji, masambeto
na marbika gala bē mwitu, mwanakō ātana,
amca: "wou!" asamba ugi, ai ukwata kiti
kila kē kila. awa ni uguu: "u! kota-
ugwata!"⁴⁵ na uguu ila n uū wa kitī
zāmla, zakala gala bā nzu za kulisa kitan.
mwanakō āhea uguu ailo kitan, akaswiza
maj. asisza, awa ni uguu: "waza!" nakō
asza: "waza, uguu!" na mwitu asza:
"indino konitwawa ni uguu, nwa wambō
ubika baa kitan". na mwanakō okila, cnuka.
uguu atwā mwitu, nāsza.*

na ndō zakō na mwanakō zakwa, pūh.

* According to the custom of the country.

to ask the girl. She said to them: "You are handsome both of you. Go home and come again to-morrow!" They went home and slept. Next morning they went [again to the girl]. The girl deliberated for a long while⁴¹, then she said: "Go! But he, who comes first here to me to-morrow, he shall bring me home [as his wife]!"

The tortoise and the young man went home, and sat down, and the tortoise sat silent and musing. In the evening he said to himself⁴²: "Well, this is a fine pickle! I cannot run. But the girl is very pretty. If we run a race, he will be in first, what am I to do?" And he went to a place, where there were other tortoises and said to them: "Listen to me! I will place you here in the thickets along the road, and to-morrow, when we run the race, he must answer that hears the young man call me!" And he set about placing the tortoises along the road, and one of them he laid in the girl's bed. Thereupon he went home to the kraal, and they went to bed.

When the day broke, the young man woke up and said: "Hullo, tortoise!" — "I am here!" — "Come out and let us go!" The tortoise came out, and went to the court-yard. The young man said: "Don't let us begin to eat, let us start!" — "Yes, let us start!" — "Now for the race!" And they ran hard, racing with one another.⁴³ The young man called out: "Hullo, tortoise!" — "I'm here!" He looked and found that the tortoise was there quite close. And the young man began to run fast, and then he said to himself: "Now the tortoise is far behind." He called: "Hullo, tortoise!" — "I'm here!" He looked and found that the tortoise was there close behind. They ran on, and when they got to where the girl lived, the young man called [again] and heard [the tortoise reply]: "I'm here!" He began to run again and was going to take hold of one of the bedposts [of the girl's bed in the hut]. The tortoise said: "Oh, don't touch me!" And the tortoise that was under the bed, came out and settled in the place where one steps up into the bed. The young man found him sitting by the bed, cleaning his feet [after the race].⁴⁶ He looked and the tortoise greeted him: "*waza!*"⁴⁷ And he returned the greeting: "*waza*, tortoise!" And the girl said: "Then, I suppose, the tortoise is to make me his wife, for he was the first to arrive here at my bed." And the young man got up, and went home. The tortoise made the girl his wife, he bought her.*

The friendship between him and the young man died out entirely.

* According to the custom of the country.

26. *mwītu na ygùyggu.*

mutumía watēm̄w̄ munda na mwītu wako atma kw̄a. na anako mak̄yuka kw̄ako, mak̄yenda kumutw̄, nako ak̄masúygea: "ula wuka kw̄akwa, ak̄eto ɛ́ño"¹⁸, us̄u n̄w̄o ukandw̄!" na m̄wanako ula watab̄isw̄ u ak̄ɛ̄pi us̄w̄m̄ kumanda ɛ́ño. ndi n̄aio ygùyggu ɛ̄aika un̄ena na ula mwītu. nako mwītu ɛ̄nda ygùyggu, ak̄eto ɛ́ño. na atw̄ara ni ygùyggu, māpi kw̄kala kwa ygùyggu, na mas̄a s̄ana s̄ygē m̄m̄o na mat̄ena m̄undu na mak̄ita is̄o s̄ygē m̄m̄o.

na n̄w̄o ula mwītu w̄ɛ̄n̄o ygùyggu: "t̄imanu m̄baɛ̄ ɛ̄ɛ̄n̄u, ɛ̄ko!" n̄aio ɛ̄a ygùyggu ɛ̄amw̄ia: "ygatuma m̄baɛ̄tu, ndum̄b̄on̄a". ula m̄ka ɛ̄s̄a: "nokum̄b̄on̄a". m̄m̄o ak̄ɛ̄ɛ̄. m̄kala. ula m̄undu m̄ka ɛ̄a m̄m̄o ɛ̄gē: "ndut̄iman̄o m̄baɛ̄ɛ̄n̄u!" ɛ̄a yguyggu ɛ̄amw̄ia: "nd̄mak̄w̄n̄o, ygat̄imana m̄baɛ̄tu, ndum̄b̄on̄a!" m̄ka ɛ̄s̄a ɛ̄gē: "nokum̄b̄on̄a, n̄w̄o!" m̄m̄o w̄aɛ̄t̄a na at̄imana m̄baɛ̄ko. ɛ̄aika kula kas̄am̄u, kala kaúluka, k̄on̄do k̄auka kus̄is̄u k̄ila k̄ndu, manatum̄an̄w̄o ni m̄undu wa m̄baɛ̄ ɛ̄o. na mauka, yguyggu ɛ̄al̄ika na mus̄o, ɛ̄a m̄ka: "w̄aɛ̄yga, w̄aɛ̄yga, m̄baɛ̄tu m̄ɛ̄a k̄ɛ̄?" m̄ka ɛ̄s̄a: "t̄o, m̄ɛ̄a t̄o, m̄ɛ̄a kal̄yga k̄a, k̄ena w̄mb̄i, nokomēa". — "w̄aɛ̄yga, m̄el̄ela na m̄el̄ela, m̄a ɛ̄lu". — "nok̄o m̄ɛ̄a". k̄yga k̄u k̄ɛ̄ɛ̄la, ɛ̄tana ɛ̄gē: "w̄aɛ̄yga-ɛ̄yga, m̄baɛ̄tu m̄ɛ̄a k̄ɛ̄?" — "t̄o, m̄ɛ̄a t̄o, m̄ɛ̄a kal̄yga ka m̄w̄a, nok̄o mēa!" — "w̄aɛ̄yga, m̄el̄ela na m̄el̄ela, m̄a ɛ̄lu". — "nok̄o m̄ɛ̄a". k̄yga k̄u k̄ɛ̄ɛ̄la na is̄o s̄on̄do s̄aɛ̄la, ɛ̄s̄a ɛ̄gē: "w̄aɛ̄yga-ɛ̄yga m̄baɛ̄tu m̄ɛ̄a k̄ɛ̄?" — "t̄o m̄ɛ̄a t̄o, kas̄ɛ̄t̄wa ka tata, nok̄o mēa". — "w̄aɛ̄yga, m̄el̄ela na m̄el̄ela, m̄a ɛ̄lu". — "nok̄o mēa kab̄isi!" kaú katw̄ara, k̄aɛ̄la. ɛ̄s̄a ɛ̄gē: "w̄aɛ̄yga-ɛ̄yga,

26. The Girl and the Crows.

An old man cleared a field, and his daughter watched [the crop there]. And young men came and wanted to marry her, but she answered: "He, who comes to me carrying a white sea-shell⁴⁸, he shall get me as his wife!" A young man, to whom she said so, went down to the coast to seek the white sea-shell. In the meantime a crow came to speak with the girl. And the girl fell in love with the crow, because he carried a white sea-shell.⁴⁹ She became the wife of the crow, and they went and lived in his home. They had many children, cleared a field and got much food.

One day the girl said to the crow: "Send a message to your relations, that they come here!" But the crow said to her: "If I send for my relations, you'll not be able to feed them." His wife said: "I'm sure, I shall feed them." The husband was silent. Some time passed. Then the wife said again to her husband: "Send for your relations!" The crow replied: "Have I not told you that, if I send for my relations, you will not be able to feed them?" The wife said: "I shall, for sooth, feed them!" The husband got angry and sent for his relations. Every animal that can fly came, that they might see why their relation had sent for them. When they arrived, the crow flew into the kraal and said to his wife: "Wathanga, Wathanga, what are our relations to eat?" His wife said: "They may eat the eleusine corn that is in the little *kynga*, just that they may eat." — "Wathanga, they are soaring and soaring in the air up there." — "They may eat that," replied the wife. When [the corn that was in] that *kynga* was eaten, he called again: "Wathanga-thanga, what are my relations to eat?" — "They may eat the keinga with millet, just that they may eat!" — "Wathanga, Wathanga, they keep flying about up there." — "They may eat just that!" When that keinga was eaten and all food finished he said again: "Wathanga-thanga, what are my relations to eat?" — "They may eat your father's name, just that they may eat." — "Wathanga, they are still flying about up there." — "May they eat our boy!" The boy was seized and eaten. He again said: "Wathanga-thanga, what are our relations to eat?" — "They may eat [your] mother's

name, they may eat just that." — "Wathanga, they are still soaring about up there." The children were all eaten, and the crow's mother crept into a hole. And the husband again came and said: "Wathanga-thanga, what are my relations to eat? What are they to eat, Wathanga-thanga?" And the crow himself was eaten by his relations, and his wife hid herself.

The tale is complete like that.

27. The Girl and the Crow.

A girl's mother died⁵⁰, and she was left to her father's second wife. She grew up together with another little girl, her step-mother's daughter, and they were always in each other's company. Then the motherless girl died, and [her corpse] was thrown out into the thickets.⁵¹

And a crow came, gathered up the bones, and went down in a pond with them. There he put the bones together, so that they made up the girl [alive] anew, and he hung many ornaments on her.

And the girls from that village went to fetch water together with the girl who had been the dead girl's play-mate. And they fetched water, filled the calabashes and helped each other to get the calabashes on to their backs. But the before-mentioned girl was left without help. So she said [to one of her comrades]: "Kawesya⁵², help me with my calabash!" But her friend replied: "You have seen So and So die, I will not help you." — "Kalau⁵², help me with the calabash!" But this girl replied the same as the other girl.

So they went their way leaving the girl alone. She began to cry. Then she saw, how [the water in] the pond began to swell, and saw that other girl, who had died, come up there out of the pond. She came and helped her with the calabashes. After that she went home, and the other girl returned into the pond. She came home and said to her mother: "Mother, I will tell you something." So she told her. But her mother said to her: "What are you telling me, chatter-box? That girl has died [once] and is dead." The girl was silent, but called her father:

mwanaakwa! nowa natwa nakwa wa waka".
amwa: "niandio usini na yganza, twatubea
ikú manzi. súsua nu mákua i sío na malaa
kumbakia na mafi. na tivo nono ndia
zatomboza na ula mwitu waitu, wakwio,
nona, auma baú ndiani. auka, ambakia ikú.
n-asioka baú ndiani. na umi wipi kala kakufuni,
ka baú utá wa kifuna, wibifa!"

na ipa afa kwibifa, waandio kwibifa
bala kakufuni. na nivo ala etu maúkwio
ygi utaba manzi banywa na kala kaletu. nu
matabio ikú, mansusia n-ulaygi maikanisio
ikú. na kala kaletu katwa baú, undu ala
etu malaa kumrakia. na tivo konio ila
ndia zatomboza na kona ula mwitu aumala
baú ndiani. waumalio, aúka kwakia ula
mwitu ikú. n-aru ula mutumia aumila,
akwata ula mwitu na amúka kwakio.

na tivo ila ygygyu zankio, yfya mwitu
waka nyeyeo.⁵³ zéú aumbanza mba zio, n-ania
ula undu: "mwana, yginu, n-eyu mwitekesia!"
na mafi kwakala homa kwa ula mwitu na
ila ygygyu zainu: "niniaygwe, niniaygwe
mafa makwa a mwabifa. mwalaka, nini-
aygwe siuma! "aúmsia ila siai kinuú⁵⁴,
aygwe. aya ygi: "niniaygwe, ni-
niaygwe nduku sákwa, mwabifa. mwa-
laka, niaygwe, niniaygwe nduku sák-
kwa!" aygwa na mio zondó zafala ki!
tivo kila kabati kaisio: "mio nifalio.
wiza ki? na ila ygygyu zandio bala
ba mwitu. zainea baú: "niniaygwe,
niniaygwe kiggo⁵⁵ wakwa! wabifa, mwa-
laka!" tivo kila kabati kiasia: "ndi
wizu ki? na mio zondó nifalio". nu
ygygyu zawa mwomo, zama ula aki-
yga, zakusia, zaimia mabindi, mátku nda-
wani. na atumia maúka, makolauza ula
mabindi, macka ifaka. na ygygyu zafi,
zamafalóza, matwika ula mwitu ygi.

"Father, shall I tell you something?" — "Yes, tell it, my child. You are the only one that I have left, you alone". She said to him: "I went to the river with So and So and So and So, we fetched water in the calabashes. These were filled, and they carried theirs, but they were not willing to help me, but went away. Then I saw the pond begin to move and saw our girl, who died, come out of that pond. She came and helped me with the calabashes, and returned into the pond again. Go tomorrow to that little copse at the side of the well and hide yourself there!"

And her father went to hide himself in that little copse. Then the girls came again to fetch water together with the other little girl. And they fetched up water and filled the calabashes, and helped each other to get them on to their backs. And the above-mentioned girl was left behind, for the others refused to help her. Then she saw how the water began to surge, and she saw that girl come out of the pond. When she was out, she went and helped the girl with the calabashes. Now the old man went up and took hold of the girl, and led her to his home.

After that the crow came and found that his girl had been stolen.⁵³ Now he assembled his relations and told them about the case: "When you hear me sing, you shall approve of my words." And they went to the girl's court-yard and the crow sang: "Give me, give me back my ornaments, which you have hidden. Mwalyaka, give me the beads!" The girl took off those she had round her waist⁵⁴ and gave him. He sang again: "Give me, give me my bracelets of brass, which you have hidden, Mwalyaka, give me, give me my brass wire!" He got it, and then all the ornaments, every one. Thereupon the wife [the girl's step-mother] said: "The ornaments are at an end, what do you want [more]?" And the crow flew to where the girl was standing and sang there: "May I be given, may I be given my kingo⁵⁵! You have hidden her, Mwalyaka!" Then the wife said: "But what do you want? There are no ornaments left." And the crow bit with his beak in the horse-hair, [with which he had put the girl together], tore at it, and pulled it out, so that her bones fell down on a skin [on the ground]. And the old men came and gathered up the bones and threw them away. But the crow came and put them together, so that they made up that girl again. —

28. *wanu wa krygolondo.*

*mundu nuwə watəma mundu. atialya. krygolondo kyoka. kiamina kutəma. mundu atiteu. atialya. krygolondo kiamina. mundu aima, atialya. krygolondo kiamina. mbamba sɛəua*⁵⁶. *kibəti kya mundu usu kyoka, kiatulya, kiatialya. krygolondo kyoka, kyaya. mwənə oka utuku atwya. əua: "nnyə ygila na ygilaa ikufu mwonža na ygima ygamwulua na mu". mwənə wa mynda akəa, akiasya: "a! nyamu isu ni nəyə myo!"*

nəfi musyə. mwəna oka mundani, atwya. əua: "nnyə ygila na ygilaa ikufu mwonža na ygima ygamwulua na mu". akəa, əfi musyə. makulya: "nlo-kwənda yombə ni? akakwətə nyamu mundani". kabisi kasya: "nnyə". kafi, kutwya, kəua: "nnyə ygila . . .". katəla ygi, kəua: "nnyə ygila na . . ." kətəla, kəua mbamba ikilya. kafi, kakwəta, kakulya: "nu, ukwambaa u?" kiasya: "nnyə ygila . . .". — "ee, nuwə, nina-manya". katiwə musyə, kasya: "nyamu ɛla mukəa ni mo!" əwa: "ni ubuygu". — "niambə, mwənə". kiasya: "nnyə ygila . . .". mutumia osa kasamu, əkya ɛko. katulila, kiaməma yfo. osa, əkya ygi, əmwa yfo. mwəna əsya: "ka kanatonya nau, nnygukəkya ɛko!" əkya ɛko, kaməma yfo. əkya ygi, kaməma yfo ɛla ygi. nnyə əsya: "ka, kanatonya mutumia na mwəna. nnygukəg!" kəkya ɛko, kiaməma yfo. katulila, kənda. kabika kəpaku⁵⁸, kasya: "nnyə ygila na ygilaa ikufu mwonža na ygima ygamwulua na mu".

28. The Tale of the Beetle.

A man cleared a field and left a part unfinished. A beetle came and finished the clearing work. The man gathered up the rubbish in order to burn it, but left some of it. The beetle finished [this work too]. The man dug the field but left a part of it unfinished. The beetle finished it. The maize ripened, the man's wife came and broke ears, but left some. The beetle came and ate. The owner came and kept watch in the field at night. Then he heard [a voice]: "It's me, Ngila, wo can jump over seven thickets, and who stirs the porridge with a digging-stick." The owner of the field was scared and said: "Oh, that must be a very big beast!"

And he went home to the kraal. His son came to the field, kept watch [there in the night]. He heard: "It's me, Ngila, who can jump over seven thickets, and stirs the porridge with a digging-stick". He got frightened, and went home to the kraal. Here it was asked: "Wo wishes to have cattle? If so, he may capture that animal in the field." A little boy said: "I." He went to watch for the night and heard: "It is me. Ngila — —."⁵⁷ The boy waited again and heard: "It's me, Ngila — —."⁵⁷ He waited and heard that someone was eating maize. Walked up to that place, seized [the beetle] and asked: "Is it you, who are speaking like that?" The beetle said: "It's me, Ngila — —."⁵⁷ — "Yes, it's you, I understand." He took it home with him and said: "Here is the animal you are afraid of!" They said: "That is not true." [Then the beetle said]: "Let me speak and you'll hear." It said: "It's me, Ngila — —." The old man took the little creature and flung it on the hearth. It jumped up and bit him in the eye. He seized it and threw again, and was [again] bitten in the eye. The son said: "I'll fling that creature, that has stung my father, into the fire!" He flung it on the hearth. It bit him in the eye. He threw it again, and it bit him in the other eye. And the mother said: "I'll kill that creature, which has stung my husband and child!" She threw it on the hearth, and it bit her in the eye. Thereupon it jumped up and went away. When it reached the door, it said: "It's me, Ngila, who can jump over seven thickets and stirs the porridge with a digging-stick."

29. *wanu wa nda.*

tane ndi, andu matanasigawa, baí nda umu, afuwa ni muþwí muno, e na munda na pombó sɔkó. waisɔ: “nditonza maindu a ondo ma pombó, nye nɔka. nyguþi kumanda mwɔþi wa kundɔpesɔa”. akama, ɔza akeá kitoteni kɔkó. tibo aþi.

akomana na munzambu. umusɔ: “waza nda!” — “waza, munzambu!” — “wafɔ ku na waíma ku?” — “naþi umanda mwɔþi na naíma kwakwa”. — *tɔcɔndanɔ!* pɔgawɔpesɔa, ndinɔusaa ɔza. — “na pombó sɔkwa sɔatwawa, ukasɔata?” munzambu ukɔma: “u, u!” nda amwía: “aɔ, ndiukwenda, nɔ, bita!” tibo akwata nɔza pɔgi, aþi mbá. akomana na mbwa, makɔþanɔ. mbwa amukulɔ: “umanda kɔa?” — “nygumanda mwɔþi wa pombó sɔkwa”. — *tɔcɔndanɔ,* pɔgawɔpesɔa!” — “wɔhɔ ta pɔgiti, mwɔþi uli musoo. na, nyɔ kanɔwa wakul!” mbwa umba: “oo, oo, oo!” — “aɔ, ndiukwenda, bita!”

nyo wacɔnda pɔgɔ⁶⁰, akomana na ɔá. zamusɔ: “waza, nda!” — “waza, ɔá!” — “waíma ku na wɔþi na ku?” — “naíma kwakwa na nɔþi kumanda mwɔþi!” — *tɔcɔndanɔ,* pɔgawɔpesɔa!” — amwía: “na pombó sɔkwa sɔatwawa, ukasɔata?” — ɔkɔna, ɔkɔna: “ɔá, ɔá, ɔá! aɔgawɔgawa mu pɔgusu, pombó sɔa nda sɔatwawa, nɔsa uta na musɔ.” nda amwía: “nucɔndu! nukuma ta mukamba! kɔhɔ ɔ, unɔ na tɔcɔþi, ukandɔpesɔa!” mainɔwa ɔa ɔza na maíþi.

maþika kwa nda musɔ, aíwa: “osa indo nɔsu, ukawɔ!” nyo, ɔá atwika mwɔþi. na kɔla muþanɔa aímɔa pombó sɔa nda na wɔó mɔnukɔa. na musɔ wa nda baí bakubi na ukawɔ, na muþanɔa umwɔ akawɔ maþika kutawɔ [pombó], maí maí pɔgi, na nda acɔndɔ kwɔma.

29. The Tale of the Louse.

Very long ago on the earth — man had not [yet] been born⁵⁹ — there was a louse, a very rich louse, he had fields and cattle. He said [to himself]: “I am unable [to manage] all this work with the cattle, I alone. I’m going to look for a herdsman to tend the cattle for me.” He milked [and] poured the milk into his calabash. Then he went [to try and get a herdsman].

He met a lion, which greeted him: “Good day, louse!” — “Good day, lion!” — “Where are you going, and from whence are you coming?” — “I’m going to look for a herdsman, and I am coming from my home.” — “Let us go together. I’ll watch the cattle for you, I don’t drink milk.” — “If my cattle are taken, what do you say [then]?” The lion roared: “*u, u!*” The louse said to him: “No, I don’t like you, get away!” And he [the louse] went farther on. He met a jackal, they greeted one another. The jackal asked him: “What are you seeking?” — “I’m seeking a herdsman for my cattle.” — “Let us go together, I’ll tend the cattle for you!” — “You resemble the dog, the good shepherd. Sing, that I may hear your voice!” The jackal began: “*vo, vo, vo!*” — “No, I don’t like you, get away!”

Then he wandered a long way⁶⁰, met the hammerhead.⁶¹ He greeted him: “Good day, louse!” — “Good day, hammerhead!” — “From whence are you coming, and where are you going?” — “I’m coming from my house, and going to look for a herdsman [for me].” — “Let us go together, I’ll watch the cattle for you!” — “If my cattle are taken, what will you say?” He [the bird] sang, saying: “Hammerhead, hammerhead, hammerhead! . . . ? . . . if the cattle of the louse are robbed, I’ll take a bow and arrows.” The louse said to him: “I like that. You sing like a Kamba! Take this milk and drink, and let us go, that you may tend the cattle for me!” They drank the milk and went.

When they reached the kraal of the louse, he [the hammerhead] was told: “Take those cattle and watch them!” Thus the hammerhead became a herdsman. And every day he led the cattle of the louse out, and every evening he drove them home. And the kraal of the louse was near Ukavi [the Masai country], and one day the Masai came to raid [cattle], they were numerous, and the louse had gone to dig [in the field]. And when the

n̄bo *ɣw̄* *ɣac̄nd̄o*, *s̄ɣataɣwa*, *ɣatula* *k̄ɣɣi*,
ɣama. *ɣas̄ɣa*: “*aȳḡaȳḡawa* *mȳȳḡusu*, *ɣomb̄o*
s̄ɣa *nd̄a* *s̄ɣatw̄awa*. *os̄ar* *mat̄a* *na* *mis̄ɣ̄!*” *n̄ak̄o*
nd̄a *t̄bo* *ɣk̄et̄o*, *m̄osa*, *maɣik̄ila* *ak̄abi*. *maɣik̄ila*
ɣak̄ubi *na* *mis̄ɣ̄* *ɣo*, *m̄ona* *ak̄abi*, *maluɣḡwa*,
maɣnuɣɣa *ɣomb̄o*.

n̄bo *m̄uɣ̄an̄a* *aȳgi*, *ak̄abi* *mas̄ɣ̄oka*, *m̄oka*
ut̄a *ɣomb̄o* *na* *nd̄a* *aɣwa* *a* *mund̄ani*. *ak̄a*
m̄ok̄o, *ma* *m̄oka*, *mak̄ɣna* *k̄ɣum̄*. *nd̄a*
w̄aw̄u *n̄ak̄o* *aȳma* *mund̄ani*. *ɣka* *us̄ɣ̄ɣa* *māindu*
as̄u, *ma* *mus̄ɣ̄* *k̄wak̄o*. *n̄oka* *kulika* *k̄ɣu*
m̄m̄ *k̄ɣna*. *na* *ala* *ak̄abi* *aȳgi* *matw̄a* *ɣla*
ɣomb̄o. *na* *kwatuka* *as̄ɣ̄ɣa*, *aɣea*, *ɣomb̄o* *pāo*.
n̄owo *walik̄ilo* *ɣguani* *s̄ɣa* *ɣ̄a*. *ak̄a* *māi*
mis̄ɣ̄ *nd̄a* *ɣā*.

m̄w̄os̄us̄ɣa *nd̄a* *k̄aȳga* *n̄ak̄wa* *ɣomb̄o* *n̄za!*

Finally I will here also include one of the stories which pupils of the missionary stations have written down for me. It was written down in 1911 at the Station of the Leipzig Mission, Miambani, north of Kitui in East Ukamba, by one of the more advanced pupils there, who, as far as I can remember, also was an assistant teacher. Orthographically the writer-down has tried to follow the manner of writing used by the German missionaries (cf. Brutzer's Grammar). The tale is an instance of what I have mentioned in the introductory chapter, namely that the best pupils in the missionary schools are not capable of satisfactorily rendering the contents of a story, but that they skipped a bit in their thoughts. In order to elucidate this and at the same time give the reader a clearer idea of the coherence, I give here a brief account of the story:

cattle had been taken, the hammerhead climbed up a tree and sang, saying⁶²: “. . . ? . . . the cattle of the louse has been robbed. Seize your bows and arrows!” Then the louse came, they took [their weapons], they followed after the Masai. When they came near to their kraals, they caught sight of the Masai, drove them away and led the cattle back home.

And another day the Masai returned, they came to raid the cattle, and the louse was in the field. Women [Masai women] came, they alone, they danced kiluni.⁶³ The louse heard and came from the field, came to see what was the matter in his kraal. And he came and took part in the dance. And the other Masai took the cattle away. And at twilight he looked about him and found that the cattle were gone. Then he entered the clothes of the women. In this way the women have got lice.⁶⁴

May you become rich in lice in your provision-basket and I in cattle in my cattle kraal!

The hare has in some way or other cheated the lion, and when he is seized by him and has to answer for his misdeeds, he offers to make compensation for them. This is done in the way that he, by executing, together with the squirrel, a startling dance, lures the watching Akamba from their fields, in which the baboons then have free play. When afterwards the apes run away from the fields, the lion is lying in wait and catches one of them. In that way the hare paid the lion. Now, however, he is seized by one of the angry Akamba, and in order to save himself from them he promises to give them compensation for their crops, ruined by the apes. He at last does that by bringing a herd of elephants to ruin, the tusks of which the men then receive as compensation. But one of the elephants was left alive and caught the hare, and in order to save himself from the revenge of the elephant he brings him to the fields of the Akamba.

The tale is one of the numerous ones that give an example of the slyness of the hare. The chain of wicked tricks, by which he cheats one part in order to save himself from the other, is met with in varying forms among other Negro peoples. To judge by the name of the remaining elephant, Kombo, this tale is probably not native among the Akamba.

30. Wano wa kavaluku na tsou [n̄ʒəu].

Kalavuku makita ikwani na munambu, niva kalavuku enda kumwiva munambu. Nivo waendie tsiani [n̄ʒiam], vala akamba maendela, makiši kuiya myunda yō, mena [ma na] kavale. mekete nguno mokoni mō makitsunga muno. nala andu mauka, makiungama kwona, andu makiloela. Nguli tsaya munda, tsyamina, tsyamina itsyo mundani. Inwe yakuma⁵⁴ na tsonze tsyakuka. Na munambu wovetsya ndziani, kenda ukwate, uyive kwayila ikwani yake na kalavuku. Nivo ala ēne munda makwata kumanza kalavuku, nandu makwata kalavuku na kalavuku ea andu: “eka nai nakwa, ngamwiva!”

Na kalavuku aṣi akomana na ndzou [n̄ʒəu], tsyina wauni [ma manzi]. na tsyato-ngoitsua kimani kitulu tsyaiwa: “tulilai kuya nzi na mukeṣiwa mwanwa mandzi.” Tsyatulila kuya nzi, tsyakwa. Na kalavuku kaṣi, keta andu, amaive. Na vatiala ndzou inwe, ikwitwa Kombu na ila ndzou yamanza kalavuku kwa ila ndzou tsyakwiye. Na kalavuku aiva ila ndzou myunda yāndu [a andu]. nandu mamanza ila ndzou, mowae, mayive⁵⁷ ila myunda, na kuvika yiū nimoā ndzou, makiotsa mayo matsyo, maṣi, makaṣotsye, makiiva ula ṣi. na kuvika yiū ni maivā.

30. The Tale of the Hare and the Elephants.

The hare had a quarrel (properly a law-suit) with the lion, and he went to pay the lion. He was walking in the road, the way the Akamba walk when they go to watch their fields, and he had company with the squirrel. They had tied strings of aloe-fibres round their arms, and they danced eagerly. And the men came and stood watching them. [Meanwhile] the baboons were eating [in] the field and made an end of all the food there [the growing crop]. One [of the baboons] barked⁶⁵, and all fled. And the lion was waiting in the road that he might seize [one of the baboons] and [in that way] obtain compensation from the hare in his quarrel with him. Then the owners of the field tried to catch the hare, and they seized him, and he said to the people: "Don't do me any harm, I shall pay you!"

And the hare went away, and met some elephants, which were thirsty. And he led them to a water-hole and said to them: "...? [I am unable to translate this sentence] ...? ... They died. And the hare went, he called the people, that he might pay them [with the tusks of the dead elephants]. But one of the elephants was left alive, his name was Kombo, and this elephant looked for the hare in the place where the [other] elephants had died. [There he seized him, too.] And the hare paid that elephant [with] the fields of the people.⁶⁶ And the people sought after the elephant in order to kill him, that they might [by his tusks] obtain indemnification for those fields. [From that day] and till now they kill elephants and take their tusks, which they go and sell, and [in that way] they take out compensation for the debt [their claim]. And they continue for ever to pay themselves [in that way].

Linguistic and Ethnographical Notes.

The linguistic notes might have been made considerably more numerous and complete than has here been the case. I have, however, confined myself to a limited number, given in a brief form. Here and there reference is made to my work "Notes on Kamba Grammar" (shortened in the following to NKG); cf. also E. Brutzer, *Handbuch der Kambasprache*, in *Mitteil. d. Seminars f. Orientalische Sprachen III*, Berlin 1905. The ethnographical notes are intended to make it easier to understand the contents of the stories; sometimes certain of the details are so intimately connected with some native custom that the contents are difficult to understand, if one does not know the custom in question.

It may be added further that the tales illustrate the difference in dialect between West-Ukamba (district of Machokos) and East Ukamba (Kikumbulu in the south up to the district north of Kitui). Regarding the essential linguistic differences between the west and the east (the Kithaisu dialect) see NKG, pp. 9 seq. In the part "Comparative Notes" is mentioned, in regard to each of the tales, from which tract of Ukamba it is derived.

1. *maúka* is contracted in Ulu (W. Ukamba): *moka*. Cf. NKG, p. 12.

2. *maɽɽɽi*: in Ulu *maɽɽɽi*. NKG, p. 12.

3. *kũwo*, in Ulu called *ũza*, a cattle-kraal surrounded by a thorn hedge, where the cattle are kept during the night.

4. *maruka* = *makruka*. *k* is very often omitted in the verbal prefix *kũ-*. Many examples of this are to be met with in the text.

5. *maɽɽi umandã*: similar repetitions are typical for the narrative style.

6. In a legal proceedings the judges retire before giving the decisive verdict. This, without doubt, is the reason for the legal authorities being called *ũzama* 'secret'. See further Lindblom, *The Akamba*, p. 153 (1920).

7. Suffix *-tũ* is used when one wishes to give special emphasis or draw the attention more forcibly to what follows.

8. The narrator points out the sun's position in the sky on the occasion in question. Different times of the day are given by means of the sun's position, e. g. "I shall come, when the sun stands over there."

9. *ɸomə* is the open place outside the village. It is generally provided with a few shady trees, under which the men are used to sit and gossip, work at making household articles, etc. Morning and afternoon a fire is made here. Generally several fathers of families have a common *ɸomə*. See The Akamba, p. 435.

10. Contraction of *ila ɸuāa*.

11. *nɔbɔɔ* = *nɔbɔ* (*nɔbɔ*), a word of salutation. Diphthongizing denotes a familiar form of address. Regarding the signification of the word, see NKG, p. 99.

12. Only when used in addressing a person is the word "friend" rendered by *mwa*. See NKG, p. 100.

13. The lengthening of *i* marks increased intensity: "He looked long and well at it". Numerous instances of such a prolongation of the vowel is found in the text. Cf. NKG, p. 29.

12 a. (Note wrongly numbered). *ndukə* 'come!'. The negative form of the subjective is often used for the imperative in Kikamba. Vide NKG, p. 57.

12 b. (Note wrongly numbered). The passive form is used much oftener in Kikamba than in Swedish or English. Even intransitive verbs occur in the passive form. See NKG, p. 75.

14. *kɸambə*: 1. Honey-pot, wooden cylinder with a leather cover. 2. Large, skin-clad drum, open at the bottom, which is used principally in religious ceremonies, driving out of spirits, etc.

15. Each of them had a strap with which to carry home fat for themselves. The Akamba do not carry burdens on the head but on the back, by means of a leather strop (*mukwa*) which is placed across the forehead.

16. The natives believe that it is dark high up in the air. See The Akamba, p. 345.

17. *nakə* instead of *naxo*. The animals appearing in the tales are looked upon as persons and consequently the same affix is used for them. Cf. NKG, p. 70.

18. *p* is not found in Kikamba. It occurs, however, individually for *ɸ*, thus specially in *ɸati* 'not'.

19. *mæ əli*: "Both" is always rendered in this way or else by *ondə əli* (lit. 'all two').

20. Typical of the comprehensiveness of the native's conceptions. When a dispute arises between two Kamba men, it is not a matter touching themselves only, but even their respective families and clans. *mɔax* signifies both "family" and "kinsfolk", "clan".

21. The verb *kusilila* is used in a military sense, and indicates some sort of movement during a hostile expedition. Cf. *musilili*, commander during a military expedition. See The Akamba, p. 187.

22. The diminutive prefix *ka-* has here a contemptuous meaning. Cf. NKG, p. 42.

23. (The corresponding cipher on p. 9 is 22, wrongly numbered). *kulaa* "to refuse" is often used to denote the negative form. A further instance of this is found lower down in this story (line 6 from bottom).

24. *mubca* is the opening in the hedge of thorns, which surrounds the village. In the evening it is closed by thorny branches, which are drawn in from the outside and thus, as the tops are twined outwards, are very difficult to remove from the outside.

25. *mbua za ndoa* is the shorter rainy season in Ukamba (Nov.-Dec.). On the seasons see The Akamba, p. 340.

26. *naku*, lit. 'and you'. Is often used as a sort of interjection, when addressing a person.

27. Reproduction of the cry of the guinea-fowl. One of the three species of guinea-fowl in Ukamba (*Guttera cristata*) is called also *ika* (or *ugalala*).

28. (The corresponding note on p. 11 is 27, wrongly numbered). *uki* 'beer'. The final vowel in the preceding word influences the beginning vowel in the following one; sometimes both the vowels are contracted. — This tale is up to the present a true picture of the life of the natives, how the men spend a good deal of their time drinking beer, going from one place to another to do so.

29. (The corresponding note on p. 11 is 28, wrongly numbered). *waa*: a salutation between men of about the same age. I do not know its meaning.

30. *ki*: interjection indicating perfect silence. If, for instance, I say *kilāā ki!* it is stronger than only *kilāā* ("be silent!").

31. *ukwa*: interjection, expressing surprise, including some amount of disapproval.

32. (The corresponding note on p. 11 is 31, wrongly numbered). The story-teller makes a gesture to show how the cock sticks out his head, which he had kept hidden under his wing.

33. (The corresponding note on p. 13 is 32, wrongly numbered). Onomatopoeic interjection, intended to reproduce the flapping of the wings, when the cock sticks out his head.

34. *wa* (*waa*), onomatopoeic interjection.

35. *wi* = *wipi* = *ukipi*. *pi* is often left out in *kupi* 'to go', and similarly *k* in the verbal prefix *ka-*. Cf. NKG, p. 22.

36. 'he took, he said': *kwoša* 'to take' is often used as a pleonastic auxiliary verb. See NKG, p. 58.

37. *asi*: a very common interjection, denoting surprise, amazement.

38. Otherwise it is not customary among the Akamba for the women to shave the men. Among the Masai, on the other hand, it is said to occur frequently.

39. He sobbed.

40. When one shouts to someone, the final vowel in the name of the person called is often diphthongized. See NKG, p. 26; cf. also note 11 above.

41. *wu:* the usual answer when hailed. The vowel sound is prolonged here, *wu:*, to indicate that the person answering is rather a long distance away.

42. *ūzama*, cf. note 6. The members of the *ūzama* sometimes hold mutual feasts, at which meals large quantities of flesh are eaten. Formerly, at least, the necessary amount of meat was obtained by taking possession, without any more ado, of the cattle in the kraals.

43. *nzelo*: in Ulu (W. Ukamba) it is called *ūzoo*. See NKG, p. 13. The hare pretends to carry on a conversation with a person who has no existence, by means of which he wants to beguile the lion into killing the bull. On this the hare builds his further plans for revenge.

44. *akwata* (*akwata?*): this form is not clear to me either. Contraction of *akikwata?*

45. In East Ukamba the dead are usually thrown out into the bushes and left for the hyenas. In Ulu, on the contrary, they are buried, at least all the adults. See further The Akamba, p. 106.

46. Mimicing of the sound, which arises, when the hyena is chewing bones.

47. *kisə* for *kisipə* ('tail') in Ulu.

48. Interjection, the usual expression for disapproval, displeasure.

49. Interjection expressing surprise.

50. *kītendo*, large, clumsy foot as that of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus.

51. *muh*, onomatopoeic sound.

52. *xpə macudələ*: the subject in the singular and the verb in the plural, in Kikamba a rather usual construction.

53. *mwəfi*: the particle *ə* in optative clauses. Cf. NKG, p. 55.

54. *zee*, a common introductory expression, when a song is pitched.

55. On the use of *kwa* with the imperative cf. NKG, p. 54.

56. Onomatopoeic word. Possibly in allusion to the

tramping of the elephants' feet. It is more probable, however, that it seeks to render the vociferous noise, produced by the great animals during digestion, and which is audible at rather a long distance. In my collection of Kamba riddles (not yet published) there is thus found among others an onomatopoeic riddle, which runs exactly *tu, tu, tu* and nothing more. The answer is "the elephants' stomach". This riddle was perfectly incomprehensible to me (not being either a zoologist nor knowing much about animals), until a long time later on, when I came, for the first time in my life, into the vicinity of a herd of elephants. Then this riddle came into my mind and I understood it.

57. Cf. NKG, p. 26, and note 40 above.

58. The name of the hyena's wife. Personal names very seldom occur in Kamba tales.

59. *wau*: whether this word is a pure interjection or if it is an interrogative pronoun, "what?" (*undu ni wau = kundu ni kiau* 'what is the matter?'), I cannot decide with any certainty. — *wau* is pronounced here with a shrill voice. Women often have shrill, shrieking voices, which are usually imitated by the story-tellers in a masterly way.

60. Interjection, is employed specially when calling for help.

61. *ugombo* 'slave'. The Akamba, however, have probably never had any slaves. In war captured women and children were sold sometimes to the trade caravans from the coast. Cf. The Akamba, pp. 160, 197.

62. *manawa* = *manawgwa* < *nawga* or *na* 'to give'.

63. Kiswahili *sindano* 'needle'. The Akamba have no needles in the real meaning of the word, only awls (sg. *mukuba*).

64. *mio za utano* (contracted to *zotano*): lit. 'loads of beauty'.

65. *kroba* 'form up in lines', as is done in certain dances, e. g. in the *mbalza* dance. See The Akamba, p. 408.

66. *ugu* is the leader of the song in the dance and consequently the leader of that too. He composes the songs which are sung to the dance. A *ugu* may not eat the lungs of any animal whatever, he would in such a case risk the loss of his voice. See further The Akamba, p. 408.

67. Nearly all songs begin with some high, inarticulate sounds.

68. That is to say all those present.

69. Lit. 'the eyes fell forward in the dance'. *kukumukéa* < *kukumuka* 'fall forward, down' (e. g. a tree).

70. The story evidently intends to explain, among other things, certain peculiarities in the behaviour of these animals, which the natives have noticed.

71. The Akamba formerly used to undertake, not infre-

quently, plundering expeditions against the Galla, living by the river Tana. They had even visited the Mkunumbe, as far away as the Indian Ocean, north of the town of Lamu, according to information given me by a Galla living there.

72. The narrative is plainly based upon certain peculiarities in the appearance of these ants.

73. *mutiobzu*: this word is really a title of honour for the Kamba warrior, who has killed an enemy and brought home his sword (*ubzu*) as a token of victory. The same is the case with *mutiatumō* (< *tumo* 'spear'), although this title is finer than the one first mentioned. Concerning the etymology of these words and other appellations of the same kind, vide *The Akamba*, p. 197. In the tales the hare, the hyena, or the lion often honour each other by using these forms of address.

74—75. *kɛpuma* 'spring', 'waterhole'. Wells in the real meaning of the word are not found in Ukamba. Especially in East Ukamba, which is more badly watered than the western parts of the country, most of the watercourses dry up during the dry season and one must dig holes in the beds of the rivers to obtain water. Where water is specially short, the holes are surrounded by a thorn fence, partly to prevent the cattle of other people coming to drink, and partly so that even one's own cattle cannot rush to the water-hole all at once and crowd together there. Instead, the animals are slipped in to the water a few at a time, through an opening in the thorn hedge.

76. The hare endeavours to wake the desire of the hare-beest for the water, which he asserts he has, by giving a vivid description of its excellent qualities: it is among other things so deliciously sweet that whoever drinks it can scarcely keep on his feet!

77. *x* only occurs in Kibamba in interjectional expressions, not in real words.

78. Passive form < *kufasza* 'detach'.

79. *aɛ*: interjection expressing reluctance or astonishment, often both at the same time.

80. Contraction of *na ukino* 'and then give me' (< *kuno* or *kunaygo* 'to give').

81. The subjective prefix of the verb does not agree with the actual subject (*mundu*) but with the adverbial. Similar constructions are rather usual in Kikamba.

82. *kuɣgulu*: The expression renders the hollow sound arising when the empty calabashes, which the hare carries, strike against each other. < *kuɣgula* 'hollow', in derived form *kuɣguhla*: *mbuɣguhla kiku* 'hollow out the calabash for me!'

83. The story-teller makes a gesture to show how it happened.

84. Interjection expressing displeasure.

85. Interjection expressing that a thing is completely ended.
 86. Regarding the use of the verbal affix *ka-* in the narrative style in Kikamba, see NGK, p. 69.

87. *tu*: adv. 'only'; *muḡḡo u ni wakwa tu*: Akamba says jestingly that the cock says so, when he crows. "If no other cock is found in the village, he is the only master over the hens".

This short story is a typical picture of the native's own life, when it concerns a dispute between two individuals of different clans. A certain day is appointed for the case to be tried. The old men, *atumia*, a large number of whom are chosen from each clan, try to arrange the matter amicably, but the parties concerned want to settle it by single combat. The members of each clan form a half circle, and the combatants place themselves in the centre. The conflict is fought out by means of sticks or, if the case is serious, with bows and arrows.

88. *mḡœu* means "yawning"; *kuḡa mḡœu* probably means to yawn without being sleepy. The meaning is perhaps therefore that the hyena yawned from hunger.

89. The hyena, who was still hungry, meant the next day to kill one of his intended father-in-law's goats to satisfy his hunger.

90. The hare took the fat of the ram's tail: it seems almost unnecessary to remind the reader that it is an African fat-tailed sheep which is here in question.

91. The narrator rubs his own body to show how the hare rubbed the fat over the sleeping hyena.

92. The hyena has paid part of the price for the bride, and the girl's father would not willingly repay this, as he must do, if he drove away the suitor.

93. *kḡḡitu* is the object upon which an oath is sworn: *kuḡa k.* lit. 'to eat the k.', an expression which perhaps indicates that originally it has been the question of the test for poison. A *kḡḡitu* can consist of the most diverse articles (see The Akamba, pp. 165 seq.). It is considered that anyone who breaks an oath, sworn by *k.*, will die within a certain time. In the case before us the hyena likes to prove his innocence.

94. *kuḡga*, a large, bottle-shaped basket, of plaited grass, in which grain is stored in the granary. Vide The Akamba, p. 445.

The hare proposed that *kḡḡitu* should be used to try and find the culprit. As, in the meanwhile, this is himself, he is careful not to take a genuine *kḡḡitu*, for a false oath made on such a one would not involve death. He therefore proposes an "ordeal", in which he is certain, owing to his long legs, to gain the victory.

Thus the innocent hyena lost his bride, and not only this.

As, according to native law, his goats ought to be returned, and, badly burned as he was, he left the task of driving them home to his friend the hare, he lost also this property.

95. Regarding *kūntu* see note 93. Presumably they took an oath that no one should touch the flesh beforehand, a way of denoting the gluttony of the hyena, which the natives always love to emphasize.

96. When an animal is slaughtered, leaves are spread on the ground to lay the meat on.

97. *māra* ('those entrails'); contraction of *mā aza*.

98. Cry of distress, cry for help. Cf. note 60.

99. Onomatopoeic expression, reproducing the crunching of the bones between the hyena's jaws. Cf. note 46.

100. *kubīguka* 'open by itself' (< *bugua* 'open'), see NKG, p. 63.

N. B. The numeration of the notes is interrupted here and begins again at 1.

1. *kulinda* 'stop up, obstruct'. *kulindana* 'stops up itself again'.

2. The story-teller indicates the distance between his hands.

3. *kz*: cf. note 30. The word corresponds here to a whole sentence: the walls of the cave remained perfectly immovable, however much the hyena shouted.

4. *wa-mwāndza* (*mwāndza* 'maternal aunt'); a word of address and greeting between cousins on the mother's side, possibly only between cousins who are children of two sisters. Vide The Akamba, p. 101.

5. *ndakilaswa*: passive of *kukulza*, causative of *kukula* 'cross, pass over' (eg. a road, here the fire).

Whether the utterance of the hyena that "people of your family can't be handed over a fire" alludes to anything special, or if it is only a chance device of hers to avoid giving the dead child to the lion, I cannot say.

6. Little children are seldom buried but are laid down in a retired spot among the bushes. Cf. note 45.

7. *tuə* (= 'you?'). This word is often added to a person's name, when calling someone.

8. Here standing beside each other are two verbs spelt alike but having quite different meanings; *kutonza* 'can, be able to' and *kutonza* 'prick' (a hole). From both of them the form *kutonzaika* is derived. Cf. NKG, p. 63.

9. An expression of impatience and displeasure from the lion's side. Cf. note 84.

10. One of the Akamba's lighter methods of torture. Used specially to wring out a confession, e. g. in the case of a wife, whose husband suspects her of unfaithfulness.

11. Binding a cord of sinews (e. g. a bowstring) to a person's little-finger, and afterwards hanging him (or her) up to the roof of the hut, so that the whole weight of the body rested on the little-finger, was, at least formerly, a not unusual manner of performing torture in Ukamba. According to information, obtained from a trustworthy source, in the early days a white man too — I will not mention his name — used this cruel method towards his boys and labourers.

According to another version of this story (which I have also written down) the hyena begged the lioness to let her go away. The latter promised this, but the hyena had to accompany her out hunting first. They went out to hunt and met another lion who was told to proceed in another direction to drive out the prey. The lioness whispered to it to go in advance and at a certain path wait for the hyena. The hunt was then continued and they killed a bushbuck. The lion then said to the hyena: "Now you are allowed to go, take that way"! The hyena did not need to be told twice, but ran off at top speed. She ran right into the lurking lion, who killed her.

12. < *kunzamasza* 'plague, torment someone', < *kunzama* 'suffer'.

13. *kubakayga*: intensive form of *kubaka*. Cf. NKG, p. 49.

14. Cf. note 73 above.

15. The hare covered his body with leaves so that the lion should not recognize him.

16. This time the hare disguised himself with grass.

17. *asi*, interjection, expressing astonishment.

18. Cf. much the same subject in Tale 16.

19. *kuumesza* 'let come out of' (< *kuuma*). A verb having a very similar sound, but with an entirely different meaning is *kuumesza* 'recover a little'.

20. *mubea*: the name of the narrow entrance, bounded by thorn hedges, which one usually has to pass before coming into the inner yard, the cattle kraal (*nza*), which is bordered by the huts. See note 24 above and also *The Akamba*, p. 432. A picture of this is given in the edition of Kamba folklore (*Negerhistorier vid Lagerelden*, p. 92) mentioned in my introduction.

21. *kwa* ('watch, guard, protect') has presumably nothing to do with *kwa* 'take care of, bring up' (e. g. a child).

22. *kita*: the high platform, erected on poles and usually placed in the centre of the cultivated fields, from which the ripening corn is guarded against birds and other parasites. A picture is given in *The Akamba*, p. 504, and in "*Negerhistorier vid Lagerelden*", p. 183. The guardians are generally either girls or children. The word *kita* comes from the same root as *ita* 'bed'; an Akamba bedstead consists also of a platform borne on four posts (see *The Akamba*, p. 439). The bed is, among

other things, smaller than *kita*, which presumably is the reason for the latter word having the prefix *ka-* (cf. NKG, p. 37).

23. Evidently the baboon's name. Means literally 'the one of the little road'.

24. *kisumba* (< *n̄umba*): the little huts which, especially in East Ukamba, it is usual to erect in fields situated more out of the way, and in which those who watch the harvest spend the night. Farther east the word means also 'storehouse', which in the Ulu dialect is called *ikombi*. The prefix *ka-* has here very likely a rather derogatory meaning. Cf. NKG, p. 34, also note 22 above.

25. "To perform coitus" is often rendered by the expression *kavyga kalumi*, which really means 'beat on the great spirit drum', or 'dance the *kalumi* dance'. Regarding this religious-dance in honour of the spirits of their ancestors see The Akamba, p. 231.

26. *mwana-(wa)ma*: literally 'child of the mother' = of the same mother, therefore whole brother or full sister. Concerning terms of relationship, vide The Akamba, p. 99.

27. *kakilwa*: Can here possibly be the question of *kwalila* 'eat, chew'? In such a case the meaning would be that the brother first killed the baboon and afterwards put a stone in his mouth (possibly because he had eaten of the corn in the field).

28. A negative meaning is very often expressed by *kulaa* 'to refuse'.

29. Intransitive verbs are not infrequently used in the passive form in Kikamba. See NKG, p. 75.

30. That collections of water are suddenly formed, in a more or less supernatural manner, is not an unusual subject in folklore. In the district of Kibwezi in South Ukamba a pond is found which according to the native belief was suddenly formed, causing a village before found at the place to disappear in the depths. See further The Akamba, p. 228.

31. *katumbu*, *ndumbu*, small dove species.

32. The custom of employing oxen for riding purposes (and as beasts of burden) is found in Africa in two large, widely spread districts, separated from each other: South Africa up to Angola and the Sudan. It is not found among the tribes in Kenya colony and Tanganjikaland, and on this account it is very interesting to find this information in a Kamba tale. Can it be possible that the Akamba formerly used to ride their oxen, or is the story a loan? From whence, however, in such a case can it have come? To all these questions it is probably difficult to find an answer.

In this connection I must be allowed to mention that I have collected material for a little monographical study on the

employment of oxen as riding and transport animals in Africa. a material which I hope soon to be able to publish.

33. In sorrow over the death of their daughter, the parents had presumably let their hair grow. The Akamba never have long hair excepting, in certain cases, in illness or after cases of death. See The Akamba, pp. 110, 386. Among the Nandi again it is customary to shave the head as a sign of grief (Hollis, The Nandi, p. 30).

34. Among the Akamba, contrary to the case with many other negro peoples, married people usually perform coitus, when the wife is menstruating, since the Akamba believe that a woman can be impregnated only during the period of menstruation. See The Akamba, p. 40.

35. It is probably almost superfluous to remind the reader that the smearing of a person with fat often has a religious-magic significance. On fat in rites among the Akamba, vide The Akamba, Index.

36. The bow is the principal weapon of the Akamba. In the tales children are sometimes born, holding some object in the hand. According to the belief of the Akamba this occurs also in actual life, and future medicine men specially are born with such "accessories". I learnt to know several medicine men who, it was stated, were born with some object or another in the hand. These objects are taken care of by the child's mother, who carefully keeps them till the son is grown up, then they are handed over to him and become the groundwork of his magical paraphernalia. See The Akamba, pp. 524 seq.

37. In Ukamba the farming is managed by the women, but when new ground is broken up for farming, this work is done by the men, generally the grown-up sons in a family. See The Akamba, p. 502. The old man in this story evidently has no son, but intends to procure a son-in-law to work for him.

38. The narrator speaks slowly and brokenly, in order to characterize by this means the slowness of the chameleon, on which this short story is founded. A Kamba riddle, resting on the same subject, is as follows: We loiter, when we go (away) and when we turn back (*tutindaa, tukiri, tukisika*). The answer to this conundrum is: The chameleon's arms (*moko ma kimbu*). Finally we are reminded of the rôle the chameleon's slowness plays in the familiar myth, widely scattered in Africa, on how death came to mankind. See The Akamba, p. 253.

39. As the opposite of the chameleon stands the butterfly (which flutters swiftly over the fields). When the story-teller is speaking on its behalf, he speaks very rapidly.

The chameleon wishes to have a wife to keep him. This is fully in agreement with native conceptions. The woman just

by managing the agriculture obtains food also for her husband and her children.

40. A woman certainly is bought from her father, but in reality the girl in most cases decides for herself, whom she likes to be married to. It is therefore quite in accordance with actual fact that the youth and the tortoise go and ask the girl if she will marry either of them. It is only after a pair of young people are agreed that the suitor gets into connection with the girl's father, and begins negotiating as to the price of the bride.

41. "For a long while" is expressed by lengthening of the vowel: *abundia*, v. NKG p. 29, note 13.

42. Literally there stands: 'he spoke with the head'.

43. *masambanza*: < *kusambana* < *kusamba*. Vide NKG, p. 63; *masaamba*: the lengthening of the vowel indicates an increase of intensity: 'they ran hard'. Vide NKG, p. 29.

44. The prefix *ka-* is sometimes used in narrative form. Cf. note 86 above.

45. On the use of the prefix *ko-* see NKG, p. 56.

46. To strengthen the youth in his belief that the tortoise really had run a race with him, the tortoise pretended to attend to his feet after the run.

47. About *waza* v. NKG, p. 100.

48. *ibuo* is the top piece of a Conus species, which among the young people in Ukamba, and specially among the young men, is a very popular ornament. They wear it, among other places, on the head or on the breast. See further The Akamba, p. 377 (with a sketch of *ibuo*).

49. Refers to the large African white-necked crow.

50. The intransitive verb *kukwa* ('to die') is used here in the passive form. Cf. note 29 above.

51. Younger persons and children are not buried as a rule, above all not in East Ukamba. Cf. notes, p. 45, 6.

52. Kawesya and Kalau: the names of two girls in the company. Personal names occur very seldom in Kamba tales. On personal names among the Akamba and their signification see NKG, Appendix, pp. 81 seq.

53. "Steal" is called *kua* in the Machakos tract, in East Ukamba *kuyá*. For "thief", on the contrary, I can only remember having heard *kigei* in the first-mentioned district. S. Watt (Vocabulary of the Kikamba Language. Harrisbury, Pa. 1900) includes, however, *muyi* too.

54. The current word in the Machakos tract for "middle, waist" seems to be *kitimba*.

55. I do not know what *kiggo* signifies. Unfortunately I cannot find my original manuscript in order to control whether I have possibly copied the word incorrectly.

56. *kwūa* 'to ripe'.

57. I do not trouble to repeat here again the beetle's words.

58. *kɪʃaku* is that part of the hut which borders on the door-opening at the top. The word occurs as the answer to one of the riddles (not yet published) which I wrote down in Ukamba. The riddle is as follows: "In case it had teeth to bite with" (*kɪʃwa kɪ maɔ ma kwɔma*). The answer: *kɪʃaku*. The meaning is that if there was any risk connected with passing *kɪʃaku*, then there would soon be an end of the inhabitants of the hut, for the place must be passed, of course, every time they go in or go out.

59. Cf. this assertion with what comes later on in the story, where the Masai and Akamba are mentioned.

60. *kwandaga*, the intensive form of *kwanda* 'to go'.

61. A Kamba tale about the hammerhead (*Scopus umbretta*) I have reproduced in NKG, p. 88.

62. I cannot translate this expression.

63. *kilumɔ* is a dance of the women in Ukamba. See note 25. — The narrator expresses himself somewhat hazily here, but the meaning is presumably that when the Masai did not think themselves able to seize and carry off the cattle by armed force alone, they employed artifice and took their women with them, who arranged a dance in the hope that the louse would be tempted into taking part in it. Their device was successful, and while the louse danced, the Masai warriors carried away his cattle. Where the hammerhead was, cannot be gathered from the story.

64. Kamba women sometimes have lice, which specially the elder among them eat with pleasure as a delicacy. See The Akamba, p. 516. The narrative gives at its close, presumably as a jest, an explanation of why the women have lice.

65. One of the baboons stood, according to the custom of these animals, probably on the watch, to warn the others in case of danger.

66. They have conducted the elephant to the fields of the Akamba and let him eat of the crop.

67. *kuɪba* 'pay to himself (herself)', reflexive form of *kwɪba* 'to pay'.

Comparative Notes.

Tale 1. (Ikutha, East Ukamba.)

The Kamba tale about the cow of the hyena, which got a calf, and about the lion, that maintained that his ox had born it, is to be found in Brutzer's little collection in German without the native text (E. Brutzer, *Tierfabeln der Kamba*, *Archiv f. Anthropologie* 1910, p. 26). It seems to be common in North-East Africa, and also to be spread over North Africa and Sudan. It is to be found among the Masai (where it is the question of the hyena and the jackal, and the latter gets his calf back through the assistance of a little bird: M. Merker, *Die Masai*, Berlin 1910, p. 222), and in Taveta (written down by the autor 1912, but not yet published). The hyena here takes the calf of the hare, and the hare says, that "Heaven or Earth" will defend him, the defenceless. A mystical voice from out of the earth also awards him the calf. It comes from his own mother, whom he had hidden in a hole! The subject occurs further among the Wanyaturu (lion, hyena and hare: E. V. Sick, *Die Waniaturu*, *Baessler Archiv* 1916, p. 54); among the Galla (lion, leopard and ape, the latter of which helps the leopard: Büttner, in *Zeitschr. f. afrikan. Sprachen*, III, Berlin 1899—90, p. 77; R. Basset, *Contes populaires d'Afrique*, Paris 1903, p. 79, after Büttner: according to another Galla version it is the lion and the jackal, that quarrel about the calf of the latter: I. v. Müller, *Beiträge z. afrikan. Volkskunde*, *Globus Bd 42*, 1882, p. 330); among the Tigre (the lion, the hyena and "le renard": Basset, *Folk-Lore d'Ethiopie*, *Revue d'Ethnologie et de Sociologie*, II, Paris 1911, p. 222; Basset here refers to E. Littman, *Publications of the Princeton Exped. to Abyssinia*, I—II, Leiden 1910); the Kunama (a man owned a cow and a jackal owned a bull: L. Reinisch, *Die Kunama-Sprache*, II, Wien 1881, p. 26) and the Saho in Erithraea (lion, hyena, monkey: Basset, *Nouveaux Contes berbères*, Paris 1897, p. 271, after Reinisch, *Die Saho-Sprache* I, Wien 1899, p. 183). Marno has a version from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (lion, hyena, and jackal: E. Marno, *Reise in d. Egypt. Aequatorial-Provinz u. in Kordofan*, Wien 1878, p. 283). The type is also taken down from Senegal, in the Zenaga dialect (the jackal

owned a bull and the hare a cow, "l'iguane" helped the hare: Basset, *Nouveaux Contes*, p. 39) and the Hassania dialect ("le renard" settles the quarrel between the hare and the jackal: Basset, *Mission au Sénégal I*, Paris 1909, p. 398), and from the Khassonke (the hyena owns a bull and the hare a cow, and the palm-rat judges between them: C. Monteil, *Contes soudanais*, Paris 1905, p. 141).

Basset has further taken down versions from the Soninke, the Bakongo and from India (*Mission au Sénégal*, p. 398, *Revue d'Ethnographie* etc. 1911, p. 222, note 9). In a version, given by Dr Laman, from the Bakongo (the Mazinga dialect) the leopard and the mvudi-antelope are the figures that appear, and the former maintains that his boar has farrowed, and not the antelope's sow. The antelope receives assistance from the dwarf-antelope (K. E. Laman, *Sagor på Mazingadialekten i Nedre Kongo, Tales in the Mazinga dialect in Lower Congo in Etnografiska Bidrag av svenska missionärer i Kongo*, published by E. Nordenskiöld, Stockholm 1907, p. 43). Among the Duala in Cameroon the monkey and the leopard quarrel about a kid, which had been born by the former's goat, and also here the dwarf-antelope appears as the helper (*Lederbogen, Duala-Märchen, Mitt. d. Sem. f. Oriental. Spr.*, Berlin 1901, p. 164; *Bufe, Die Poesie d. Duala-Neger in Kamerun, Arch. f. Anthrop.* 1905, p. 40).

Tale 2. (Machakos, West Ukamba.)

In this tale the inclination of the Africans for fat is reflected. Routledge (*With a prehistoric People*, London 1910, p. 303) has it from the Akikuyu and calls the acting bird *kihuru*, which, to judge from his description of it, evidently is the white-necked crow, the same as in the Kamba version. From the latter it does not clearly appear that the tale likes to explain why the hyena has a limp in its gait, but this is stated in the Kikuyu version, and the same is the case among the Kafirs and Hottentots, among which it is the jackal that cheats the hyena (D. Kidd, *The essential Kafir*, London 1904, p. 386; T. v. Held, *Märchen u. Sagen d. afrikanischen Neger*, Jena 1904, p. 149; Bleek, *Reineke Fuchs in Afrika*, p. 12). From the Somali in the neighbourhood of Bendera may be mentioned a tale with a similar subject, in which the jackal made the hyena believe that there was some fat in a tree-trunk, and that it would be available if he knocked his head forcibly against the tree (M. v. Tiling, *Somali-Texte. Zeitschr. f. Eingeb.-Sprachen, Beih.* 8, Berlin 1925, p. 127). A closer examination would perhaps show that this tale belongs to Hamitic peoples and peoples influenced by Hamitic culture?

Tale 3. (East Ukamba.)

Sick quotes this story from the Wanyaturu, only with the difference that, when the cock and the lion have a couple of times changed feathers and hairs and the lion at last receives one of the cock's big tail-feathers, he gets so overawed by this that he runs away (Baessler Archiv 1916, p. 52).

The Kamba story ends by telling that the lion, since that day, whenever he catches sight of the foot-steps of a cock on a path, turns round and takes another way. The Dinka have a tale about an eating competition between the elephant and the cock, which ended with the victory of the cock, and, since that day, the elephant takes the flight, whenever he hears the cock crow (Basset, Contes populaires, p. 139, after Casati, Dix années en Equatoria, Paris 1892, p. 35).

Tale 4. (East Ukamba.)

Is to be found in Brutzer's work (p. 30) and in "Acht Kamba-Märchen" (Leipzig 1905, p. 9, Verlag d. Ev.-Luth. Mission).

Tale 5. (Machakos, West Ukamba.)

Brutzer has the tale (p. 23). Among the Mbenga on the Corisco Bay it is the partridge that sends the hen to fetch fire for it (Basset, Contes populaires, p. 395, after Dulouf, Huit Jours chez les Mbenga, Revue d'Ethnographie, 2, p. 228; Dähnhardt, Natursagen, III, Leipzig 1910, p. 214). Chatelain gives a tale from Angola telling how the dog and the jackal were separated by the latter sending the former to the huts of men to fetch fire (Folktales of Angola, Boston 1894, pp. 213, 301). According to the Bangala it was a kind of night-bird that sent the dog. The combination of these two animals might have arisen from the fact that the bird in question utters the cry of *mbwa!* which is in Bangala, as in so many other Bantu languages, the word for 'dog' (H. Johnston, George Grenfell and the Congo, London 1908, p. 821). In another Angola tale about the separation of the house-hog from his brother the bush-hog (Chatelain, p. 215), on the contrary, the fire does not occur, nor in a Kamba tale, taken down by me (only in Swedish), telling how the cow became a domestic animal (publ. in G. Lindblom, Negerhistorier vid lägerelden, Stockholm 1922, p. 89). Finally, in a Subiya tale the dog is separated from the jackal by the circumstance that the former is sent by the latter to the kraal of the people to see what it looks like there. The dog finds a

lot of good bones in the kraal and likes it so well there that he stays there for good (Jacottet, *Études sur les langues du Haut-Zambèse* II, Paris 1899, p. 131). Cf. also an Azandeh story about the fowl and the dog, given by Czekanowski (*Wiss. Ergebn. d. Deutsch. Zentral-Afrika-Expedition 1907—1908*, Bd. VI: 2, Leipzig 1924, p. 74).

Tale 6. (Machakos, West Ukamba.)

In this tale, which is built on the habit of the fowls to put their heads under their wings, the cock makes the hyena believe that he can cut off his head. It is also to be found in the same form among the Wamatengo in the south corner of Tanganyikaland, only with the difference that here it is "the vulture" that is cheated by the hen. Since that day "the vultures" (the hawks?) pursue the offspring of the hen (P. J. Häfliger, *Kimatengo-Wörterbuch*, Mitt. d. Sem. f. or. Spr., Berlin 1909, p. 141). In the same way the hen cheats the hare among the Batonga (H. Junod, *The Life of a South African Tribe*, II, Neuchâtel 1913, p. 216). Among the Wanyaturu it is also the hare that is cheated by the cock. Then the cock stands on one leg and makes another hare believe (it was during a time of famine) that he has cut off his leg and bartered it for food (Sick, *Die Waniaturu*, Baessler Archiv 1916, p. 49). This subject is also to be found in a Kiziba tale, in which the cock makes the hawk believe that he has exchanged his leg for a load of rice. The hawk follows his example and since then their friendship has been ended (H. Rehse, *Kiziba, Land und Leute*, Stuttgart 1910, p. 337). Among the Washambaa it is the Gogo that is the friend of the hen and gets his head cut off by his own children (Karasek-Eichhorn, *Beitr. z. Kenntnis d. Waschambaa*, Baessler Archiv 1911, p. 214). What sort of animal the Gogo is is not mentioned.

Tale 7. (Kitui, East Ukamba.)

There are three details in this tale which are worth attention, because they occur in many other parts of Africa, viz: 1. The proposal of the hare to the lion that they should kill their mothers. 2. How they afterwards should taste the livers of their mothers, in order to get to know which of them was a witch and caused the death of the cattle. 3. The hare kills the lion by throwing a glowing hot stone down his throat.

The mother has a highly esteemed position among the Negroes, and it is, perhaps, the absurdity of the mere thought that anybody should want to kill his mother that has brought this subject into the tales about animals. Brutzer (p. 35) has the

tale. Also among the Wadjagga the hare beguiles the lion into killing his mother (B. Gutmann, *Volksbuch d. Wadschagga*, Leipzig 1914, p. 186); among the Wabondei he cheats the hyena into doing so (H. W. Woodward, *Bondei Folktales*, Folk-Lore, London 1925, p. 267), and also, in a time of famine, with the Suahili (A. Werner, *Some Notes on East African Folklore*, Folk-Lore 1915, p. 61). Among the Shilluk it is the white-necked crow that beguiles the raven into killing his own mother (W. Hofmayr, *Die Schilluk*, Mödling 1925, p. 372); among the Lango, the kinsmen of the Shilluk, it is the hare that beguiles the leopard. Their version also has the detail that the hare pretends that his tears (over his mother's death) came from the smoke from the fire (J. H. Driberg, *The Lango*, London 1923, p. 447). In a Kiziba tale, as well as in one from the Basubiya on the Zambezi (neighbourhood of the Victoria Falls) it is also the hare and the leopard that are the performers, and in the former the eating of the mother is explained by its being a time of famine (Rehse, *Kiziba*, p. 318; Jacottet, *Études sur les langues du Haut-Zambèse*, P. II, Paris 1899, p. 19). In a version from the Wasukuma it is the hare and the hyena, and here, too, the hare maintains that it is the smoke that makes him cry (*Anthropos* 1910, p. 559). In an Anyanja tale the hare is "the friend of a Man", and beguiles him to kill his mother. Here, too, the hare cries, and pretends that "the sun is hurting my eyes" (M. Holland, *Folklore of the Banyanja*, Folk-Lore 1916, p. 139). Among the Herero it is the jackal that beguiles the hyena in the same way (Büttner, *Märchen d. Ova-Herero*, *Zeitschr. f. afrikan. Spr.*, 1888, p. 198).

In a Luyi version (Aluyi-Barotse) two hares agree to kill their mothers, because they are supposed to be witches (E. Jacottet, *Études sur les langues du Haut-Zambèse*, P. III, Alger 1901, p. 31). In a tale from Lower Congo a wild cat and a gazelle agree that one of them might kill and eat the other's mother in case of famine. The gazelle killed the wild cat's mother, but hid his own in a cave (R. E. Dennett, *Notes on the Folklore of the Fjort*, London 1898, p. 85). In a Banyangi tale the leopard proposes to the dwarf-antelope that they shall slaughter their mothers. The latter, however, though he declares himself willing to do it, cheats the leopard (F. Staschewski, *Die Banyangi*, p. 57 in *Baessler Archiv*, Beiheft 8, Leipzig 1917; cf. E. Meinhof, *Märchen aus Kamerun*, Strassburg 1889, p. 70). Among the Duala the antelope beguiles the elephant to kill his mother (*Lederbogen*, *Duala-Märchen*, *Mitt. d. Sem. Or. Spr.*, Berlin 1905, p. 210; Bufe, *Die Poesie d. Duala-Neger*, *Arch. f. Anthr.* 1915, p. 43).

This theme seems to be spread widely in Africa. Woodward (see above) mentions versions from the Kinga (south end

of Lake Nyasa), Bemba and Ziba. Among the first-mentioned two men agree to kill their mothers (Meinhof, *Afrikanische Religionen*, Berlin 1912, p. 21; after R. Wolff, *Grammatik d. Kingasprache*, Berlin 1905, p. 138).

We meet with a variant among the Wanyaturu, in as much as the hare makes a proposal to the jackal that they should sell their mothers (Sick, *Baessler Arch.* 1916, p. 53). He himself put a stone in a sack, pretending that it was his mother. This subject also occurs in a tale from Rabai (hinter-land of Mombasa). The hare and the hyena make an agreement to sell their mothers for grain to the Suahili in time of famine (Werner, *Folk-Lore* 1915, p. 67; cf. Woodward, p. 266, note 7).

In an Ewe tale the sun and the moon make up to kill their children. Pointing to this tale Meinhof is of the opinion that all the tales of the here described type originally are nature-myths (*Afrikanische Religionen*, p. 20).

The Azandeh have a tale telling how during a famine the leopard and the dog determine to sacrifice their young ones. The leopard did so, but the dog fled to a native village and became a domestic animal. The story will explain why the leopard hates the dog (Czekanowski, *Wiss. Ergebn. d. D. Zentral-Afrika-Exped.*, Bd. VI: 2, p. 74).

2. Several Akamba told me that the lion does not eat livers but leaves these organs untouched after kill. Hence those belonging to the lion clan (*mba-asi*) do not eat livers and will not even touch them, when animals are slaughtered (G. Lindblom, *The Akamba*, p. 119). However, whether this conception has anything to do with the present tale or not, I will leave to others to determine. But it is a fact that, in certain places in Africa, the liver plays a certain rôle in magic rites, and I will here, at random, give a few instances, which I can call to mind. Though it was not a common custom the Bakongo sometimes ate the liver of an enemy killed in battle (Weeks, *Among the primitive Bakongo*, London 1914, p. 38). Among a few East African peoples, as the Wagogo, the liver is totem for a certain clan (H. Cole, *Notes on the Wagogo*, *Journ. Anthr. Inst.* 1902, p. 336). Among the Batonga it is used in certain rites (Junod, I, p. 245), in Nigeria with divination (P. A. Talbot, *Peoples of Southern Nigeria II*, London 1925, p. 193), and so also in Morocco, where the liver of the sacrificed animal is supposed to tell the fortune of the owner of the animal, and in a certain tribe the fortune of the whole village (E. Westermarck, *The popular Ritual of the great Feast in Morocco*, *Folk-Lore* 1911, p. 155). In one of Trehearne's Hausa tales the liver of a leper plays an important rôle as medicine (*Folk-Lore* 1911, p. 470). The custom of telling fortunes by the liver has presumably come to the Negroes from the Hamites.

About liver in folktales, cf. further the Kamba tale No. 15 above and Folk-Lore 1925 (index).

3. The hot stone, which the hare throws down the throat of the lion, occurs among the Wadjagga (Gutmann, Volksbuch, p. 186)*, the Nandi (F. Bryk, Das schwarze Rotkäppchen, Völkerkunde, Wien 1927, pp. 80, 82), and the Subiya on the Zambezi (Jacottet, Études sur les langues du Haut-Zambèse, P. II, Paris 1899, p. 6). In Kiziba the hare kills the leopard in this way (Rehse, pp. 320, 345). Among the Galla on the Tana River it is the jackal that makes the lion swallow a hot stone (Werner, Folk-Lore 1915, pp. 70, 72). In the 1 above mentioned Anyanja tale the hare killed "the Man" by throwing heated stones down his throat (Folk-Lore 1916, p. 139). In another Nyanja tale the hare kills an elephant in that way, according to Werner (Bantu Elements in Swahili Folklore, Folk-Lore 1909, p. 445). Werner mentions the subject also from the Wakinga (west of Lake Nyassa).

Tale 8. (Kikumbuliu, SE. Ukamba.)

Routledge has a tale from the Akikuyu, which begins in the same way as this one from the Akamba (With a prehistoric People, p. 305). Compare the Bushman story about an old woman, too weak to walk, who was left behind by her people and afterwards picked up by a hyena (Bleek, A brief Account of Bushman Folklore, London 1875, p. 16).

Tale 9. (Machakos, West Ukamba.)

The theme how a weak little creature becomes the victor over a big and strong adversary is very much liked in the tales of the Negroes, as it is all over the world. As a rule the inferior one becomes the victor by cunning, but here this does not seem to be the case. In a Djagga tale a bird flies down into the stomach of a man, so that he dies (Gutmann, Volksbuch, p. 64). Compare a Somali tale about an animal, which gnaws the bowels of the lion to pieces (Filing, Somali-Texte, p. 132). The Herero have a tale in which an elephant swallows a tortoise, but the latter tears the liver, heart, and kidneys of the elephant to pieces, so that he dies (T. Hahn, Sagen u. Märchen d. Ova-Herero, Globus XIII, 1868, p. 309). One of the stories (not yet published), which I wrote down in Taveta, is about the little bird *mukumbulu*, that got its nest destroyed by an elephant. The bird conquers its strong adversary by means of cunning, for, on its proposal,

* In another Djagga tale a *rimu* (ogre) is killed in this manner (Gutmann, p. 87).

they agreed to see which of them could dwell longest by a water-course without food. The bird flew over the surface of the water and pretended now and then to fall down on it from exhaustion, but, as a matter of fact, on these occasions it caught small insects on the surface of the water and nourished itself in this way without being suspected by the elephant. At last the elephant fell down and died of starvation.

Tale 10. (Kitui, East Ukamba.)

I am sorry to say I do not know what sort of animals are meant here. Possibly *udu* is a mongoose and *kanə* a lemur or a hyrax. However, so much may be certain that the tale belongs to the type which is built on details characteristic of certain animals.

Tale 11. (Kitui, East Ukamba.)

This tale belongs to the same group as the preceding one, because it is probably based on the outer appearance of two species of ants, a small black one and a bigger black one. The Wadjagga have a similar tale about a wasp, which buckles on a sword (Gutmann, Volksbuch, p. 200). In both cases it is, I dare say, only the question of a jocular attempt to explain the narrow waist of these insects.

Tale 12. (Machakos.)

One animal makes another animal believe that a rock will fall over it, if it does not hold it up. Among the Wasukuma the principal figures are, as among the Akamba, the hare and the hyena (Hermann, Kissukuma, Mitt. Sem. Or. Spr., Berlin 1898, p. 192); among the Wahehe the jackal and the lion in one tale, the hare and the lion in another (O. Dempwolff, Beitr. z. Volksbeschreibung d. Hehe, Baessler Archiv 1914, pp. 132, 134). The occurrence of the jackal among the Wahehe, "Die Zuluaffen", is perhaps due to an influence from South Africa, where the Kafirs and the Hottentots let the jackal outwit the lion in that way (Kidd, The essential Kafir, p. 371; Held, Märchen u. Sagen, pp. 142, 76). However, compare a Basuto tale, in which the hare, overtaken in a cave by the enraged "rabbit", tells him that the cave is falling down (Jacottet, The Treasury of Ba-Suto Lore, Moriija 1908, p. 44).*

* One notices that here "the hare" and "the rabbit" are spoken of. According to Junod (Chants et Contes des Ba-Ronga, 1897, p. 86) there are in Basutoland two hares bearing distinct names (cf. Werner in Folk-Lore, 1899, p. 283).

Wamatungo (south corner of Tanganjikaland) the leopard is outwitted by the hare and stands holding the rock for ten days, the same length of time as in our Kamba tale (Häfliger, *Mitt. Sem. Or. Spr.*, Berlin 1909, p. 138).

Tale 13. (Machakos.)

It may here be called to mind how Dähnhardt from Europe and especially from Slavonic peoples, gives several instances of stories with this subject, disobedience when digging (*Natur-sagen*, III, p. 312) and likewise from Negroes in North America (IV, p. 35). According to D. the type has later on spread from the latter to the Indians.

In the Kamba version quoted by Brutzer (p. 28) the hare is never outwitted, and it has nothing about the tortoise. Close to this version comes a shortened form in "Acht Kamba-Märchen" (Verlag Ev.-Luth. Mission, Leipzig 1905, p. 7, quoted by Dähnhardt, IV, p. 85). In a Swahili tale the hare cheated all the animals "except the spider" (Steere, *Swahili Tales*, London, p. viii). According to Werner this is a mistake for the tortoise (*Folk-Lore* 1909, p. 442). In another couple of Swahili versions, too, the tortoise occurs (Kibaraka, U. M. C. A., Zanzibar 1885, 1896; I have not this work available, but Werner refers to it in *Folk-Lore* 1909, p. 439). Also among the Anyanja it is this animal that seizes the hare (Holland, *Folk-Lore* 1916, p. 135). Among the Wahehe it is the frog, consequently another "aquatic animal", that seizes the hare by the leg (Dempwolff, *Baessler Archiv* 1914, p. 135), and that is also the case in a Ronga version (Jacottet, *Treasury of Ba-Suto Lore*, p. 36). In a tale from Tete on the lower Zambezi it is also the hare that refuses to dig (A. v. d. Mohl, *Samml. v. kafferischen Fabeln in d. Ci-Tete-Sprachen am unteren Sambesi*, *Mitt. Sem. Or. Spr.* Berlin 1905, p. 36), but among the Basuto and the Kafirs the jackal appears (Basset, *Contes populaires*, Paris 1895, p. 28; Jacottet, *Treasury*, p. 32; D. Kidd, *The essential Kafir*, London 1904, p. 369, after *South African Folklore Journal*, Capetown 1879-1880) as among the Hottentots. It is interesting to see how closely the version from them, quoted by Held (p. 74) agrees with mine from the Akamba. In Senegal, too, it is the hare that is forbidden to drink and is finally caught by the elephant (F. de Zeltner, *Contes du Sénégal et du Niger*, Paris 1913, p. 199).

According to Jacottet (*Treasury*, p. 32, note 1) variants of this tale are also taken down among the Ha-speaking peoples (Rhodesia), the Subiya (on the Zambezi) and the Basumbwa (Unyamwezi district), and according to Werner it is also to be found among the Ewe and the Mandingo (*Folk-Lore* 1909, p.

442). Cf. also Dennett's story from the Lower Congo district, in which the rabbit and the antelope form partnership to dig a deep well. The story ends with the hare being stuck on an animal-figure about the size of a rabbit, which the antelope had placed by the well and smeared all over with bird-lime, consequently a kind of "tar-baby" (Dennett, *The Folklore of the Fjort*, London 1897, p. 90, quoted by Dähnhardt, IV, p. 34).

A detail in this tale is worth attention, because it probably recurs among a great many other tribes, and then, too, in other tales than the one about the digging of the well. I am hinting at the fact that the hare, after the tortoise having seized his leg, tries to make her believe that she is holding a root (p. 37). The subject also occurs among the Waswahili (*Folk-Lore* 1909, p. 444), the Wadjagga (Gutmann, *Volksbuch*, p. 71), the Masai (Hollis, *The Masai*, p. 107), the Wahehe (Baessler *Archiv* 1914, p. 135) and the Basumbwa (Dähnhardt, IV, p. 32, after *Folk-Lore X*, p. 285), and certainly among many other peoples. An inversion, so to say, of this theme occurs in a Bondei tale: the monitor is sitting in a hole with his tail outside, and the tortoise takes hold of it. "Let loose my tail", says the monitor. "I don't touch your tail", replies the tortoise. "I have found spoil, a beautiful sword" (*Woodward, Bondei Folktales, Folk-Lore* 1925, p. 181).

It is, finally, worthy of remark that this well-digging tale in many cases ends by explaining how the hare lost his tail. In our Kamba version there is only a slight suggestion in this direction, in as much as the hare tries, although in vain, to make the tortoise take hold of his tail, which, he pretends, is his leg. Perhaps an intimation is here present that also with the Akamba the tale originally would express why the hare has no tail.

Tale 14. (Machakos.)

The hare stole the cattle of his friend the hyena, and lest the latter should suspect him, he cut their tails and stuck them in a crack in the ground and made the stupid hyena believe that the cattle had disappeared into the earth. Brützer (p. 25) gives the motive as a part of a longer story. In a version of Hopley's it is a herdsman who is cheated by the hare (C. W. Hopley, *The A-Kamba*, Cambridge 1910, p. 111). This subject is met with in many places in East Africa, but I do not know it from other parts of the continent. In a Masai tale the hyena eats up the cattle of the jackal and puts their tails down into the ground (Merker, *Die Masai*, p. 222). In a tale from Kiziba the hare places the head of an ox, which he has eaten up for the leopard, firmly in the mud, and then he makes his friend believe that the ox has sunk into the mud

(Hermann, *Lusiba*, Mitt. Or. Spr. III, Berlin 1904). Among the Wanyaturu the hare cuts the tail of his own ox, sticks it in the ground and then complains: "Look, my only ox has disappeared" (Sick, *Baessler Archiv* 1916, p. 51). In Nyassaland it is a man who cheats his fellow-men in this way (D. Elmslie, *Folk-Lore Tales of Central Africa* (collected in Nyassaland), Folk-Lore 1892, p. 74).

Tale 17. (Machakos.)

Brutzer has a somewhat more detailed version. This theme, how an animal smears his sleeping comrade with something and then accuses him of an action he himself is guilty of, is, I dare say, pretty common in Africa, although I have only found a few evidences of it. In a Kafir tale the jackal smears the hyena's tail with fat and then eats all the rest of it (Kidd, *The essential Kafir*, p. 384). In a Basuto tale it is the hare that, by a similar manoeuvre, gets the spring-hare sentenced although innocent (Jacottet, *Contes populaires des Basoutos*, p. 13; vide also Dähnhardt, III, p. 339, after Bleek and Casalis). Among the Aluyi, on the upper Zambezi, it is the hare that, on a visit at his parents-in-law, together with the jackal, kills one of their goats and smears its blood on the jackal's leg (Jacottet, *Études sur les langues du Haut-Zambèze*, P. III, Paris 1901, p. 20).

The method of unravelling whether a suspected person is guilty or not by letting him jump over a fire is to be found in another Kamba tale (Hobley, *The A-Kamba*, p. 113), and further also in a Bari tale in which, on the proposal of the cunning hare, a hollow is dug, and in this a fire is lit, whereupon the animals must jump over. He who falls into the fire, is guilty (Meinhof, *Afrikanische Märchen*, Jena 1917, p. 311).

Tale 19 (partly related in Machakos and partly in Kikumbulu dialect).

Nrs 19 and 20 are variants, slightly differing from one another, of the same tale. I have also taken it down in Taveta, and it is also to be found among the Masai (Hollis, p. 212; Merker, 2. Aufl., p. 223).

A detail in the beginning of this tale to which an analogy is met with in the folklore of East Africa in many places, is the one about the hyena being engaged by the lioness as nurse for her children, on the condition that the hyena shall not eat bones. In Unyoro it is the leopard that engages the dog, which breaks the agreement and happens to kill one of the young ones with a bone. Since that day the leopards pursue all dogs (Dähnhardt, III, p. 327, after Casalis, *Zehn Jahre in Aqua-*

toria, II, p. 41). The tale will probably explain why the leopard is so fond of dog's flesh. Stanley heard pretty much the same story of a man from Uganda: the dog and the jackal were servants to the leopard, and when the dog in the way indicated happened to kill one of the leopard's young ones, the two nurses fled. The dog sought protection among the people, and since that time the jackal lives in solitude (Stanley, *My dark Companions and their strange Stories*, London 1893). The story will explain how the dog became a domestic animal.

In a Nandi tale a hare is engaged as nurse by a woman, who has a small child. He intentionally kills the baby, cuts it into pieces, puts these into a cooking-pot instead of the meat, which he has taken (Hollis, *The Nandi*, p. 101).

In South Africa among Kafirs and Hottentots this [tale-] subject seems to be widely spread, and everywhere here the nurse intentionally kills the children confided to her and eats them. So among the Basubiya, the Aiuyi, and the Ila on the Zambezi, among which the hare eats the lion's children (Jacottet, *Études sur les langues du Haut-Zambèze* II, p. 14, III, p. 14; E. W. Smith, *Handbook of the Ila Language*, Oxford 1907, p. 115). Among the Basuto and the Ovambo the jackal plays this cruel trick to a lioness, and in a Basuto variant it is "the rabbit's children that are eaten by the hare" (Jacottet, *The Treasury of Ba-Suto Lore*, p. 40; Basset, *Contes populaires d'Afrique*, p. 364, after Brincker). It seems as if it should be worth while to make a closer examination of the occurrence of this [tale-] subject in Africa.

The most interesting thing with this tale is, however, that it is of the type which can briefly be characterized by the name of "Open-Sesame-type" (rocks open and close when you speak the right word to them). Besides from East Africa (mentioned above), I know this subject from South Africa, where it seems to be largely spread. Callaway has two variants from the Zulus about the rock, which "was opened by the mouth", and Bleek one from the Hottentots (*Nursery Tales of the Zulus* I, London 1867, pp. 3, 142; cf. also Kidd, *The essential Kafir*, p. 382; Bleek, *Hottentot Fables*, p. 64). In a Herero tale a girl opens a rock by a magic formula in order thereby to save herself and her sisters from pursuers. The formula could only be spoken by a pure virgin, and no one was to utter a wicked word during the passing through the rock. One of the sisters, however, could not help throwing offending words against the pursuers, and, at once, the rock shut itself so much that the passage became too narrow for her to get through (Hahn, *Sagen u. Märchen d. Ova-Herero*, *Globus* XIII, 1868, p. 269).

Finally I will also mention a detail in this tale: when the hyena has been tied up by the lion and meets another

hyena, he makes this one believe that the lion has tied her up, because she will not eat fat. The other hyena then asks to be allowed to be tied up in his place. The funny thing from a Negro's point of view lies in the fact that an animal as ravenous as the hyena, which generally is always hungry, refuses to eat fat, the most delicious thing a native knows. The Anyanja on the Shiré River have a tale which is partly built on this theme: A man has tied up the hare, a jackal comes and asks why he is tied up. "Because the man wants me to eat meat, but I don't appreciate such food", replies the hare. The ever-hungry jackal asks to be allowed to change place with him, loosens the hare, and the hare ties him up in his place (Holland, Folklore of the Banyanja, Folk-Lore 1916, p. 127). In a Matengo tale it is, just as among the Akamba, the hyena which is cheated by the hare in this way (P. J. Häfliger, Fabeln der Matengo (Deutsch-Ostafrika), Anthropos 4 III (1905), p. 244).

Tale 21. (Machakos.)

The subject, how the hare first cheats the lion, and afterwards, when he is captured by him, offers to make amends for his mischief, is met with in many places in African folklore. The amendraent consists in his cunningly luring other animals to become the prey of the lion. Gutmann gives a story, similar to No. 21, from the Wadjagga, in which the hare and baboons are acting (Volksbuch, p. 188). Cf. also Tale 30.

Tales 22—23. (East Ukamba).

In the collections of African folklore that have been available to me, the baboon seems to appear amazingly seldom, and when he does, it is in the first place among agricultural tribes. This is also easy to explain: the agricultural Negroes come more than other tribes into connection with the baboons, these destructive animals in their fields. Among the Akamba the baboon is a clan animal, totem for the great clan *ataggwa* (G. Lindblom, The Akamba, p. 136). On the contrary, I have not among them found the idea, otherwise pretty often occurring, that the baboons originally are men that have grown wild and degenerated. The Wadjagga have a tradition about this, and among them there is even a clan which is supposed to descend from a baboon (B. Gutmann, Volksbuch der Wadschagga, Leipzig 1914, pp. 192 sq.).

Tale 24. (Machakos.)

The tale is built on the contrast between the slow movements of the cameleon and the swift fluttering over the fields

of the butterfly. In a Mangbetu story the cameleon challenges the elephant to a race and wins it through a stratagem; the tale belongs to the same category as tale 25 (G. Casati, *Zehn Jahre in Äquatoria*, II, Bamberg 1891, p. 154; H. Johnston, *George Grenfell and the Congo*, p. 818). Otherwise it is, as is well-known, in the myth, spread over Africa, about the origin of Death among men, that the slowness of the cameleon is a main subject (B. Struck, *Das Chamäleon in der afrikanischen Mythologie*, *Globus* 1909, Bd 96, p. 174). This myth is one of the few myths which also are to be found among the Akamba (Brutzer p. 38, Lindblom p. 253). A story about the elephant and the cameleon, which has not the slowness of the latter as its subject, is to be found among the Lango. They compete about the same girl, and the cameleon wins her (Driberg, *The Lango*, p. 443).

Tale 25. (Machakos.)

In a version, taken down by Hopley (p. 114), the tortoise and the sea-eagle are contending for the favour of a pretty girl, and in another published by Brutzer (p. 36), from the Akamba in the neighbourhood of Rabai, hinter-land of Mombasa (from where all Brutzer's Kamba tales seem to have originated) the competition takes place between the hawk and the tortoise, having for its aim to see which of them will first reach Ukamba.

The old fable about the race of the tortoise with the hare or some other swift-footed being has, as is well-known, been treated by Dähnhardt, who also gives several examples from Africa (T. IV, pp. 46 sq.; cf. also *Globus* 1909, p. 196). I will not here attempt to make any examination regarding the occurrence of this type of tale in Africa, but content myself, quite briefly and without stating whether the competition is for a girl or not, to point out a few evidences from different parts of Negro Africa. Among the Duala and the Bakwiri in Cameroon the tortoise and the hare compete (A. Seidel, *Geschichten u. Lieder d. Afrikaner*, Berlin 1896, after E. Meinhof; Held, p. 99; Schuler, *Die Sprache d. Bakwiri*, Mitt. Sem. f. Or. Spr. Berlin 1908, p. 201). In another Duala tale the tortoise runs a race with an antelope (Bufe, *Die Poesie d. Duala-Neger*, Arch. f. Anthr. 1915, p. 38), and so also in inner Cameroon and among the Wadjagga, the Soubiya on the Zambezi and among the Basuto (F. Thorbeke, *Im Hochland v. Mittel-Kamerun*, III, Hamburg 1919, p. 90; Gutmann, *Volksbuch d. Wadschagga*, p. 208; Jacottet, *Études sur les langues du Haut-Zambèze*, II, p. 40). As has already been stated in tale 24, the Mangbetu have a tale about a race between the cameleon and the elephant, and among the Konde in Tanganjikaland the latter contends

with a tortoise (C. Meinhof, *Afrikanische Märchen*, Jena 1917, pp. 90, 325). In a Bondei tale the race takes place between the tortoise and the falcon, but this was "really a fine young man, who had entered the tortoise shell on purpose" (Woodward, *Bondei Folktales*, *Folk-Lore* 1925, p. 199). Thus we have here a close agreement with Brutzer's and Hopley's Kamba versions (bird-tortoise) as well as with mine. Yet, the latter is the only one I know of (at least from Africa) in which a human being appears as competitor.

Tales 26—27. (Machakos.)

The Masai have a story about a crow, who married a woman, but of quite another tenor than my tale nr 26 (Hollis, p. 201). The Wadjagga tell how the crow got his white spot at the back of his head (Gutmann, *Volksbuch*, p. 205). The Akikuyu have the same story as nr 27, only with the difference that among them it is doves that come and gather up the bones of the dead girl and join them together by means of little chains (Routledge, p. 301).

Tale 29. (Machakos.)

Not taking into consideration that the principal figures are animals, the beginning of this tale gives a picture of the life in West Ukamba, such as it was before the English enforced their authority. Raiding belonged at that time well nigh to the daily occurrences. It was especially the Masai who assailed the Akamba, but the latter did not mind sometimes leaving their protecting hills and going out on the steppe to attack their hereditary foe.

The end of the tale will give a jocular explanation, why women have lice. The louse was originally very well-off, but after he had lost his cattle and become poor, he crept into the garments of the women, and since then he has lived there. The Kamba women, especially the older, eat lice, too (G. Lindblom, *The Akamba*, p. 216).

In Kikumbuliu, South Ukamba, too, I wrote down this tale, yet, without native text. It agrees with the version from Machakos, with a few exceptions. The first animal the louse meets, is a hyena instead of a lion, and, further, the end of the tale is different in Kikumbuliu: When the hammerhead had pursued the Masai and succeeded in taking back the cattle robbed from the louse, the Masai warriors did not dare to try and take back their booty; the old Masai women, however, assembled their daughters, letting them put on their finest ornaments and take dancing drums, and then all the women followed after the

hammerhead. When they had overtaken him, they stopped, beat their drums and began to dance. The hammerhead was a *mwanake*, a young man, and, like all such, fond of dancing, and he said to himself: "I have now got far from the kraal of the Masai with the cattle. I'll go and have a dance". He went there, and was killed by the women, who took back the cattle. An ethnographically wrong detail is to be found in this version: The Masai do not use drums.

The hammerhead appears in another Kamba tale, which I have published earlier in an English translation (Notes on the Kamba Language, Upsala 1925, p. 88). Vide also Brutzer, p. 34.

Addendum.

Just when a great part of this volume was printed, appeared J. Augustiny, Kambamärchen (in Zeitschrift f. Eingeborenersprachen, Vol. 15, Berlin 1925, p. 81—116, 213—223). Thus I have not been able (which I regret) to take that piece of work into consideration. By these lines I would show, however, that Augustiny's collection is not unknown to me.

Errata.

Instead of *nš* read *nž*. Vide NKG, p. 19.

Instead of *ṇ* before a vowel read *ṇ̃* (palatalized *n*). Vide NKG, p. 12.

ṇ before a consonant at the beginning of a word (the reduction of the nasal, marked with a point) has not been used consistently throughout the volume.

The difference between *ɸ* and *k* (dorso-palatal and dorso-cacuminal) has been marked only in the first tales. Cf. NKG, p. 19.

Some of the foot-notes on the first sheet have been numbered wrongly. This, however, has been pointed out in "Linguistical and ethnographical notes".

P. 80: The note ciphers 54 and 57 are to be changed into 65 and 67.

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and adventures**

BY

GERHARD LINDBLOM

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ARCHIVES D'ÉTUDES ORIENTALES

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Vol. 20: 2

KAMBA FOLKLORE

II.

TALES OF SUPERNATURAL BEINGS AND ADVENTURES

TEXTS, TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES

BY

GERHARD LINDBLÖM

LUND 1935

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Introduction.

In the Introduction to Part I of this work — containing Kamba tales of animals — I have explained under what circumstances I have collected my folkloristic material among the Akamba, and also given a brief general survey of the groups into which their folklore may be divided. Therefore, I think it will here be sufficient by referring to the said Introduction, and for the rest I will confine myself to a few brief explanatory and supplementary remarks.

The subject-matter of the greater part of the present volume falls within section 2 of my synopsis, thus embracing Tales about ogres, giants, man-eaters, etc. In many of these tales the principal character is an *eimu*, a more or less extra-natural being which, in most cases, is evilly disposed towards mankind (more fully described in the Introduction to Part I). Thus Tales 1—7 are typical *eimu* stories. A good survey of the conception of the *eimu* among various Bantu peoples is given by Alice Werner in her »Myths and Legends of the Bantu,» London 1933, pp. 172 sq.

Another group represented here is the one that comprises tales purporting to explain the origin of some culture element or custom. Tales 24—28 are exponents of this. As regards these tales which explain or give origin it is often difficult to arrive at a definite opinion as to whether they are seriously meant or only of a more or less humorous character.

Genuine myths and legends are exceedingly rare among the Akamba. No. 31, which relates the origin of mankind, may however, with certainty be included under this category.

Tales borrowed from other culture areas are similarly very few. The only one of this category that I have come across I have included herewith (No. 32). It is of Mohammedan-Arabic origin, presumably imported via the Swahili. On the other hand, it is very probable that many of the Kamba folk tales are loans from the Masai, but the cultural differences between these people and their Bantu neighbours — in this case the Akamba — are not sufficiently marked to allow any definite conclusions to be drawn.

That which finally concerns the differences of phonology and inflexion, and also in the vocabulary, between western Ukamba (Machakos' district) and eastern Ukamba (Kitui district with Kikumbulu and Ikutha) is referred to in G. Lindblom, Notes on the Kamba language, Archives d'Etudes orientales, publ. par J.-A. Lundell, vol. 10. Upsala 1926.

The Author.

1

TALES OF SUPERNATURAL BEINGS
AND ADVENTURES

1. The woman who turned into a man-eating *eimu*.

(Machakos.)

*mutumía mwa wasisya k̄b̄eti na k̄iasya
m̄w̄itu. mutumía àkwa na k̄b̄eti k̄ia-
pama, k̄ia¹ k̄p̄ak̄àni. na k̄ia, m̄w̄itu
æna, n̄aswa n̄atw̄awa ni m̄m̄o na m̄p̄i
utúa kw̄asa. m̄æwa yḡuma ia m̄zu wa
m̄w̄itu: "m̄w̄æzu n̄w̄utw̄ik̄o āimu, ma-
k̄ua andu.² Iú w̄ak̄o ni n̄zama s̄ȳandu".
ni m̄w̄itu ækala,³ asya. nasya, æa m̄m̄o:
"n̄ȳḡwi uk̄æp̄ia m̄w̄aitu". m̄m̄o am̄wa:
"Gāi undu, no nduk̄ípi! k̄on̄ȳu m̄p̄ouwa
atw̄ik̄o āimu, mákua andu?" am̄wa:
"nd̄æt̄ona kundya."*

n̄ap̄i uk̄æp̄ia m̄za. æpea m̄za n̄zumba,
aya k̄ondo.⁴ æwa: "m̄w̄anaakwa, nu-
kw̄on̄ú, n̄æanisya n̄žw̄.⁵ n̄k̄uwa, na nd̄i
mundu unduæ usú."⁶ m̄w̄itu asisya
w̄ȳḡu, æpea s̄ymba. n̄æwa n̄m̄za: "osa
k̄ek̄ú, uk̄un̄l̄ab̄é⁷ man̄ži, und̄æt̄é, w̄uk̄u-
ȳḡé⁸ usú!" m̄w̄itu osa k̄ek̄ú, ap̄i usi, ut̄aba
man̄ži. æwa n̄m̄za: "æt̄o ȳḡuk̄wat̄é
m̄w̄ana!" am̄w̄ia: "āȳ, ȳḡak̄úa n̄z
m̄w̄æno". æwa: "æt̄o, m̄w̄anaakwa, ȳḡu-
kw̄at̄é!"⁹ m̄w̄itu æpea: "nd̄uk̄æa nd̄æt̄o
s̄ya m̄w̄aitu." am̄ȳ¹⁰ m̄za m̄w̄ana n̄ap̄i
na k̄ú usim. asȳoka, æpea m̄za ak̄w̄æt̄o
m̄w̄ana. am̄w̄ia: "æt̄o, noȳȳé!" —
"u! k̄ana kak̄om̄ȳé!" — "æt̄o,
noȳȳé. nuum̄isya Iú, ȳḡuk̄ié". æwa:
"u! m̄w̄ana ak̄om̄æt̄o!" — "æt̄o, ȳḡa-
m̄uk̄ya. — "m̄æt̄é Gā? — æt̄é Gā
z̄b̄ia-osa". m̄w̄itu an̄æwa m̄w̄ana,
am̄sisya, am̄uk̄ya, al̄æa kw̄ám̄uka.
osa man̄ži. ap̄amb̄ya, al̄æa kw̄am̄u-
ka. æpea, m̄za niwoāȳo m̄w̄ana, nuk̄-
wa. asya: n̄ȳḡwi kw̄k̄æp̄éka."¹¹ a-
p̄i, ak̄uk̄ila, m̄za ok̄ila, osa k̄ana, a-

* by her mother. ** to obey.

1. The woman who turned into a man-eating *eimu*.

An old man took a wife, and she bore him a girl-child. And the old man died, whereupon the woman went away into the bush. The girl grew up and acquired a suitor, who took her to his home. They settled far away. There they heard rumours about the girl's mother: "Your mother has turned into an *eimu* and eats people. Her food is human flesh." Some time passed³, and the girl bore a child. Her confinement over, she said to her husband: "I am going to see my mother." The man said: "Certainly you may; by all means go. But have I not heard it said, that your mother has turned into an *eimu*, who eats people?" She said: "She is not capable of eating me!"

And she went to pay a visit to her mother. She found her in her hut, with her bast basket⁴. The mother said: "My child, you see that I have let my hair grow⁵. I am ill, and have nobody to make my gruel for me." The girl looked under the bedstead, and there she saw dead human bodies. And the mother said to her: "Get a calabash and go and fetch water and make me some gruel!" The girl took a calabash and went to the river to fetch water. Her mother said: "Give me the child, and I will look after it for you!"⁹ She replied: "No, I will carry it myself!" She was ordered*: "Give it here, my child, I will hold it for you!" The girl thought: "I cannot refuse** my mother's behest". She handed the child to her mother, and went to the river. On her return she found the mother holding the child. She said to her: "Give it to me that I may suckle it." — "Oh dear! the child has just gone to sleep." — "Give it to me that I may suckle it. I have taken out*** the food I have prepared for you." — She got the answer: "Dear me, the child is asleep!" — "Just give it to me, I will wake it up!" — "Where shall I bring it?" — "Pass it to me here between the roof-pole and the bed!" The girl was handed the child, looked at it and tried to wake it, but it did not awaken. She took water and washed it, but it did not awaken. Then she understood that her mother had killed the child — that it was dead. She said: "I am going to throw it outside." When she rose, the mother rose, took the child

*** of the pot.

mwā: “*mwānaakwa, wē mwāna munīni, ndumānīa kwikīāpāka.*”¹² *āto, ʒgākīā ʒpāka, nē!*” *kēbēti kōsa kāna, kīā-māla. mwātu nakō aumāla itīna. īnīa, ābīka ta vāa mubīani,*¹³ *āīmīa kwoko kwā kāna, āā, amīna. mwātu asīsīa, ona, aumīa kuzgi nakwo āā, amīna. na mwātu ābīpa.*

n-īmīa akēsīōka nūmba, asamba. īnīa asīsīa: “*mundu u natīa baa, aānda ku?*” *āīmāla ʒgi, ōka kīpīku, āpīwa nībo wētōmbū ʒla sīa upī-nzāndu nasīo. n'asamba, ābīkīlētō mwātu wākō, atīwīlā mata nēā, akwātōbū, āwīa:* “*nāama sīandīa. na ndīndaa, ʒgītūla mīpūmo ʒāndu.*” *ākīlōbū,*¹⁴ *wāpī, wībīka bākūbī na mwātu, wā-tonīā nđī. ʒīmu ʒāpī, ʒsambētō, nakō mwātu nusambētō, āpī kuzōka ta mua.*¹⁶ *īmu ʒar ta baa. ʒosa ubū ʒgi. ʒama, ʒasīa:* “*ndēndaa, ʒgītūla mīpūmo ʒā andu.*” *mwātu asamba. ābīka bākūbī na musīō. ʒēkīa ubū ʒgi. na bāē kētī kīnānō na mwātu āpī, atīla kītīmī ʒīlu. na ʒīmu ʒōka. ʒosōbū, ʒākala kītīmī itīna. ʒasīsīa ʒīlu. ʒāpīa:* “*ula mwātu tī u kītīmī?*” *ʒāmīwīa:* *ūma, ʒgūā, ʒgūmīnō, bīu!*” — “*asī ndrīma, musīō wē bākūbī.*” *ʒosōbū, ʒēkīa, ʒātēma ukābā wa kītī, bala mwātu ākālētō. akwātā ukābōʒgi. ʒosa ubū ʒgi ʒānoa, ʒātēma ukābā, mwātu ākwātīlu ukābā ʒgi. ʒīmu ʒosōbū, mwātu anaambu:* “*uu, uu, andu na kī! nīnʒgūlēkī, mwātu atīwīkēpīmu, ʒākūā andu, nakīwa nīnʒgūlēkī!*” *ʒāmīwīa:* “*uaambu wueā ā mā musīō, mōkō! na ʒgātīa, nakūā.*” *ʒākīābū, ʒātēma ukābā wu. akwātōʒgi, āuaambu.*

and said to her: "My daughter, you are [only] a small child: you do not understand the way a dead person should be thrown outside ¹², hand it to me, and I shall throw it outside, myself!" The woman took the child and went outside. The girl went outside behind her. When her mother had got as far as over there, at the entrance of the cattle-kraal ¹³, she tore an arm off the child and ate it all up. The girl looked and saw how she tore off the other arm and also ate all of that. And she hid herself.

And when the mother returned to the hut, she ran away. The mother looked all about: "Where is the person I left here gone to?" She stood up again and went to the shelf above the doorway, where she kept the knife she used for skinning human bodies. And she pursued her daughter, running, and spitting in her hands, whilst she gripped her knife, saying to it: "The meat is escaping me. I spend my time splitting human shinbones". She threw the knife ¹⁴, which sped on its way and landed close to the girl, where it stuck in the ground. The *eimu* ¹⁵ ran and the girl ran, and disappeared down the far slope of a hill, as far away as to Mua ¹⁶. The *eimu* was just about as there ¹⁷. And again she got the knife and sang the words: "I spend my time splitting human shinbones". The girl kept running and reached the neighbourhood of her village. Then the *eimu* again threw her knife. There was a big tree, and the girl climbed up it. And the *eimu* came up, got hold of the knife and sat down at the foot of the tree. She looked up, saying: "Is not that the girl who is up there in the tree?" And she said to her: "Come down, that I may eat you and finish you off altogether". — "Dear me, I am not coming down, my village is so near." The *eimu* took the knife, threw it, and cut off the branch on which the girl was sitting. She got hold of another branch. Then the *eimu* again took the knife, sharpened it and chopped off [also] that branch, but the girl caught hold of another. The *eimu* picked up the knife, and the girl called out for assistance: "*uu, uu*, you people over there! I am about to be eaten. My mother has become an *eimu* that eats people, and now I shall be eaten!" She said to her: "Cry out for help, and summon those who are in the village, that they may come here! I shall be going when I have eaten you!" She threw the knife and cut off also that branch. The girl got hold of another, and again cried out for help.

mumə əwə. oka, asembətə. yimu ɪəkɪa
 ubu ɪzgi, ɪatəma ukaba, bala mɪwɪtu
 əkaletə. akwətɪla ɪzgi, ɪla wɛ mɪpɪa
 kɪtɪm ɪlɪ. ɓatɪlala makabə əh. ɪpɪ, ɪosa
 uɓɪu, ɪəkɪa ɪzgi, ɪatəma umwə. nakə
 mumə abɪka ta ɓau ɓakuɓi. akwətə uɓɪu,
 akua uɓɪu ndom: "taah!" ɪatɪlɪla, ɪakɪɪa
 ta ɓaɪa nɪzɡu. ɪatəmwə ɪzgi mɪ mumə
 wa mɪwɪtu. ɪatəmwə ɪzgi ɪzgo, ɪabaluka
 na ɪatəmwəzɡwa. ɪəkwa, pɪuh! na, ɪndɪno
 mɪwɪtu aɪma kɪtɪm ulu, mɛnukɛna
 mumə, na mɛnuka musɪ.

ɪama ɪa yimu ɪatɪlɪla umwə, ɪpɪ
 ɪtɪmɪ wa nʒa, ɪatwɪka kɪkɪ, ɪamɛa,
 ɪatwɪka ikɪ ɪzgi, nɔmɔ. nʒəo muɪo.
 mumə akɪɪa: "ikɪ ɪsu sɪmɛtə ɓa?" "osa
 kabɪu, atua kɪkɪ kɪmwə nʒua. na kɪsɛ-
 zɡɛla kɪa ɪa umwə kɪatɪlɪla, kɪaɪma
 mɪwɪtu kɪa. kɪa kɪɪ kɪatɪlɪwa, mumə əkɪa
 nʒua ɪsu kɪpəkɪmɪ.

mapama, maɪ kundu kuzgi. ɪzgi sɪpɪ
 ɪtɪmɪ wa nʒa, sɪamɛa, sɪasɪa tukulu
 tunɪm. twabɪka, mumə atua tusɛlɔ.
 twəkwa, twatɪlɪlɔ, twaama mɪwɪtu kɪa
 kɪzgi, kɪatɪlɪwa. mapama ɓu, mapɪ utɪa
 ɓandu ɓazgi. ɪzgi sɪatɪlɛka, sɪpɪ kumɛa
 ɪtɪmɪ wa nʒa. na ɪndɪno mutumɪa
 asɪa: "ndɪkambɪla kɪatɪ ikɪ ɪ." aɛka
 wuzɡu. watamba, woku utuku, wa-
 ɓwɪka nɪmba ɪonɔ pɪuh. mɪwɪtu na
 mumə məkwa ɓu nɪmba ndɪm: malɪka
 mɪ ɪla ɪmu.

2. The hunters and the *eimu* woman in the bush.

(Machakos.)

andu maɛndɪ usɪma, nu maɛnda
 usɪma. mɛwa mɪ mundu.¹⁹ "mɪkɪsɪmɪlɔ
 utumo wa!" ɪndɪ tɪɓo maɛndɪ, mapɪ
 ɪama na ɪasamba, ɪɛlɛlɔ utumo wɪ. ma-

Her husband heard, and came running. The *eimu* again threw the knife and cut off the branch on which the girl was sitting. She caught hold of another, the one forming the top of the tree. Now there were only two branches left. The *eimu* took the knife, threw it again, and cut off one of the branches. But he, the husband, had by then come quite close up. He carried a sword, and whipped it out of its sheath: "swish!" The *eimu* jumped up, and fell down again, as far as at the pot over there¹⁸. She received another stroke from the girl's husband, got her neck severed, fell down, was cut to pieces and expired altogether. Then the girl climbed down from the tree, and they went home, she and her husband, to their village.

But one portion of the body of the *eimu* jumped up and repaired to the back of the cattle kraal, [where] it changed into a calabash fruit. And it grew and multiplied into many calabash fruits, big ones and very fine. The husband asked: "Where have these calabashes come from?" And he took a knife and split up one calabash into bowls. But one splinter of one of the bowls shot out and wounded the girl in one of her fingers. The finger split up, and her husband threw away both those bowls.

They moved, and settled in another district. The [calabash] seeds betook themselves to the back of the cattle kraal, grew up and bore fruit — quite small calabashes. When they were mature, the man split them up into small drinking vessels. These burst, the splinters stinging and wounding the girl in another finger, which was cut up. Then they left that place and settled somewhere else. And seeds were flung out and took root behind the cattle kraal. And the man said: "I shall take care not to touch those calabashes!" again. He took no notice of the plant. But it sent out runners during the night and covered the hut all over. The girl and her husband died inside the hut: they were consumed by that *eimu*.

2. The hunters and the *eimu* woman in the bush.

Some men went out hunting, and they went out hunting. And someone¹⁹ told them: "You must not hunt in the hill over there!" They set out, and they shot at an animal, and it made for the [said] hill. They followed up. And the owner²⁰

bikila, na mwana utumo amakuliza: "ula umwano: ukaz, musiyimo utumo u, nu?" asubira musubiru, tibo maulukilwa ni kisababisa musubiru u na maulukwa, mapu kubalukwa usini ni kisababisa ku. na maenda utumo uzgi. tibo mapu nyamu uzgi na zabaluka, zikwa. na mundu umwano aya: "enda, ukamanda mwaki!" aenda, a waka, ona nyumba, aya, aya kisababisa kutuma kiondo bawanza. akia: "mwaki waba?" atabwa: "osa makia ku nyumba. na waka²² kupu, windaiza!" — "nako atwazga mwaki, amutabwa: "nyu ndikwenda upi." kisababisa kitiwanza, kiatonjelala nyumba, kiatula mundu uzgiuzgo, kiatuliza uya.

na mundu uzgi atabwa: "pi ulitira mwaki!" aya, ona nyumba, aya, aya kisababisa kutuma kiondo. akia: "kisababisa! nduna mwaki!" — "pi, utwazga mwaki bawanza nyumba na wamunda u,²³ windaiza!" aya, atwazga mwaki, atabwa kisababisa: "ndikw²² kupu." kisababisa kiatonjelala, kiatula uzgiuzgo, kiatuliza uya.

mundu uzgi aya: "latira mwaki! andu a, tutuma, matikuika". alatira mwaki. aya, ona nyumba, aya, aya kisababisa: "nduna uzgo mwaki!" aya: pi, woso bu nyumba, na waka ku, windaiza! "mundu aya, osa mwaki. aya kisababisa: "ndika kupu. "kiatonjelala, kioya ula mundu, kiatuliza uya. andu a ti atatu? nonda moka moaya. batilala umwano, wa ndozgo.²⁴ oka: "kisababisa, nduna mwaki!" — "pi, woso bu nyumba na waka upi, windaiza!"

atonjelala . atwazga mwaki kisuzgani, atalikilwa ni ndakama. asisya uya. okila kabola, asisya, aya andu ndo mapalala bawanza. nanya kabola,

* of their number. ** where food etc. is kept.

of it asked them: "Who is it that has told you to come and hunt on this hill?" And he let out wind, and they were lifted up by the storm [arising out] of that wind and were carried by the storm to a river into which they dropped down. And they went to another hill. Here again they shot another animal, which fell to the ground and died. One man* was then told: "Go and find fire!" He went, alone, and came to a hut, where he saw a woman outside plaiting a satchel of bast²¹. He said to her: "Where is there any fire?" She said to him: "Take of the embers here inside the hut, and when you are ready to depart, tell me!" And he knocked embers from a firebrand, and said to her: "Now I want to go". The woman who was sitting outside entered the hut, broke the man's neck and laid him on the rack in the roof of the hut**.

Then another man was told***: "Go and fetch fire!" He went, saw the hut, and came upon the woman who was weaving the bast satchel. He said to her: "Woman, give me fire!" — "Go and knock embers from the firebrands inside the hut, and when you are ready to go, tell me!" He went and broke up some firebrands, and then said to the woman: "Now I am going". She got up, wrung his neck, and placed him on the rack in the roof.

Another man was told: "Fetch fire! Those whom we have sent are not coming back". He went to fetch fire, and when he saw the hut, he went up to the woman and said: "Give me fire!" He was told: "Go into the hut and fetch it, and when you are ready to go, tell me!" The man went, got some fire, and told the woman: "Now I am ready to go". She went into the hut, killed the man, and placed him on the rack. Those men, was there not three of them? And all went along and were killed †. There was one left, a one-eyed man²⁴. He came along [and said]: "Woman, give me fire!" — "Go and take some in the hut, and when you are going, tell me!"

He entered the hut. Just as he was knocking embers from a firebrand, he was splashed with blood. He looked up at the rack, slowly rose to his feet, and saw that all the missing ones were there. He stealthily left the hut and walked

*** by his companions. † in the same way.

n̄ap̄i. aḃika na baú mb̄a, aḃa k̄b̄aḃi:
 “k̄b̄aḃi, ndik̄a kup̄i.” k̄iok̄ila, k̄i-
 mwona as̄emb̄aḃt̄o, k̄iamw̄ia: “w̄o²⁵ áḃea
 n̄umba, it̄é mwomo, w̄oáḃea k̄b̄indu
 k̄ḃaḃi! w̄oáḃea k̄ḃaḃa k̄ia n̄žoka nd̄aḃi,
 k̄ḃaḃa k̄ia mw̄ia m̄ḃaḃi, w̄oáḃea
 nd̄i-k̄it̄uḃu!”²⁶

ak̄ea, aḃi k̄w̄iḃea n̄umba it̄é mwomo,
 aḃi k̄w̄iḃea k̄b̄indu k̄ḃaḃi, k̄ḃaḃa k̄ia
 mw̄ia m̄ḃaḃi. as̄emb̄aḃt̄o na ind̄ino mundu
 aḃuka k̄w̄o.

k̄b̄aḃi k̄i, ti k̄ia aḃmu?

3. The man, the man-eating giant, and the stone.

(The neighbourhood of Kibwezi.)

mundu aḃnd̄o, aḃi kw̄ánika²⁷ k̄ḃaḃ-
 kan̄. na k̄ap̄i k̄ḃaḃa k̄iú, k̄it̄w̄eḃ ɣmu.
 n̄ap̄i, aḃea kal̄ima, kal̄asa m̄ino,
 k̄aḃaḃa. as̄ia: “k̄uma k̄i, k̄it̄il̄ata?”
 ona nd̄w̄i²⁸ n̄žau ɣauka, ak̄ul̄wa: “w̄u-
 ket̄o k̄u k̄i?” am̄w̄ia: “n̄nan̄iket̄o m̄atu
 k̄u.” — “m̄atu w̄an̄iket̄o bu?” — “ka-
 ḃaḃkan̄i kaḃaḃa, kan̄aḃaḃa.” — “aḃi, aḃi!
 k̄ḃaḃa k̄iú k̄i ɣmu m̄aḃaḃa m̄uno.” —
 “na ind̄i aḃuka, ɣḡuk̄ata ind̄i?” —
 w̄ona ɣauka, n̄uk̄anaḃmbu, umb̄ito!” —
 “ee, paí und̄u.”

aḃi (na ɣmu aḃw̄ia mw̄oḃ na ɣiḃak̄o)
 n̄am̄ama. ak̄in̄uka, ona ɣmu mb̄a.
 al̄ak̄iaḃnd̄i uk̄i m̄it̄uki, as̄amba. uk̄wo
 k̄w̄oko k̄wa ɣmu, k̄w̄iḃwa ni k̄w̄asa m̄ino.
 ɣak̄alaḃnd̄i, ɣut̄w̄aḃela k̄w̄oko k̄u mat̄u
 ɣulu, ɣap̄i k̄w̄osa ula mundu k̄iú mb̄a.
 ɣak̄uḃata, am̄ba: “as̄i, n̄uaḡḡw̄ata, kaḃi!”
 ɣat̄uḃga k̄w̄oko ḃandu ḃaasa, aḃea ɣḡu-
 sun̄i.²⁹ ɣam̄endu kup̄i na k̄iú k̄w̄o.

* that night in the wilderness.

away. When he had gone some distance forward, he shouted to the woman: "Woman, I am going now!" She rose to her feet and saw him where he was running, and she cried ²⁵: "May you come upon a hut that has no door; may you find yourself in pitch darkness! May you happen upon a wilderness with nothing but snakes, a desert consisting entirely of thorns: may you get to the world's end!" ²⁶.

He fled, and went to find a doorless hut. He got himself into pitch darkness and into a wilderness of nothing but thorns. And the man ran on, and in the end he arrived at his village.

Was not that woman of the *eimu* (tribe)?

3. The man, the man-eating giant, and the stone.

A man was walking, going out in the wilderness to take toll of his beehives ²⁷. And he went to that part of the wilderness where an *eimu* was living. And [as he was] walking along, he saw a hill which was very high and narrow. He said [to himself]: "That hill, what, exactly, does it resemble?" He caught sight of a white grindstone ²⁸, a 'muller', coming along and asking him: "Why have you come here?" — He told him: "I have set up beehives over there." — "Where have you set your beehives?" — "Away there, in the desert, that big one". — "Dear, dear, in that desert there is a very big *eimu*". — "If he comes along, what then shall I do?" — "If you see him coming, cry out, call me!" — "Well, that is alright".

He went along (and the *eimu* had noticed his foot-prints) and he slept*. On his way home he saw the *eimu* confronting him. And he quickly dropped the honey** and ran. And the *eimu*'s arm is very long. He [the *eimu*] sat down, brought his arm right up to the clouds, and went to catch the man who was in front of him. He clutched him, and the man said: "Oh! You are clutching me!" He [the *eimu*] pulled his arm back that far distance and put him [the man] in the bag. ²⁹ He then walked on in the direction of his abode.

** that he had gathered.

ula mundu asya: "asi, m²gwita ndwi!"
ama: "iee, ³⁰ ndwi, ³¹ munyanjawa, uka
na kuku! ni mukwato ni ymu!" zaka:
"kija wa! wmeta?" ama zgi: "iee
ndwi, munyanjawa, uka mituki! ni mukwato
z²gusuni!" — "ai! wasyata? kija ki!"

mapi, ai kwina zgi: "iee, ndwi,
uka! ni mukwato ni ymu!" — "wasyata
indi? ydukija ki, ydukakwato!"

ndwi awa kilonzo kwawo muno. asya:
"nunukwato, munyanjawa!" ymu zina ndwi,
osa n²zuma, jabija, ndwi zoka mituki nakii
zgaliko ya mwozgoni ki, jabaluka. zasjoka,
zapi uka zgaliko mo zgi ya kpwini, ³³ za-
kima kakomba, ³³ zatula. ymu jabaluka.
ndwi zasjoka ku kiozgoni, zasjoka, zasjoka,
zakima majo, majo manawo muno ta ma-
bia, zatulazga mondo. jabaluka, bawo
baa na kwawo. na indino ula ndwi
zawawo kumanda munyanjawa z²gusuni
kwawo, awa kwitana: "mapwawo, ³⁵ zah,
mapwawo!" awa z²gusuni ni ndasa muno
awa: "woi!" ³⁶ — "wi z²gusuni waba?" —
"ni z²gusuni ula nukwona n²zu, ula wawo."
— "ndwi z²gusuni ula nduno?" — "awo!"
— "na indi ndwi z²gusuni ula zgi n²zaw?"
— "akaw!" ³⁷ — "na wi z²gusuni waba indi,
ninaawa n²re!" — "tanawo, ³⁸ ti z²gusuni ula
n²zu!" — u! indi awa wi z²gusuni ula n²zu
kanjawa ndwi na kija mbawo? — "ee." n²wawo
wawawo, alika z²gusuni ndwi, akapi, a-
kasisya ku ndawo, akapea siozgo sija andu. awa
kumakwata kwoko n²awawo. n²wawo asya:
"munyanjawa, mundu a na ndi ni n²awo."
— "ee, ni n²awo." — "n²wawo bu nakun-
mawo?" — "ee, n²wawo." — "wamanjawa ndi
ni n²awo muno. indi awo kwoko, tipkanawo!
ndiwuka, ukakapi andu ondo musawo,
umawo, ³⁹ unatumawo ndi na ndwi."

The man said [to himself]: "I will call the muller stone." He sang: "¡ee,³⁰ muller, my friend, come this way! I have been caught by an eimu!" The latter said: "Silence, you! What are you singing?" Again he sang: "¡ee, muller, my friend! Come quickly! I have been put into the bag!" — "Oh, what did you say? Be silent at once!"

They continued on their way, and again he sang: "¡ee, muller, come here! I have been caught by an eimu!" — "What was that you said? Be silent at once, or I will kill you!"

The muller heard a very great noise [the man's call]. He said: "I am coming, my friend!" The eimu saw the muller [approaching], grasped his club [and threw it], but missed.³² The muller came along at great speed and hit [the eimu] in the back, [making him] fall down. He [the muller] drew back and then approached from the opposite side, hitting the [eimu's] chest,³³ smashing it. The eimu fell down. The muller returned [and hit him] in the head, then returned and smashed up this teeth — teeth as big as rocks — he broke them all up. [The eimu] fell down and was so big [when he lay on the ground] as from here to Kibwezi³⁴. Thereupon the muller set about looking for his friend in all the bags, crying: "You rich man, you rich man! [where are you]?" The bag [in which the man lay] was very long, and he heard an answer [from far away]: "woi!"³⁶ — "In which bag are you?" — "I am in the black bag, you see that big one" — "Are you not in the red one?" — "No!" — "And neither are you in that other one, the white one?" — "No!"³⁷ — "In which bag are you, then, I cannot find you, I (can't)". — "I am in the black one". — "Oh, are you in the black one, is not its mouth over there?" — "Yes." Then he [the muller] went to it and entered the bag, and he walked on and saw human skulls. He caught hold of the (man's) hand and pulled him out. Then he said: "My friend, it is good when a man has a friend." — "Yes, it is good". — "You saw [what it looked like] there, whence I took you out?" — "Yes, I saw". — "Now you know that friendship is something very fine. Give me your hand that we . . .? . . . Go home, then, and greet them all in the village and tell them that you have made friends with a muller.

atabia m̄ia ubo usu wonḏo na kibati
k̄iak̄o. matina kw̄a. am̄wa: "m̄undu
usu ni ndu n̄eḏo m̄uḡo nak̄o ḡgamutw̄a
mbuḡ it̄uḡo kib̄akani. n̄matum̄o ndu
n̄ḡeo nak̄o."

4. The father and the children in the eimu's wilderness.

(The neighbourhood of Kibwezi.)

andu maḡendu n̄ḡuma.⁴⁰ na m̄api
n̄ḡuma, m̄apiwa n̄andu aḡa. mam̄enda
kup̄i kus̄uma⁴¹ na mundu um̄w̄o aw̄a.
n̄awa, n̄wo w̄amb̄o ky. matuku onḏo
andu mak̄api us̄uma al̄ḡḡi. m̄aw̄iḡo, ma-
k̄eka, m̄a muk̄uḡa: "kȳ n̄ikw̄imbuk̄o?" —
"aḡo, kȳ ni kw̄imb̄eḡ w̄eḡo m̄uḡo." — "indi
w̄ona tap̄i kus̄uma ḡḡaḡḡa ky!" — "ee,
bat̄i undu. ḡḡat̄inda ḡaa. ḡḡaḡḡa ky".

k̄oko m̄a n̄ḡuma. na mat̄unda.⁴¹ w̄eḡo
m̄auka, m̄a muk̄uḡa: "wat̄indaḡa?" — "na-
t̄inda na w̄o na indi nd̄iman̄ia, kana ni
m̄w̄mu. niḡḡw̄eḡo kw̄osa mus̄iḡo, t̄is̄is̄iḡo,
k̄ana ni m̄ab̄ia." aḡa: "uk̄ila, w̄uk̄o kȳ
n̄w̄ak̄im̄ indi, t̄ik̄ulul̄o⁴²! ok̄ila, api, aḡa-
la n̄ḏi, n̄akw̄ata kȳ ḡú, am̄a: "osaḡ
ḡmu!" maosa ḡmu, mat̄ema, ak̄ul̄wa:
"n̄ukw̄uḡa w̄o?" — "aḡo, t̄emaḡ m̄uḡo!" —
at̄emaḡ m̄uḡo, aḡa andu: "kw̄ataḡ m̄ituki,
n̄bat̄on̄ȳka! kw̄ataḡ, m̄ub̄ib̄il̄o!⁴⁴ m̄ab̄ib̄i-
la,⁴³ m̄ona n̄ḡw̄e, m̄ona k̄ȳoḡḡo k̄ya k̄ana.
m̄as̄ia: "na ḡeú, k̄aú ni k̄ana! t̄ik̄ata?
undu ni wa ḡmu k̄ana undu n̄ata?" —
"ḡib̄il̄aḡ m̄uḡo, t̄is̄is̄iḡo n̄esa!" m̄ona
m̄oko m̄aum̄ala, makw̄ata t̄w̄oko, m̄aḡa:
"ḡwa, ḡwa!"⁴⁴ m̄as̄ia: "ok̄oba-ḡḡo!⁴⁵
k̄ȳoḡḡo k̄aḡḡi ni k̄i!" m̄oko m̄apuḡḡela
ḡḡi, makw̄ata m̄oko. m̄aḡa: "ḡwa, ḡwa!"

* on his return home. ** what has happened to him.

* the man related all this news ** to his mother and to his wife, and they wept. He said: "That person is a great friend indeed, and I shall take five goats out to him in the wilderness. I have entered into a beautiful bond of friendship with him".

4. The father and the children in the *eimu's* wilderness.

Some men went out hunting. And hunting they went, and there were four of them. They pursued their hunting, and one man fell ill. He fell ill, and thereupon his leg became swollen. Every day the other men went hunting. In the evenings, when they returned, they went and asked him [the sick man]: "Has the swelling on your leg gone down?" — "No, my leg is very swollen." — "Well, when we have gone away hunting, do attend to your foot!" — "Yes, I shall stay here and nurse my foot."

Next morning they went out hunting, and were away a long time.⁴¹ In the evening they came back, and asked him: "How have you felt to-day?" "I have had pains, but I do not know whether it is a boil. I will take an arrow and see if it is stones." — They said to him: "Well, rise up then and come here to the fire, that we may look and see!" — He got up and went [there] and sat down, took hold of his leg and said to them: "Get an arrow-head!" — They took an arrow-head and cut [in his leg] and asked him: "Do you feel any pain?" — "No, cut a great deal!" — They cut him deeply, and he said to the men: "Catch hold quickly, it is going to burst! Catch hold, and squeeze the wound!" — They squeezed as hard as they could,⁴³ and they saw some hair, they saw the head of a child. They said: "What now, isn't it a child! What shall we do? Is this some doing of an *eimu*, or what is it?" — "Squeeze again, and let us see carefully what it is!" — They saw arms appearing^{***}, they took hold of the tiny arms, and heard: "*ywa, ywa!*"⁴⁴ — They said: "Goodness gracious! Here is another head!" A second pair of arms were beating

*** out of the man's leg.

masya: "okoba⁴⁶ zho, ka ni k⁴⁷elatu, mokobau!" mona k⁴⁸ozgo kuzgi k⁴⁹apuzgela, mona moko, namo mapuzgela. makwata, mapunda, kaumala. m⁵⁰ewa zgi: "zwa, zwa!" masya: "ka ni kabisi niko a⁵¹lumaita!" ⁴⁶mosa mutzi ula wameca wa ztula, ⁴⁷matumbatuumba n⁵²abia, w⁵³twika mupca. ⁴⁸makukula ku ndi, ku s⁵⁴iana. na mosi s⁵⁵igano, ⁴⁹matuuma. na ku k⁵⁶ramenda kuboa, nasio s⁵⁷iana s⁵⁸amenda kutumbatumbura n⁵⁹ama, k⁶⁰zpuwa bat⁶¹i nondo s⁶²ia kwozga. n⁶³ep⁶⁴o wa s⁶⁵iana aboa ku, bas, ak⁶⁶mza⁶⁷ndi. ak⁶⁸ulwa: "w⁶⁹aboa z⁷⁰eu?" — "ee, n⁷¹boa, z⁷²gikinza z⁷³eu." — "na t⁷⁴itikwenda k⁷⁵wmuka, w⁷⁶e, nukwenda k⁷⁷wmuka"? — am⁷⁸ca: "a⁷⁹z, nditonza, k⁸⁰zpuwa s⁸¹iana ni t⁸²iti m⁸³uno". — "bat⁸⁴i undu, t⁸⁵wa n⁸⁶bo! ndi k⁸⁷undu, ku k⁸⁸wi a⁸⁹mu a⁹⁰zgi m⁹¹uno. m⁹²anda b⁹³andu bas⁹⁴eo, w⁹⁵ak⁹⁶o n⁹⁷umba b⁹⁸au!" — "bat⁹⁹i undu, z¹⁰⁰gatiwa, z¹⁰¹gmand¹⁰²a." map¹⁰³i.

n¹⁰⁴ako ai, ak¹⁰⁵imanda b¹⁰⁶andu. ap¹⁰⁷i, ak¹⁰⁸z¹⁰⁹sisa m¹¹⁰zamba, ⁵⁰ai kubika m¹¹¹wamba mun¹¹²ena, m¹¹³wasa m¹¹⁴uno, na k¹¹⁵za zulu ul¹¹⁶o ta m¹¹⁷uzga. asya: "b¹¹⁸au n¹¹⁹bo bas¹²⁰eo!" ap¹²¹i utema s¹²²ambo, natema s¹²³ambo, a¹²⁴kea b¹²⁵au m¹²⁶wambau, ap¹²⁷i k¹²⁸za zulu. nau¹²⁹ma, atema z¹³⁰gati na ndi, a¹³¹zisa k¹³²za zulu, a¹³³ka n¹³⁴umba. nas¹³⁵oka, kutua n¹³⁶eki, a¹³⁷zisa, ap¹³⁸i, a¹³⁹ta n¹⁴⁰umba, z¹⁴¹ap¹⁴²ela. ap¹⁴³i utema m¹⁴⁴zi z¹⁴⁵gi za w¹⁴⁶e, a¹⁴⁷zisa. noa n¹⁴⁸do, ap¹⁴⁹inza k¹⁵⁰zpu¹⁵¹ma. ⁵³amba, am¹⁵²mza s¹⁵³iana, nau¹⁵⁴ma z¹⁵⁵gi. a¹⁵⁶ika, ⁵⁴as¹⁵⁷iana ndi s¹⁵⁸uzgi m¹⁵⁹uno, a¹⁶⁰b¹⁶¹inda z¹⁶²kanda. as¹⁶³isa, kana n¹⁶⁴ibiket¹⁶⁵o k¹⁶⁶za zulu, a¹⁶⁷p¹⁶⁸ca ut¹⁶⁹namba u¹⁷⁰bika. a¹⁷¹b¹⁷²inda z¹⁷³gi, a¹⁷⁴bika. natema k¹⁷⁵zambu k¹⁷⁶z¹⁷⁷ena m¹⁷⁸uno, n¹⁷⁹ap¹⁸⁰i b¹⁸¹au n¹⁸²umba k¹⁸³ati, ak¹⁸⁴om¹⁸⁵ca, ak¹⁸⁶om¹⁸⁷ca, k¹⁸⁸zalika. ap¹⁸⁹i, o¹⁹⁰bea z¹⁹¹la z¹⁹²kanda b¹⁹³au k¹⁹⁴z-

* to sleep on the skin.

the air, and they heard: "*gwa, gwa!*" They said: "By the Great One, this is a girl!" Then they saw yet another head, which waggled to and fro, they saw arms that also waggled. They caught hold, pulled, and the child came out. Again they heard: "*gwa, gwa!*" They said: "This is a boy, the youngest and last of them." They took the herb [called] *wamea wa stula*⁴⁷, crushed it with a stone so that it became [usable for] medicine.⁴⁸ This they stuffed into the leg, in the place where the children had lain, and they took a needle⁴⁹ and sewed [up the wound]. And the leg continued to heal, and for the children they mashed meat, as there were no teats to suck. And the children's father's leg became perfectly well, and he could stand up on the ground. They asked him: "Are you well now?" — "Yes I am alright. Now I can stand [on my legs]." — "And now we wish to return home. You, don't you also want to go home?" He answered them: "No, I am not able to do that, because the children are so small." — "Well, stay then where you are, in peace! But in this part there are many *eimu*. Seek a good site for yourself and build a hut there!" — "All right, I'll stay here, and I'll search [for a suitable site]." They went away.

As to the man, he went to find a site. As he went, he saw baobab trees,⁵⁰ came up to a big and very tall baobab, and high up in its crown there seemed to be soil. He said [to himself]: "Here it is alright!" He went to cut pegs,⁵¹ cut some pegs, drove them into the baobab and climbed up into it. And he descended again, cut rafters and cords, and climbed up and built a hut. He returned, cut grass, climbed up and thatched the hut, so that it became complete. And then he descended again, cut sticks for a bedstead,⁵² and climbed up with them. And he killed a waterbuck, drew off its skin and pegged it out to dry, and then laid the children*.⁵³ After that he stepped down again, made a lot of cords and spun a rope. He tried it, to see, whether it would reach up there, and found that it did not reach. He span farther, so that it reached up. And he cut a very big peg, took it up to the hut and drove it down in the centre. Then he tied the rope to that peg. This done, he pulled out the wedges by

* to sleep on the skin.

mboni, 'iatuma na n'ú aumya szambo
ila walisisi nasio tene, akya k'paka.

n'ú szanu n'itonze kwakala n'ndi na
ikamanya k'ncana. atabya kala k'ncana:
"w'aua n'ama k'p'ezgo, k'p'ezgo, mbi-
kisia mukwa, n'isá!" "ulckasio mu-
kwa!" — "ee."

n'api n'zima. api kua mbo. natema
n'ama⁵⁶ szuzi muo, akua. auka bu n'ndi
w'ambani zina, aya: "k'p'ezgo, k'p'ez-
go. mbikisia mukwa, n'isá!" twana tira-
sia: "u, tata⁵⁷ ni usu! tulckio mukwa
mituki!" malckya. alisa, abku n'umba,
maya n'ama. aa kana kala k'ncana: "w'ona
nai n'zima. ndukatato kulckio n'ndi mu-
kwa, kw'pwa ku kw' amu azuzi muo!"

n'zimu zamenda kuuka baí matuku
ondo, k'p'uk'p'ia, undu p' ukwina. yauka,
yatata kulisa, y'p'ea, itonza kulisa.
iasia: "n'izgondu p' w'au." aya:
"k'p'ezgo. k'p'ezgo, mbikisia mukwa,
n'isá!" kana k'asia: "ah, ila zimu
ndinatasisio ni tata ti u!" n'ú osa
uku, ambya uu. zimu w'atato n'amba,
yakima baa up'iu. zasamba, zamca ky
kicondo. amuka.

p' aúka. aúka bubu, a'p'ea: "aí! namo
mai a m'c ku ni ma mayú?" aya: "k'p'ez-
go. k'p'ezgo, mbikisia mukwa n'isá!" —
"n'! tata n'usu!" zamenda kuzanda,⁵⁹
malckya mukwa mituki. alisa. api amuku-
lia: "k'p'ezgo!" — "woí." — "mai al'nona
baa n'ndi ni ma kyú?" — ni ma zimu
nyukyo baa, nakwa n'osa uku, nakzima." —
"akimio bu?" — "baa up'iu." —
"utuku uzuzi ndukatato kwakya mukwa!"
mainama na k'oko api n'zima. ila zimu

* so big that they. ** to himself. *** the biggest one.

means of which he had climbed the tree, and threw them away.

The children now* were able to sit up properly and could talk. He said to the big one [among them]: "When you hear me singing "Kithen'ge⁵⁵, Kithen'ge", throw the thong down to me, so that I can climb up! You throw down the rope!" — "Yes."

He went hunting and killed a buffalo. He cut out a lot of meat and carried it [homewards]. When he got to the foot of the baobab, he sang: "Kithen'ge, Kithen'ge, throw the rope down to me, so that I can climb up!" The children said: "Oh, it's father!⁵⁷ Let us let down the rope quickly!" They let it down. He climbed up, entered the hut, and they ate meat. He said to the big child: "When you see that I have gone out hunting, you must not let down the rope, for there are a great many *eimu* about here!"

And an *eimu* used to come there every day, and he listened to the way the father was singing. He came along and tried to climb [up], but found he could not climb. He said **: "I will sing like the father is wont to sing". He sang:⁵⁸ "Kithen'ge, Kithen'ge, throw down the rope to me, so that I can climb up!" The child *** said: "Aha, there is that *eimu* father has told us of!" And he [the child] took a lump of wood, and threw it like that †. The *eimu* — —? — — got hit in the face. He ran away, and scattered his excrements all over the country [in his fright]. He went back to its home.

The father came [back]. He came and said [to himself]: "O dear! The dung that is here, whom has it come from?" He sang: "Kithen'ge, Kithen'ge, throw down the rope to me so that I may climb up!" — "Oh, that is father!" . . . ? . . .⁵⁹ They quickly let down the rope. He climbed up. Then he asked him ††: "Kathen'ge:" — "Yes". — "What sort of dung is it I see here on the ground?" — "That is from an *eimu* who came here, but I took a lump of wood and hit him." — "Where did you hit him?" — "Here, in the face" — "Another time you be careful not to throw down the rope!"

They lay down to sleep, and the next morning the father

† the narrator mimics the action. †† the eldest of the children.

zúka zzi. zatata kulisa, zæpca
zitonza. "nzgwa, nikisw mukwa."
*zainu:*⁶⁰ "kizæzga, kizæzga
 (etc.) — "zu! wakwa zozgo z!" *osa*
zbia, akhima mutwa. ky kiconda ni
maiz mapæz. zmu zasia: "asi!
undi nata? nzgwi kuaisia." *zabi*
kwa mundu mu, zæwa: "indi, u
waku nakutabizate: pi ukona mutu-
nda wa nduaku nzainu na watwona,
ukizuzgizwa wimu! wazuzgizwa wimu,
*ukipi ukawænda nduaku,*⁶¹ *ziamuzga,*
wæmbu, ukola. nokizita mbæ, ukona
*ndizgi*⁶² *nasio upuzgizwa wimu wo-*
mazgwa, wæmbu, ukola. ukula ubiz
zzi mbæ, ukona zæwæ, upuzgizwa
wimu, wæmazgwa, wæmbu ukola. na
zu ukikwata nza, wumka na ukipi
ukawæ muæz umwa, wæboa. nwo
wæpæ wma næsa ta mukamba."

api, abika musio. nabika musio, awa
bandu ba muæz umwa. nwo ukizila,
wæpca ninaboz. wasia: "nzgupi kutata
kima ula mwambani." *oka mwambani*
*zina, waina:*⁶³ "kizæzga, kizæzga, mbi-
kisza mukwa, nizsa!" zina zasia: "az!
tata ti usu!" zizakiza mukwa. mæwa:
"indi pundaz muno!" mamænda kupunda
na kupunda. makuzia: "indi kuulitilo?
ukizito kizau?" — "nozæ namu nænd."
akuiswa, apandeka mwomo. zina zia-
mænda kizæ zikæa. "mwæswa ni kizau?"
— "twæ zikæa." — "ækaz ukæa, ndimo-
ndu. namæ ula ay unæzito wæba?" — "ti
*zæ bæza utani,"*⁶⁴ *okila, zosa namæ zionda,*
ziamænda kubizæ, zamina. zæa zina:
"ækaz, nimukæ, tumæz, tændez!" akua
zionda, nwo waima kizændi. mukwata
nza, matina kupi. mabika musio kwa

went out hunting. The same *eimu* came again. He tried to climb up, but found he was not able. "I will sing, so as to make them throw down the rope". He sang: ⁶⁰ "Kithen'ge, Kithen'ge . . . etc." — "Oh! . . .? . . .". He [the eldest boy] took a stone and hit him in the head. All about the place was spread a great quantity of dung. The *eimu* said: "What does this mean? I will go and get magic advice". He went to a witch doctor, who said to him: "I will tell you: go along, until you come across a marching column of biting ants ⁶¹ in a path, and when you see them, put out your tongue! When you have put out your tongue, you must lick the ants so that they will bite you very much. When your tongue has swelled, it is enough. Then you continue on your way, and you will meet with black ants, ⁶² and also to them you are to put out your tongue, so as to get it bitten and swollen. Then you walk on again, until you meet scorpions, and to them put out your tongue, getting it bitten and swollen. After that you return home, and when you have been ill a month, you will have recovered. Then you will find that you are able to sing as beautifully as a Kamba man."

He [the *eimu*] set out, [finally] returning to his village. And upon his return home he was ill for a month. He then left his bed and found that he was well again. He said: "I am going to try and sing by that baobab tree." He arrived at the foot of the baobab, (and) he sang: ⁶³ "Kathen'ge, Kathen'ge, let down the rope, that I may climb up!" The children said: "Oh, that is father!" They let the rope down. They were told: "Pull hard!" They pulled and pulled. They asked: "Why is it so heavy? What are you carrying?" — "I have killed a large animal." He was pulled [up] and reached the entrance. The children cried, they were frightened [at the sight of the *eimu*]. "Why are you crying?" — "We are afraid of you." — "Don't be afraid, I intend no harm. Where is the meat that your father brought home?" — "It is there on the rack." ⁶⁴ He reached up, took all the meat, roasted it and finished it [ate it all up]. He said to the children: "Come, and I'll carry you! let us go away!" — He picked them all up and descended to the ground. They left the place. When they reached the *eimu's* village, he said to them: "You go

zimu, zamca: "ukazi munda ula wa wambi, naku pi ukazi munda ula uzgi wa mubya naku ulozgi wa mbamba! nakwa uzgipi zgitambuka, mukiza."

nako ipi wesa kuuma kiza kipekani cpea: "u, kazi! mukwa wabaluketa ndi na batuzgiwa munda kiza zulu!" asya: "uzgi kuausia, nmanu mdu wa siana isu yakwa." api kuausia, cwa siana unosiwa ni zimu! "pi, ukakwato nzia zia neno, ukabika kwa zimu zia kwitara mubya!"

api na nzia, abika musu. "bana ni kwa mubya?" — "ayo." api mbe. api mbe, na siana ikuzgama, abika kwa mubya. cpea kizeti bu musu, kitumo mmo. "kizeti ke utumetu, wambonea siana?" — "twana tutanu?" — "ee." — "twi na keltu kamwa na tubisi tuzi?" — "ee, niwo." — "kamwa ni baya munda vakubi mmo, cenda bavi!" api, cpea ni kapuzgo, manacena. amutaba: "wona wizu, zimu zauka, yakukiza, wuuu kandu, umwio: "ayo, nye, ndimaia kandu!" akosa ztumo,⁶⁵ ikwa, zgaika matuki na ota."⁶⁶

wizu siana sionuka siondo, kapuzgo osa ztumo zia zimu, atonzaga zbia, ipi cbiya bavi uzgi wa wa. cbiya, zimu zauka, zauma utambuka. zamwita: "kapuzgo!" — "woi!" — "nuuu?" — "ayo, ndimaia!" — "ai, ai, ai! uzgukua mdu!" osatumo, atonza, alwa kutonwa. asya, cpea: "ztumo ni yakwa zanzgwa nu?" — "ti nye!" — "okoba ipi!"⁶⁷ uzgukua matuka! ipi aumala, amba kwapa zimu kiza ipi. akuobu, atama. atama uzgi, apa uzgi, abalukiza zimu, yakwa, yakwa. asya: "ukazi mdu, matulez kala ka ka mawala, zgakwa! mawala, mawiko mawaku! mawiko ku namba kwondo, kandu

and weed that field of cleusine, and you go and weed that other field, with durra, and you that one over there with maize! Myself, I am going for a walk, while you are weeding."

The father returned from the bush. He said: "What does this mean? The rope is hanging down to the ground, and there is nobody up there [in the tree]." He said: "I will go to a diviner, so as to learn, what has become of my children." He went, and was told by divination that the children had been taken by an *eimu*: "Go, and take the main path, and then you will get to the *eimu* that is called Muvya!"

He followed the path and came to a village. "Does Muvya live here?" — "No." — He walked on. And he walked farther on, and when the sun stood at its highest in the sky, he arrived at Muvya's village. There he met a woman, a very old one. "Old woman, can you show me some children?" — "Good-looking children?" — "Yes". — "One girl and two boys?" — "Yes, quite right." — "One of them is over there in the field quite close to here; go there!" He went and found Kathen'ge, and they had much to say to each other. He said to him: "To-night when the *eimu* comes [home] and asks you, if you have prepared food, you must answer him: 'no, I have not made any food!' If then he takes his spear⁶⁵ in order to kill you, I shall come at once with my bow."

In the evening all the children returned home. Kathen'ge took the *eimu's* spear and jabbed it on a stone [spoiling its point]. The father hid himself under the bedstead [the *eimu's*]. When he was hidden, the *eimu* came in, returning from his stroll. He said: "Kathen'ge!" — "Yes." — "Have you cooked [the evening meal]?" — "No, I have not cooked!" — "Curse it! Curse it! Then I'll kill you!" He took the spear, and stabbed, but could not pierce him. He looked, and said: "Who has damaged this spear?" — "I have! — *okobaypo!*⁶⁷ I'll kill you right away." The father came out [from his hiding-place] and shot the *eimu* in the eye. He carried a sword and slashed. He slashed again and shot again, and felled the *eimu* who died, died [altogether]. He said [before he died]: "Come, then, and cut off my little finger⁶⁸, when I am dead. When you have cut it off, throw it into the fire! Throw into it the whole hut,

*kiondo kila nayo, kiyu kiondo! maminda
ygiya mupaa, isamu siondo — yombu,
mbu, andu — moka, masioka.*

*maiya indo siondo na andu asu
ondo, manuka ukamba.*

5. *yimu na mwetu.*

(The neighbourhood of Kibwezi.)

*yimu zamendo kuzaa*⁶⁹ *andu. aesa
kukomana na mwetu, akuma mundani.
yakwata. yakwata, yakea kiondom nora
na mukwa. nakuu. atabia mwetu: "ni
ygmama msiyo naku na ya ggtana npi
ndukunana niyo ygamana nukwets.⁷⁰
niyo yganuka, ygabibwa, niyo!" napi
umama musyo kwa mago. wyo akulwa:
"ukwets kiau?" asya: "ni mwetu wakwa."
api nziyo, atana: "mulchw!"⁷¹ — "wau!"
amwa: "Gati undu, uka tu, tukamama
msiyo ygi na wakwa yganuka, yga!"*

*nasa kupi msiyo ygi, ubika wyo.
api, akulwa: "u! ukwets kiau ndi?"
— "nukwets mwetu?" — "wau?" —
"wakwa. muma ba?" — "tama ki-
paka kya." — mgyi ygamoo. ma-
nau makwata kiondo kiu kiyawa!" —
"Gati undu ndi, pi ukama!" napi.*

*api, atandu makulwa: "kiondo ki wo-
bwa kiau? ni mundu kana ni kandu?"⁷²
— "ni mundu." — "watawata?" —
"niyo mulchw." — "wau?" — "wa
bana." — "asi! ka ni mwana watu!"
mapasya mituki, moya ybia, macka bu
ndini, moba ygi nasa. mwetu ane-
yga kandu, aya, abona. nabipwa
namba ygi.*

*yimu yauka,⁷³ yauka kumaa, yauka,
yasiya kiondo, yapea no kiso. aka-*

laṅḍi. mamānda kwāaḡḡwa.⁷⁴ māya
kandu na mamama.

kyoko ymu yokila. yosa kyondo kyaro,
akua, apɪ nʒyɪ. kwalaṅḍi, asya: "kyondo
kɛ kɛlɪtuloú⁷⁵ ni kɛ?" aia baṅḍi, áṭana:
"mulekə!" — ki!⁷⁶ — áṭana yḡɪ: "mu-
lekə!" — ki! áṭana yḡɪ, akilya, asya:
"nyḡukua indyo ḡḡaḡo." okila, akua,
cɛnka musyɔ, aia kyondo ŋumba kwakə,
apɪ umanda atumia onḍo bala mar. ala
na ndua⁷⁷ aḡo⁷⁸ yɔ. amu onḍo moka,
amca: "kumayḡḡu syḡɪ muo!" mɔaki
wakana⁷⁹ munca! apɪ kutetayḡḡa ky-
ondo, amba: "a! ni kɛlɪto⁸⁰ muo!" oka,
ambya katɪ wa andu. cɛya nḡamu ayḡɪ:
"tupasyo, tɔkəḡ mɔyɪtu mɔakɪni!" alca,
asya: "akuz, tɔkəḡ na kyondo kyonḍo!"
atumia alayḡḡi masya: "baɪ andu, tɔkəḡ!"
nyo mosyɔ kyondo hionḍo, mɔkea yko:
kɪabɪa. ybia yabwana⁸¹ ḡḡua ɪa ndu⁸²
ni mɔaki. mutumia okila, akilya: "mu-
ndu ula ukwamba kɔpɪ kuuma ŋama mbə,
asɪsɪyɔ, kana nibəḡ nu?" mɔcɛy asya:
"nimyḡ ḡḡuamba usɪsɪya!" cɛwa: cendcɛndɪ!⁸⁴
okila, ayḡḡama, oḡa, aiaṅḍi, asɛmba
mituki, asamcɪyɔ, apɪ uuma⁸³. mazy ma-
tulika, abɪa upɪy onḍo na mɔpɔ ma-
tonyika. abaluka baɪ, akwa.

atumia alayḡḡi masya: "ni muo, ni
maúta⁸⁴ mɔpɔy!" ayḡḡi okila, asya: "mnyḡ
nyḡyɪ!" — "ayɔ, ykalaṅḍi! niny m-
ḡḡwɛnda!" apɪ kuuma, abaluka, masya
ni muo. onḍo mamānda kɔpɪ, makɔkwa,
makɔkwa, mɔpɔla onḍo.

batialu umwɔ. wɛ nḍoḡḡo.⁸⁵ asya:
"andu a mabalukɪd ni muo tɔyɔ. na
matɔkɪla ni kɛ? muo utɪlyata? nyḡyɪ
kɪsɪsɪya!" apɪ, akwata mundu, asɪsɪya kɪ

* to help themselves to the meat.

He sat down and talked a long while about all sorts of things ⁷¹. Then they had food and lay down to sleep.

In the morning the *eimu* arose, got his basket, picked it up, and went on his way. [When he had gone some distance], he sat down, and said: "How can it be that the bag is so heavy?" He put it down, and called out: "Muleke!" — No sound ⁷⁶. — He called again: "Muleke!" — No answer. Again he called, then gave over, and said: "I will carry it along, so that I [soon] may eat." He rose, picked up the bag, and went home to his village. He put the bag in his hut and went to look up all the old men of the neighbourhood ⁷⁷. All the *eimu* came, and he said to them: "Cut a great heap of fire-wood!" They made a big fire, which flamed ⁷⁹ very high. He went and picked up the basket, and said: "Dear me! It is very heavy" ⁸⁰. He came [back] and placed it in the midst of the men. The other *eimu* said to him: "Let us untie [the basket] and put the girl on the fire!" But he refused, saying: "No, we will put on the whole bag!" The other old men said: "All right, then, let us put it on!" Then they took the whole bag and placed it on the hearth: it was burnt up. The stone turned like that red dress ⁸² on account of the fire. An old man stood up and asked: "Which one [of us] is to be the first to go and take of the meat and see if it is done?" The owner [of the meat] said: "I will go and look." They said: "You go, then!" He got up, took it [the "meat"], put it down, rushed away, gaped and cursed (?) ⁸³. His teeth broke to pieces, his face was burnt all over, and his eyes shrivelled up. He fell down and died.

The other old men said: "It is delicious eating, it is pure fat!" ⁸⁴ Another one stood up and said: "I will go!" — "No, you sit down, I want to go!" He went to take [meat], dropped down [and died]. They [the others] said, that [was because of the meat] it was so good-tasting. They all went *, and they died — they died — all were finished off.

There was one left — a one-eyed one ⁸⁵. He said: "Now it is a good while, since those people were knocked over by the delicious flavour [of the meat]. Why do they not get up again? I wonder what the flavour is like. I am going to find out!"

* to help themselves to the meat.

*kanziwa, apha mazo batw, natomika ipo.
atinea kwia. ni mukw. aphi usisiya ipa,
apha naka wanazgikiw. atinea kwia nena
mumw. akwata ndata, atina, apha ni
zwa. nasamba naphi ukawa na nzwa.
ibati na etu ondo ma kundu ku ma-
twika ma mundu usu a waka tu.*

6. *kabizi na aimu.*

(Machakos.)

This tale is one of the few in Akamba folklore where the **aimu** befriends humans instead of — as otherwise is the rule — striving to harm them. It is however probable that in the present instance we are not dealing with the kind of **aimu** whose acquaint-

*kabizi niko katabiwa nakaabi na kapi,
kakaala kwu ukabi. nibo, kapi, kapa
mumw, katwika mwanaka. kasiya: „ni-
zgwenda kwimuka kwitu!“ kabiwa, kapi
kurusa mumw. akabi makabikila. aendeto
nzwani katabiwa na aimu: „apuka nzi-
ni!“ kapi kwakami, kabiwa. akabi ma-
bita baw nzwani, maendw, makamanda,
kaa.⁸⁶ na maszoka.*

*nibo kabizi kawi kaszoka nzwani, kalika
kupi na nziwa. kwatuka kasiya: „aw! ni-
kata? nidi na bandu ba ukoma, nidi na
mwaiki!“ kamanda kwazgo,⁸⁷ alwa wona
kundu. katabiwa ni mundu ulu ukatabizw
kapukw nzwani, kabiwa. katabiwa, aku-
nama ndi.⁸⁸ aimu izisa kwini ulu,
zmandawzgu na zatulazgawzgu. na
kabizi katabiwa: „manya usisiya ulu!“ na
mwu kasiya ulu, kapha ni kwu kamwi.
na indw bapiwa baw mwaiki, kwu ka-
manda mwaiki. mwaiki boka nu kabizi
katiaona ulu ukwawzgu. kabuba
mwaiki, kakoma baw.*

* because he was the sole survivor.

He went, caught hold of one of the men and found that he had no teeth, and that his eyes were shrivelled. He fell to weeping, it was his elder brother. He went to look at his father, and found that he, too, was destroyed. He cried violently. He took a stick, poked [at the "meat"] and found it was a stone. And he ran away with fright. The women and all the girls in that region accrued to that man, to him alone*.

6. The boy and the *eimu*.

tance we have made so far (ogre, and the like), but with ancestral spirits. If so, this tale furnishes an instance of the spirits assisting a member of their own kin against the hereditary foes of the tribe, the Masai.

A boy had been kidnapped by Masai, and lived among them yonder in the Masai country. And he grew apace, and became a youth. He said [to himself]: "I will return to ours [to our own place]!" He hid himself away, and walked very far. The Masai followed on his tracks. As he was going along the path, he was told by an *eimu*: "Leave the path!" He struck out into the wilderness and hid himself. The Masai went past along the path, went on and searched, but he had disappeared ⁸⁶ without leaving a trace. Then they returned home.

Then the boy took the path again and followed it. As night was coming on, he said [to himself]: "Dear me! What shall I do? I have nowhere to sleep, and I have no fire!" He looked about for a cattle kraal ⁸⁷, but could find none. Then he was spoken to by the person that had told him to leave the path and hide. He was told to bend down towards the ground ⁸⁸. The *eimu* climbed up a tree and looked there for firewood ⁸⁹, and tore down a lot of wood. And he said to the boy: "Don't look up!" But the boy looked up [surreptitiously] and saw that there was a small child. And because there was no fire, the child was looking for that. The fire appeared, but the boy did not see anyone putting on the firewood. He blew up the fire and lay down to sleep there [by the side of the fire].

* because he was the sole survivor.

*kwakya kakwata n̄za. kabi mb̄.
na kabi, kabi, kabi na yu kabika
mus̄. bala ba ma n̄ap̄. aima asu
maliku m̄wa kab̄zi, mas̄ya: "tuma-
nd̄wa k̄ndu, tuaewa!"⁹⁰ ind̄i ma n̄ap̄
mos̄, mourra n̄z̄au.*

7. The girls who drew water from the *eimu's* pool.

(Machakos.)

*etu mac̄kat̄? mos̄o ik̄ú, m̄pi
utab̄a man̄zi. mas̄ya: "t̄ritab̄a man̄zi
ma īd̄l̄t̄!" mai k̄um̄l̄la nd̄a,
mak̄l̄u: "nd̄a w̄o ī na īd̄l̄t̄?"
m̄p̄ea ī īd̄l̄t̄, mab̄ita. m̄pi,
m̄p̄eu nd̄u w̄gi ī īd̄l̄t̄. m̄pi,
m̄p̄ea nd̄u w̄gi ik̄l̄t̄. ind̄i ma-
tab̄a man̄zi baú nd̄a īsu. m̄w̄tu
um̄w̄ ap̄i. atab̄a. asama man̄zi.
ap̄ea, m̄s̄ama uk̄i wa n̄z̄uk̄i. asa-
ma, al̄ea utab̄a al̄w̄gi. ak̄l̄wa n̄
mas̄o, ak̄l̄ya. al̄w̄gi m̄sa ku-
sama, m̄p̄ea m̄s̄ama uk̄i wa n̄z̄uk̄i.
matab̄a ik̄un̄i, mak̄ua, m̄n̄uka. m̄-
n̄uk̄t̄, um̄w̄ ol̄wa⁹¹ n̄ m̄p̄ita⁹²
as̄yoka.*

*ap̄iwa m̄w̄n̄o nd̄a n̄ ȳmu, al̄seto
k̄um̄on̄i. aw̄a: "w̄ḡua! wal̄eu k̄w̄ḡua,
n̄w̄ḡuk̄w̄!" — "kab̄a w̄ḡauk̄ua!" n̄w̄o
amuk̄ua na muk̄iwa m̄w̄w̄ḡon̄i. amut̄wa
na n̄z̄a w̄gi, amut̄w̄ḡa k̄um̄on̄i, bala
um̄um̄is̄o. aw̄a: "m̄ka!" ap̄i, aw̄a
m̄p̄o m̄w̄tu. muk̄úw̄ ap̄i, ap̄i ku-
aúsa. aw̄a n̄ mundu m̄w̄: "pi,
uk̄ak̄ú m̄w̄n̄z̄en̄z̄o n̄l̄am̄, īla ma-
tab̄a man̄zi, mut̄i wa m̄p̄o!"
m̄w̄tu ab̄aka m̄p̄o m̄w̄n̄z̄en̄z̄o, m̄p̄o
mab̄ou.*

When day dawned, he resumed his way along the path. And he walked and walked, and he reached the village where his mother and father lived. But those *aimu* entered the boy's body, and said: "Find something for us [to eat], kill something for us!" Then the mother and the father killed a bull for them.

7. The girls who drew water from the *eimu's* pool.

Some girls, what did they do? They took calabashes and went to fetch water. They said: "We do not want to draw water where there are tadpoles!" They walked along and came to a pool, and they asked: "Are there any tadpoles in this pool?" They saw that there were tadpoles, and walked on. They walked along and found another pool in which there were tadpoles. They walked [further] and found another pool which was full of water. And they drew water out of that pool. One girl went [farther away] and drew water, tasted it, and found that it tasted of honey. She tasted [it again], but would not tell the others. They asked her if the water was good, but she said nothing. The others came up and tasted, and found that it tasted of honey. They filled up their calabashes, loaded themselves up with them, and returned home. On the way home one of them noticed that she had left her tail⁹² behind, and turned back.

Now it happened that the owner of that pool was an *eimu*, and he had climbed up into a wild fig tree. He said to the girl: "Carry me! If you refuse to carry me, I'll kill you!" — "Then I had better carry you". Then she carried him with a strap on her back. She took a different path, and brought him back to the fig tree whence she had taken him. He said to her: "Go home!" And she went, and fell ill, got some eye complaint. Her elder brother went to get magic advice on the matter, and the witch doctor said: Go and bring a *mwanžanž* tree, an eye medicine, to the pool where they fetched water!" The girl anointed her eyes with [medicine of] the *mwanžanž*, and her eyes became well [again].

*matuma ndo, umu na mwetu, a-
twika munyanja.*

8. The *eimu*, his wife and the hyenas.

An *eimu* is the principal character in this tale, but otherwise there is nothing remarkable about its subject-matter, as it only gives an illustration of the everyday life of the Akamba. The *eimu* might just as well stand for an ordinary Kamba man: A man (the *eimu*) possesses no weapons for the protection of his cattle against beasts

(Machakos.)

*umu iosa mdo,*⁹³ *zafi kwipia, iti
na kana. ioka wigo, isa muka:* "wa,
muka wakwa! ikala baa muso, usiso
ndo, nakwa nzigupi kutusia"⁹⁴ *mbu na
matumo kwa mutu!*" *iti na ugo na
matumo na mdo nikwoswa ni mbiti.
niwo isandio kwa mutu!*

*muka asosa wambi, aneka*⁹⁵. *na
bajoka nuni, ioka kua. ika:* "aka
kua wambi usu wakwa! pigautuma,
ndwetakila?" *nuni asia:* "nokwetakila,
nokupi!" *kati kisa nuni:* "ia ndi!
pigautuma, ukupi! enila kwa mutu, uka-
tabo mwimwa nenuku ku muso, nua-
pniwa ni mbiti!" *nuni isa, isatabia
kati: nonwa, pigamutabia até,*⁹⁶ *nua-
pniwa ni mbiti."* *ikala, zafi, zama,
makitua. isa, isa:* "mutu ukutua,
sagalala, mukau apokwa"⁹⁷ *ni mbiti,
sagalala!" umu isa, isa maio.
nuni isa isa:* "mutu ukutua, sa-
galala, mukau apokwa ni mbiti! isa
kua na kwio!"⁹⁸ *umu zafi, ioka
muso, isa mbu itio*⁹⁹ *ikumi niwo*¹⁰⁰
*tu. ikala mbiam, isetele mbiti, isa
ikwa mdo sika. na mawio boka mbiti
ni, isa isua mbu. niwo umu iosa*

The *eimu* and the girl concluded an alliance, and she became his friend.

8. The *eimu*, his wife and the hyenas

of prey, but goes to a blacksmith to get some made. During his absence hyenas turn up and rob him of cattle. The circumstance that he wishes to acquire spears speaks for the tale being borrowed from some other tribe (the Masai or the Akikuyu), seeing that the spear is not a Kamba weapon. The principal weapon of the Akamba is the bow.

An *eimu* took his cattle ⁹³ and went [himself] to herd it, for he had no children. In the evening he returned home and said to his wife: "You, wife of mine! Stay here at home and look after the cattle, while I go to the blacksmith to get swords and spears forged ⁹⁴!" He possessed neither sword nor spear, and the cattle were taken by the hyenas. Then he started off for the blacksmith's.

His wife took eleusine grain and spread it out to dry in the sun ⁹⁵. And a bird came along, came to feed. The woman said to him: "Don't eat of my eleusine grain! I will send you on an errand, do you agree to that?" The bird said: "I am certainly willing to go." The wife said: "Eat, then, and afterwards I'll despatch you! Go to the smith and tell my husband that he comes here, home, for I am much troubled by the hyenas." The bird ate, and said to the wife: "When I see him, I shall tell him that you are pestered by the hyenas?" He got up, left, and saw them [i. e. the *eimu* and the blacksmith] busy at smith's work. He sang, saying: "Blacksmith, thou who art forging, *saggalala!*, thy wife is being pestered by the hyenas, *saggalala!*." The *eimu* heard, picked up the loads [the weapons]. Again the bird sang: "Blacksmith, thou who art forging, *saggalala!*, thy wife is being harried by the hyena. He is coming again, devouring cattle." The *eimu* went, arrived at his village and found that there were only ten ¹⁰⁰ goats left. He sat down at the gate of the kraal, and waited for the hyenas that devoured his cattle. And in the evening there came two hyenas who used to [come there and] eat goats. Then

ubhu, zatema zmwā iluzgu ila. na ila
zgi zakasa.

mwāo zmwā zāandā na musyā kwa
muka. zamukulā nlatō siondā. zutāhwa
ni muka undu wa pīna. mli zāaka
kupī wāni zgi.

wosusya nda kuzgani, nakwa zomba
nža!

9. wānu wa kizogo

(Machakos).

mundu aandā, aandētā nžiani. kizogo
tikio kizō, kizāpīwā¹ ni ulā mundu nžiani.
na mlinoz ulā mundu akulwa ni kizogo:
“wipi na ku?” kizāwa ni mundu: “ndikwē-
naka.” kizogo kizāmbikila, mānukanā na
maandā, māpī musyā. na mutumia akulā
kizogo: “wipi na ku mli?” nakā kizāmu-
kulā: “wipi na ku?” amwā: “nzgwmu-
ka.” nakio kizāsya: “nakwa nzgwmuka.”

mabika musyā, ulā mutumia atya mu-
ka isyo² nakio kila kizogo kizā muka wa
mundu usū: “nzgga isyo!” kizāwa ni
mundu ulā atē: “aka kwitya isyo nyumba.
ti nyumba zakū!” mwāo ulā mutumia a
ukoma wē³, abikilwa ni kizogō. maandā,
makoooma⁴. na āpīra mwāo masilānā⁵,
a na muka, mākea kizogo zko. kizatulā,
kizakulā: “mandukumbwisiya manžī nu?”
kizāeti kizāpōzgiwa zko ni kizogo na kizāma,
kizāhka kwāna: “mundu ū nukumbiwiya
mupita⁶ wakwa! mundu ū nukumbiwiya
mupita wakwa.” kizāwa ni mwāo: “bimūya!
mtumua!” mwāo mosie mutam'ā. ākwā
zko ni kila kizogo nakio kizāeti kizāzgiwa
zko zgi, kizāhka, kizā na mutumia wāka.

the *eimu* took his sword and cut one of them in two, and the other one fled.

Thereupon the *eimu* entered the kraal and questioned his wife about everything that had happened [during his absence]. She related to him all that she had suffered. After that he never again went away to foreign parts [he did not want to leave her alone].

May you get rich in lice in your store basket, and I in cattle in my cattle kraal!

9. The story of the human skull

(Machakos).

A man was walking along a path. And he met a human skull in the path, and the skull asked that man: "Where are you going?" The man replied: "I am on my way home." The skull joined him, they kept company, walking towards [the man's] village. And the man asked the skull: "Where are you going, really?" And the skull asked: "Where are you going?" He said: "I am on my way home." And the skull said: "So am I on my way home."

They reached the village [the man's]. And the man demanded food² from his wife, and the skull [too] said to the wife: "Give me food!" The man said to him: "Don't ask for food here! This hut is not yours!" Then the man went into the *we*³ to sleep, and the skull followed after him. And they slept⁴. And the man took counsel with his wife, and they threw the skull on the fire. He jumped up from there, and asked: "Who is splashing water on me?" The wife was thrown into the fire by the skull, but she got out again, and sang: "This person is burning my tail⁶! This person is burning my tail!" The man said to her: "Shut up! We . . . ?" Thereupon the skull threw the man into the fire, and then he threw the woman there again. And both she and her husband were consumed by the fire.

musu usu waturika wa kyo-
ggo.

10. The Woman who married a man-eater

(Machakos).

*munda*⁷ *mwo waturu muritu. apura*
*kwo nmaesaa*⁸ *andu. na muritu-uru*
wa muritu, ula waturuwa, aenda kula
*kwa muritu wa uru kumusiya, a abu*⁹.
akawuka awa ni mukú: “*kati*¹⁰ *kila*
ki nziya, manya upomua bo!“ *nacenda,*
apomua. na nywa wa mukú yapi u-
sima, yoka, upomua hai kitiu. oka,
akwata nywa, oá, aiya twana twi.
*naturu*¹¹ *mukú, amwa:* “*ka!*
umbi twana tua, yga!“ *khati*
kipea ni murwa, wawu. aia twana
*we*¹².

*mumá oka itua, amurwa*¹³ *muka*
twana. na khati kwá mbra yli, kya-
nayga mumá, kiamwa: “*ni twana tula*
twaku!“ *nywa osa, ya. khati kwosa*
*twana, kyanayga yia, twabona. na im*¹⁴
anayga yia ygi. twamunda kwogga,
*twasa*¹⁵ *kwana. twamunda kwenda,*
twi we. na mumá apura nukubiwa
twana ni khati kika.

*na khati kwenda kwa ap*¹⁶ *kya-*
mbu uru na matumo ana, kweto —
mumá até kwó — kwáa we, gála bo
twana. na twana twana, anako twi
we.

*na ndi kwosa*¹⁸ *khati, kwáa mumá:*
*“twanzé yua, tubotanasu*¹⁹ *bo nacenda-*
*da*²⁰!“ *mumá nako ndenamukulya ni*
unda wa kya, amwendeto mumo. no
manza, matinda nupanya umu. na k-
hati kwasya anako ala mw we, mwa:

That village accrued to the skull [became the property of the skull].

10. The woman who married a man-eater

(Machakos).

A man took a girl to wife. And in his native district they used to eat people ⁸. The sister of the girl whom he had married went to pay a visit to her sister: she was with child. When she was about to return home, her older sister [the man-eater's wife] said to her: "Beware of resting yourself by that big tree ¹⁰ on the way!" She set out, and rested [in spite of the warning, by the tree]. And her elder sister's husband went out hunting, and he, too, came to that tree for a rest. He came up, caught hold of his wife's sister, killed her, and took out two small children [out of her womb]. And he took them to the elder sister [his wife], saying: "Look after these children for me until I am going to eat them!" The wife understood that her sister had been killed. She placed the two little children in the *we* ¹².

Some time afterwards the man came and asked of his wife to give him the children. And the wife killed two rats, which she gave to her husband, saying to him: "Here are your little children!" The man took them and ate [them]. The wife took [care of] the children, gave them milk, and they had their fill. And the next day she gave them milk again. They continued to suckle and grew up quickly. They learnt to walk, in there, in the *we*. The husband knew nothing of the matter, the wife hid the children away from him.

And the wife went home to her father, [and] got four swords and four spears ¹⁷, which she brought back with her — the husband was not at home — and put them in the *we*, where the children were. And the children grew up in there, in the *we*, and became two youths.

And the wife said to the man: "Let us dig a pit [so deep] that we shall need a rope to reach the bottom of it!" The husband did not ask the wife, what purpose it would serve, for he loved her very much. And they dug, and were at it a whole day. And the wife gave instructions to the youths who were in the *we*, saying to them: "When

"mōna ²¹ nabot̄ia m̄w̄m̄wa, muum̄la,
muton̄a n̄at̄umo!" nak̄o m̄m̄o abot̄wa
bo zim̄ani na an̄ak̄o maum̄la, mas̄ia: "ú,
w̄ōāo muait̄u nitukumū!" maton̄a
m̄di na it̄umo, akua.

m̄m̄uka na k̄ib̄eti k̄wa an̄aú-
m̄o ²².

11. The youth and the one-eyed tailed man

(Machakos).

k̄w̄k̄wat̄é? ²³ m̄wan̄ak̄o m̄wo was̄is̄is̄o
m̄w̄t̄u na as̄ia, am̄na. n̄at̄ua ok̄i ²⁵,
as̄ia: "n̄iz̄ḡw̄enda m̄ka." āwa: "p̄i,
ukat̄u uk̄i uz̄gi!" āp̄i, ātua uz̄gi n̄āet̄o
ok̄i ²⁵. k̄ib̄eti k̄iak̄wat̄wa n̄āim̄u, k̄ia-
s̄is̄ia. k̄īp̄ea: "m̄w̄t̄u m̄kut̄w̄wa na
ndi na m̄undu uz̄gi nyumba, n̄o m̄w̄-
t̄u ú." k̄ias̄ia, k̄iamba "u, u, ú,"
k̄iaz̄ḡwa k̄l̄um̄ ²⁹. na k̄ias̄uz̄ga, k̄ia-
kul̄wa: "m̄undu ul̄a ā b̄aa n̄u ³⁰?"
k̄ias̄ia: "n̄im̄." — "w̄enda k̄i?" —
"n̄enda m̄w̄z̄gu ³¹, ak̄it̄w̄wa!" m̄m̄o
ab̄m̄d̄ia, n̄āi mus̄o, osa mb̄u n̄āp̄i,
akom̄ana n̄andu n̄ž̄ani, ak̄ul̄wa: "w̄i-
t̄a ³² k̄i?" — "n̄it̄a m̄w̄z̄gu." āwa
n̄andu as̄u: "tu ti na m̄w̄z̄gu, b̄it̄a!"
āp̄i mb̄a, āp̄ea andu m̄at̄ua. āp̄i,
as̄ia: "m̄z̄ḡit̄a!" ak̄ul̄wa: "w̄it̄a k̄i?" —
"n̄it̄a mb̄u m̄w̄z̄gu ³³." āwa: "tu ti
na m̄w̄z̄gu!"

n̄āp̄i, n̄āāp̄i, n̄āāp̄i ³⁴, on̄a nyumba k̄i-
p̄ek̄am̄. āp̄i. āp̄ea k̄ib̄eti n̄ža, k̄ia k̄u ku-
m̄w̄ ³⁵. āp̄i, ak̄ul̄wa: "w̄enda k̄i?" —
am̄wa: "n̄it̄a mb̄u m̄w̄z̄gu!" āwa: "t̄wa
mb̄u nyumba!" m̄wan̄ak̄o aton̄al̄al̄a, āz̄-
of̄a mb̄u b̄aú nyumba. naó ³⁶ k̄ib̄eti k̄īo-

you see that I jostle my husband down into the pit, you are to come forward and stab him with the spears!" And the man was jostled down into the pit, and the youth came out, saying: "Let us kill him who killed our mother!" Then they stabbed him with the spears so that he died.

Thereupon they returned home together with the woman [their aunt], to their [maternal] uncle.

11. The youth and the one-eyed tailed man

(Machakos).

How did it happen²³? A youth wooed a girl, and he completed the payment of the bride-price²⁴. And he brewed beer²⁶ and said [to his parents-in-law]: "I now want my wife!" They said to him: "Go and brew more beer!" He went away, brewed more beer, and brought it. The mother-in-law got possessed by a spirit²⁷, for she reflected: "When my daughter gets married, I shall have nobody in the hut [to work for me], I only possess this one girl." She began to cry "*u, u, mi*"²⁸ and to dance the spirit dance²⁹. And while she was dancing she was asked: "Who is it that is here³⁰?" She said: "It is I." — "What do you want?" — "I want a *murigu*"³¹, in case she [the girl] is to be given away in marriage." The girl's husband [to be] pondered, then went to the village, took a goat and started off. On the way he met people who asked: "What do you want [for the goat]?" — "I'll sell it for a *murigu*." They said to him: "We have no *murigu*, pass on!" He walked on and came upon people who were brewing beer. He said: "I wish to sell." They asked: "What do you want to sell?" — "I'll sell this goat for a *murigu*"³³." They said: "We have no *murigu*."

And he walked, walked, walked and saw a hut in the wilderness. He went up to it and came upon a woman who was sitting outside, [a woman] with one leg³⁵. She asked him: »What do you want?" He said: "I want to sell a goat for a *murigu*!" She said: "Take the goat into the hut!" The youth entered, and tied the goat inside that hut.

kila, kiatia kiondo baú nza, kiatonwela
 namba. kiasasa munda usu lú. aya.
 ábona. kibati kiatwá mbuz we nwanwa:
 "pi, wibíð baú we! andu moka wíð,
 munda ula wakoma ukiton³⁹ nwa we
 na kisíð kiaso kia murigu. kisíð ni-
 kio kitonwa kupoa mbuz wo yaku."

nu tíðo nwanaká akala na kibati
 kiauá⁴⁰ siana lú. na tíðo mawá poma:
 "ya, ya⁴¹!" awa: "ndakya, nibíté!"
 awa uzgi asya: "mutikatunne⁴² lú!" na
 moka namba, manawa lú nwa, nwa.
 na bawá itwa ba mawa umwa, we
 ndoggo⁴³, aniguga (. *),
 amba: "mawtu, kwaniguga kiau?" awa:
 "ya lú, abona!" amba uzgi (. *):
 "kwaniguga zamba⁴⁴!" awa nwa:
 "ya lú, ubona! zamba sumis ba!?"
 aya lú. uzgi amba: "mawtu, kwaniguga
 zamba!" awa: "awá ndukwenda lú,
 ukila, ukoma!" aya lú, abindya. na
 indno umwa aúnya maw, asya: "ka,
 mawtu, umbw⁴⁶ maw! unakoma."
 uzgi aúnya maw anagga nwa: "ko-
 mbw⁴⁷ maw, unakoma." na siana sio-
 ndo sianagga maw, manwa. bawá
 ula munda we ndoggo. naká aúnya wo,
 asya: "kombw⁴⁸ okila, akoma. na nwa
 oságu, akwa mawku. siana swá
 mwa, sakoma."

kibati amukya ula nwanaká, mawna
 mbuz. anwa: "ukila, tupónd⁴⁸!"
 amuka, osa kabu na kibati kiatonwela
 we, kikomá. nwanaká okila, akwata
 murigu, awa: "usa nwa nkitonwa upoa
 mbuz wa yakwa!" nwa kabu, atema
 mwa⁴⁹. kwih! akwata kisíð, awamba.

* The narrator makes a succession of sniffs.

And the woman arose, leaving the bast³⁷ bag outside, entered the hut and placed food before the youth. He ate and was satisfied. The woman led the goat into the *we*³⁸, telling him: "Go and hide in there, in the *we*! The people [of the house] are coming home to-night, and the person that has his sleeping-place next to the wall³⁹ has a tail [suitable] for a *murigu*. That tail suffices to pay for your goat."

The youth thereupon sat down, and the woman cooked food for her children [sons]. Soon [cries] were heard from the open space in front of the hut: "*ya, ya*⁴¹!" The youth heard [somebody calling]: "Let go of me, that I may pass!" He heard someone else saying: "Do not finish the food for us!" And they [the sons of the woman] entered the hut, were given food by their mother, and ate. Lastly there entered a son who was one-eyed⁴³, and he began to sniff *, saying: "Mother, what does it smell here?" She said: "Have some food, and you will be satisfied!" He began again [the narrator sniffs]: "It smells of Akamba⁴⁴!" The mother told him: "Eat, and you will be satisfied! Kamba smell, where would that come from!?" He ate [and was silent]. Another one began: "Mother, here smells of Akamba!" He was told: "*u*⁴⁵! If you do not want food, get up and go to bed!" He ate and kept silent. Thereupon one of them took out his eyes, saying: "Here, mother, put away my eyes for me! I want to sleep." Another [of them] took out his eyes and handed them to his mother: "Take care of my eyes for me, I want to sleep." And all the sons handed over their eyes. Only the one who was one-eyed remained. And he, too, took out his eye, saying: "Keep it for me!" Then he got up and went to bed. And the mother got some wood and put it on the fire. Her children felt the warmth, and went to sleep.

The woman now woke the youth, the owner of the goat, and said to him: "Arise, and let us do some business together!" He rose, took a knife, and the woman went into the *we* and lay down to sleep. The youth arose, caught hold of the tail ** and looked at it: "This one will really do for buying my goat!" And he grasped the knife, and cut. *Kwih*⁵⁰! He snatched the tail and ran away.

** the one indicated by the woman.

mamukya nya: "nawga mepo a makwa! nawga mepo a makwa!" — "nakwa, nawga a makwa!" — "nakwa, nawga a makwa!" masamba, mabikileto mundu. ga, p^h 51. masioka musya.

na mwanako atwaga 52 muponi 53 kzipo, amwa: "muponiwa, murygu ti u." n^oanawga mwtu, anukya.

12. wany wa malandu na tany

(East Ukamba, north of Kitui).

andu mapi mwonza, mapi usuma, makena 54 khalo 55 kya malandu. nbo makena, mawo ala malandu matina 56 kusila, makusya: kay! nama nikawo 58! nbo namo ala malandu mai manon mwo, makwato matakwo mo mobato na mwa, mukwalya mutweni kwwo. nbo ala malandu mawonawga nu mabuba mwaki. makwato mundu umwo. mawka kkonu za mwaki. mawpa ti munon. na nbo makwato ala andu awgi, mawmawka namba za mwo mo sulu kya kyaawgo 60. nbo alandu zoso mukuba, akwa 61 mundu: "awato 62 mutwo baa!" mundu awto mutwo, akatonwa mawpa. n^oandu ondo matonawga 63, mawpa mawpa mo. batwala umwo, wai mu, alca kutonwa. mawwa ndono wa non, manoo, kana mawo. maza, rapala musioka, mawo ndomo awgi, maza, rapala. na mawa 64 kwawa ndomo. nbo ula mundu wai mu wombamawo mawaka ma ala awgi n^oaimaluka, anuka. namo ala malandu mowa ala andu, maza.

nako ula mundu mawnawo, ula waw mu, api kukulwa n^oandu musya: "alawgi

They woke their mother: "Give me my eyes! Give me my eyes!" — "And give me mine!" — "And give me mine!" They ran and pursued the man. He was gone, however, without leaving a trace. Then they returned home.

And the young man brought the tail to his mother-in-law, saying: "Mother-in-law, here is a *marigga*." And he was given the girl, whom he took home [as his wife].

12. A tale of man-eaters of long ago

(East Ukamba, north of Kitui).

Seven men went out hunting, and they came to a district where man-eaters were living. When they had got there, they heard, how the man-eaters reasoned together, saying: "*ka?*⁵⁷! Meat has arrived!" And those man-eaters were very fat, [so fat that] they had their buttocks supported by straps and wore them on their heads⁵⁹. And the man-eaters hewed wood and made a fire. Then they caught one of the men and placed him on the hearth. They found, however, that he was not fat. Then they caught the rest of the men and put them into a hut, in which the door was up at the point of the roof⁶⁰. Thereupon a man-eater took a bodkin, and said to one of the men: "Bring hither your head!" The man extended his head and got his eyes put out. All the rest got their eyes put out. Only one, who was very cunning, saved himself from being pricked. And a fat ram was killed for them in order that they should become fat, so that they would be fit to be eaten. They ate, and finished the ram. And they were given another one which they also finished. And more rams were given them. That man who was so cunning gathered up the other men's quivers, slipped outside, and started off home. But the others, them the man-eaters seized and ate.

And when the man who was artful arrived at his village, he was asked by the people at home: "What has become of

ma^ondi^o na ku?" naka asya: "mal^ondu
ma^o." namo ala andu ma^oka, mam^oá.
w^onu w^onanú.

13. w^onu wa mwanaka
(Machakos).

kwakwate? w^opi w^onuwa⁶⁵ na
boka mwanaka seo mu^o. b^opa b^o
etu ana abuzgalu, as^o. na masya:
"tw^opi na mwanaka na kw^o!" w^opi wa-
pela, mabika mwanaka. mabika usini,
m^otu um^o álu^o. m^opi, mabika usini
wuzgi, uzgi álu^o. batiala eb. na m^opi,
mabika usini ula wuzgi, uzgi álu^o. atwa
na m^otu um^o. m^opi, e na m^otu,
mabika mus^o. ea m^otu: "osa^ogu bai,
ub^oba m^oki, un^o lu!" m^otu ak^o-
osa^ogu, e^opa ni mabindi ma andu.
osa. ak^o ik^o, alika kw^ota m^oki. ea
mu^o, amutab^o m^otu: "manda uki,
tukak^opa andu kw^otu!" mwanaka
aman^o uki, makna, m^opi kwa ip^o wa
m^otu.

m^opi*, mabika, mwanaka atwa p^oma,
e^opa nd^oni⁶⁷ za kupi kun^owa uki kwa
ap^oni⁶⁷ mak^o. na kana katumwa mu-
s^o, kalina^o ka m^otu: "pi uk^ota mu-
p^owa p^oma!" k^oetu k^opi, k^otana:
"kaluma⁶⁸, n^o! nukw^ota kwa nd^oni."
alea kupi. mutumia an^owa uki.
n^oba kwatuk^o, mwanaka akoma bai
p^oma.

kwakia mutumia oka ub^oba m^oki
p^oma. asisa, e^opa p^oma wikalile
tu ndakama. asisa, e^opa na ka-
luzgu kam^o⁶⁹ e^opa bala b^o nda-

* at the girl's village.

the others?" And he replied: "The man-eaters have eaten them." Then they came along and killed him.

The story is long enough.

13. The story of the youth

(Machakos).

How did it happen? A dance was going⁶⁵ on, and to it came a very handsome youth. And there were four girls, beautiful and excellent in every way. And they said: "Let us accompany that youth home!" When the dance was at an end, they accompanied the youth. When they came to a river⁶⁶, one girl turned back. They [the rest of them] went on and came to another river, and a second girl turned back. Two girls remained. And they went on and reached another river, and another turned back. Only one girl remained with the youth. They walked [on], he and the girl, and reached his village. He said to the girl: "Take some wood from there, make a fire and cook food!" When the girl fetched the wood, she found that it consisted of human bones. She brought it [nevertheless], put it on the hearth and sat there and warmed herself. Her husband came, and the girl said to him: "Get some beer, and let us go and call on my people!" The youth got some beer, which they carried and set out to see the girl's father.

They arrived*, and the youth remained behind in the compound outside, as he felt *ndom*⁶⁷ to go and drink beer with his *apon*⁶⁷. And a child, the little sister of the girl, was sent out to him: "Go and fetch your *mupom* out there in the compound." The little girl went and called to him: "Kalume⁶⁸, come! Your *ndom*-relations are calling you." But he refused to come. The old man [his father-in-law] drank beer [alone]. When night came, the young man laid himself down to sleep out there in the compound.

When day dawned, the old man went out into the compound and made a fire there. When he looked around, he found that the place appeared as if it had been sprinkled with blood. He looked again, and after a little while⁶⁹ he found

* at the girl's village.

*kamə ni mundu wɪlɔ ɓo. ɔkɪla,
asɪa: "maka! nanyɔ mɛtukɪ, twa-
ndu." ɔwa ni ɪpɔ: "kɛnma!" asɪa:
"ɔɔɔbɪka na ɓaú, nkɛɔɔgatɛa"⁷¹.*

*ɔkɪla, aɔnda nɔabɪka na ɓaú, kɪa-
mɔratɛa, mɛnuka.*

wayu wɔwɔú.

14. The girls and the tree-stump which changed into a snake

(Machakos).

*ɔtu nɪmɔ maɓɔɪanɪɔ⁷² mɪwɔpɪa⁷³
waɔɔɔu, mɪandɔ itatu ɪabɪka, maɓɪ ɔɔɔɪnɪ.
maɓɪka nɔɔɪm, ɓɔpɪwa ɓɔ kɪpɪkɪ, kɪa-
tulɪa u wɛ mbɔ, ábɪta, ula wateɔ usu
atulwa ni kɪla kɪpɪkɪ. na ɔtu onɔɔ ma-
bɪta, martulwa. na ɔpɪwa atatu ni
mɔpɔ⁷⁴ umwɔ na ɔɪ ni mundu na
mɔmɔ na mɔpɪwa nɪmɔ matɪetɔ itɪna.*

*ula wa katatu atulwa, ábɪta. kɪatulɪa
nɔwɪnɔ wa mɔɔtu ula wɔɔɪ na kɪɔka,
kɪatulɪa mukú⁷⁶, aawɔgama, akulɪa: "kɛ-
pɪkɪ kɛ kɪnatulɪa andu onɔɔ, kɪtumɪwa
kututulɪanɪkɪ? nɪɔɔkɪtɛama, kɪɔkɔ utulɪa-
ndu." mɔɔtu ula wateɔma kɪla kɪpɪkɪ,
ɔkɪa kɪpɔkɔnɪ.*

*na maɓɪ kɪnaɔɔɔu, mɔka, mɔnu-
kɛtɔ. mɔpɪa kɪpɪkɪ ɓala matɛmɔ, ɓa-
tɔwɪkɔ nɔɔka. na mɔɔtu ula utɔɔɔwɔtɔ
osa sɪɪma. ɔkɪsɪa⁷⁷ nɔɔka, aɪmɪa: "osa
sɪɪma! ni kɛ na kɪú na kɛ kɛɔɔɪ! nɔɔa-
pɪka, nɔbɪtɔ!" nɔɔka ɪapɪka, ábɪta, ula
wateɔ usu amɪa: "osa sɪɪma! na kɛ na
kɪú na kɛ kɛɔɔɪ! nɔɔapɪka, nɔbɪtɔ!" ɪa-
pɪka, mɔɔtu ábɪta, nɔonɔɔ ɔtu ma-
sɪú, mɔmɪnɔwɔɔa sɪɪma, mábɪta. ɓati-*

that where blood had been, there a man was lying. This man arose, saying: "Wife! Come out quickly, that we may go!" The father [the girl's] said to him: "She is not coming out." He said: "When I have gone as far as that ⁷⁰, she will come after me."

He rose to his feet and walked away, and when he had got as far as that ⁷⁰, the wife followed after him and they returned to their home.

The story is long enough.

14. The girls and the tree-stump which changed into a snake

(Machakos).

Some girls agreed among themselves to help each other in carrying firewood home. Three days later they went to fetch the wood. As they went along the path they came to a tree-stump, which the leading one bumped against. She walked on. The girl that followed behind her also knocked against the stump. And all the girls bumped against it, in passing. And three of them had the same father, and two [of those?] were sisters ⁷⁵. And these three followed last.

The third in the row bumped herself, but passed on. The stump then bumped the other girl's sister and then bumped her elder sister. She stopped and asked: "What is the matter with this stump which bumps everybody?" Who has set it on to bumping us? I will cut it down so that it may leave off bumping people." And that girl cut off the stump and threw it aside.

And they went [along] and cut wood, and then started for home. They found the stump where they had cut it off, and it had turned itself into a snake. And the girl who walked foremost took [her] beads and threw them to the snake, saying: "Take the beads! This one, and this one, and this one! And then get out of the way and let me pass!" The snake made way for her and she passed on. The girl coming next said to the snake: "Take the beads! This one, and this one! And then get out of the way and let me pass!" The snake got out of the way, and the girl passed on. And all the girls spoke

ala umwə: ulotəmwə kɛpuki. nakə
 asya: "osa sɛma! ni kɛ na kɛ́u nu
 kɛ kɛzi! nozapuka, mbitə!" ɛaləa
 kwapuka. asyoka: "osa sɛma! ni
 kɛ na kɛ́u, na kɛ kɛzi! nozapuka,
 mbitə!" amɛa mwio ionḏ, si-
 pəla, pɛuh⁷⁸! atata kubitə utə,
 əpəa nʒoka ɛgaliko mo na mo.
 asyoka nʒani: "apwa nuləwə sɛndu
 sionḏ, əka muok." apɛ baɫa bə
 nʒoka. ɛakwata murətu, ɛaɛa. ɛatwika
 kɛpuki ta təwə.

15. The handsome maiden of the pool

(Kikumbuliu, East Ukamba).

aímwə maəndə usɛma na mapɛ. niḏo
 maəndə kwəpəa murətu akɛswa⁷⁹ ni mwio
 mwɛzi. mundu umwə wamukəpɛa, akə-
 pəka⁸⁰. amɛa: "nəɛɛgə kandu!" — "osa,
 ni kəɛa!" — "ndikəanda!" — "wənda
 kɛaɛ?" — "niənda ukutwə kwətu." —
 "kɛɛaɛ indɛ, niətə mwaitu!" ataya:
 "mwaitu!" — "wəɛ⁸¹!" — "ndukwəna
 mundu ə baa ukundwə!" ɛna manʒi
 mapɛziɛpa, mamənda kupɛziɛpa muwo.
 ɛna kɛziɛgo kɛbɛwəna mwakɛ kɛaíməluka
 kú upəɛni⁸². makəca, masəmba onḏ,
 matəkɛa kɛ́u onḏ na mata mo na ɛgua
 sionḏ. masəmba, mapɛ kɛəziɛgoni⁸³, ma-
 sɛa: "kundu kú tətɛmənə kú. mtukəca
 muwo, mtukəwənika kɛoko."

mabikə musɛwə, matabɛa andu: "w-
 tɛwə murətu na mɛakə matwə manʒi.
 nakə murətu ni musəo na mɛa, aɛ, aɛ!"
 — "atɛbata?" — "ni ɛmu!" — "tɛ-
 kəpɛ utwə murətu ú, tətukəca aɛmu."
 mosə mwio, mapɛ kɛpakəni. mubikilwa

in the same way, they gave the snake beads and were allowed to pass. One remained; the one that had cut off the stump. And she said: "Take the beads! This one, and this one, and this one! And then get out of the way and let me pass!" But he did not move. She tried again: "Take the beads! This one, and this one, and this one! And then get out of the way and let me pass!" She stripped herself of all her trinkets, [until] all were expended⁷¹. She tried to get past on one side, but encountered the snake everywhere. Then she returned to the path, [saying]: "Since you have rejected everything, then stop it now, for I am coming!" She walked up to the snake, who caught the girl and ate her. Then it turned into a tree-stump again, as before.

15. The handsome maiden of the pool

(Kikumbuli, East Ukamba).

Some men went out hunting. When they had walked some distance, they met a girl who was decked with chains which dangled to and fro. One of the men saluted her, and she returned the salutation. He said to her: "Give me food!" — "Take, here is some!" — "I do not want [any]!" — "What do you want, then?" — "I want to take you home [as my wife] to our village." — "Wait, then, and I'll fetch my mother!" She called: "Mother!" — "*wai!*" — "Here is a man who wants to take me to wife!" He saw how the water [of a pool] began to surge, and it surged violently. He saw a head resembling a flame of fire appearing above the surface of the water. The men took fright, and they all fled, throwing away their provisions and their bows and all their clothes. They ran to their camp⁸³, saying: "In this neighbourhood we do not wish to sleep. We are very frightened, and to-morrow we shall go back home."

They returned home to their village and said to the people there: "We have seen a girl and her mother who lived in the water. And the girl is very good-looking, but her mother, oh! oh!" — "What does she look like?" — "She is an *aimu!*" — "Let us go and take that girl to wife, we are not afraid of *aimu!*" They got their equipment and set out into the wilderness. A

ni kabisi katiti ⁸⁴ muno. mamenda kuteta na kala kabisi, kakwa nikasioka, kalaa, mapi, mona mio ila za andu ala manakaa io ⁸⁵. masia: "paté andu nitupi, tkatwás muritu usú!"⁴

mai kipea nzuu. mamukapya: "wakya ⁸⁶, muritu!" — "aah ⁸⁶!" — "tunazgga kandu!" — "líú ti ú ba katatam." — "tatikwenda líú." — "mwenda kyaú?"⁴ — "tenda ⁸⁷ tikutwás kwitu." — "indi, kiliaz, maté muraitu, amugno!" — "mucuyu umwita wa kiz?"⁴ — "mmwita, aukó, onó ulá ukundwa ⁸⁸." — "mwizé indi!" — "muraitu!" — "wau ⁸⁹!" — "uka, wono mundu ukundwá!"⁴ mona manzi mapuzgipa, mapuzgipa muno. maona ⁹⁰ kizoggo kupuzgila, mapea kwéwona mwaki. masamba ondo. batiala kala kabisi katiti. mapi, makilakya itatetendi, masambetó. mapi kila kizoggoni. na ila njamu zabita, ialuzgiza andu, zaméndi kusyoka kabola, zatwika nditi muno. two aísá: "mwakya, mupona!" — "aah!" — "andu zgwizuu muulu ukutwá na ni kana!"⁴ kasia: "mwo muraitu, gatí andu!" — "indi ikalaz baú, uneno na kwéti kizaku, na wizó mukanka ⁹¹ kwá numba!"⁴

two kwatukó na wizó éa muka: "ukila, tupi na numba!" — "tikamamata? ni manzi?"⁴ — "kwi numba!"⁴ amukwata kwoko: "lalía! ukasalukya, twalika numba!"⁴ alalía, nasalukya, épa numba ité manzi. nu kwéti kizé kwitutuma kizondo ⁹², kitilá ta kiza akamba*. éwa: "bita na bwuini ⁹³, mukamama!"⁴ mai umamu. na kizoko mai mundali ⁹⁴, épi utamea muponi munda. akizyoku,

* Like an ordinary human being.

boy who was quite small joined them. They remonstrated at length with the boy and told him to turn back, but he refused [to obey]. They went on and came to the place where, on the preceding day, the other men in fright had thrown their things away. They said: "Never mind! Let us go on and bring that girl back home with us!"

They went on and found that girl. They greeted her: "*wak̄a*, girl!" — "*aah* ⁸⁶!" — "Give us food!" — "There is food in the calabash." — "We do not want food." — "What do you want, then?" — "We want to take you home with us to our village." — "Well, wait then, and I shall fetch my mother, so that she may see you!" — "Your mother, why should you call her here?" — "I summon her so that she may come and see him who wishes to take me to wife." — "Well, call her, then!" — "Mother!" — "*wan̄*! ⁸⁹" — "Come here that you may see the man who wants to take me to wife!" They saw, how the water began to surge, surging high. They saw a head looking out [of the pool], and it looked like fire. They all ran away, only that small boy remained. In their flight they threw away their food calabashes [containing their provisions]. And they repaired to the camping place mentioned before. And that beast pursued the men for some distance, and then returned slowly, and became very small. Then it said [to the boy]: "Good-day, son-in-law!" — "*aah*!" — "I understood that some man wanted to take you to wife, but this one is a child." The boy said: "So it is, mother, but never mind that!" — "Well, sit down, then, and talk with your wife, and come ye to-night over there to my hut [her dwelling in the pool]!"

When evening arrived, the wife said [to him]: "Get up and let us go to the hut!" — "But where are we to sleep? Will that be in the water?" — "There is a hut." She took him by the arm: "Close your eyes! And open them when we are inside the hut!" He shut his eyes, and then opened them again and found [that he was in] a hut free from water. And that woman [his mother-in-law] was sitting there weaving a bag ⁹² and looking like a Kamba woman *. She said to him: "You go and lie down on the bed ⁹³ over there, and sleep!" And they went and lay down. And in the morning they went to the garden.

* Like an ordinary human being.

akulwa: "nukwenda kumuka?" — "ee."
 — "kwataz indl mwo, murumko!"
 amwiza mwetu: "ona, wamuka, murumú
 @sa³⁶ kukwa, ukwa andu matikapi-
 kandi, mukalækya kipekani. na @sa⁹⁶
 kwosa, ukapi ukosa kwinu, w@sa⁹⁶ kw-
 kya kipeambani. kwinu kú ukabakaa⁹⁹
 maúta mpe@ya iondo! indl wamenda
 ubaku maúta, wakak@sa⁹⁶ kutwika
 kana. kana kaú wamenda kubaka
 maúta na k@sa kwamenda. wamenda
 unawga úya. nuw ukasomanyu, mur-
 umú nukusioka!" — "patí undu, indl."
 kwoko m@nuka.

andu mona kala kabisi ni kú na
 mwetu, mamenda kwiza, makwiza:
 "úya!¹ mwetu mup@o natwawo ni kana,
 asi, asi!" mamenda umanda woz, mwo
 kala kana, masisio, kana kakikwa. m@-
 p@o kantonya kukwa, masia: "tukakwomw
 undu uggi!" na tiwo m@siw kwosa mata,
 makosa ndia. mwanaw@ kwapi kwikala
 zgaliko wa kipeka na kala kabisi kapi
 kwikala zgaliko uggi. mwanaw@ wapa kala
 kabisi. na wana@mbu, @sia: "ukaz, miondo
 kú! zguapa si@ni! nd@si, zguú ndia!" —
 "indl w@ú, patí undu. ni mwanaw w@-
 ku." mapi kwiza kipekani na m@nuka.

ula mwetu atawira wúú: "si@ni nu-
 kwio." akulwa: "awawo ni kú@ni?" —
 "ni mwanaw@." a@o mun@. akúya, akú-
 ya mwanaw@: "ukimú@ w@k@ta?" — "mw@
 ndia." — "indl ndikwenda aúmw aggi,
 zgakala man@." a@a m@w@ zhi. tiwo
 wakutit@ bala w@kwisw@ kipekani. api
 bo, @p@o kwinu ni kí, osa, wúka kwikea k-
 p@ambani. amenda kutindaa akúbaka ma-
 úta matuku ondo, kutwika kana, amenda

* to your husband's village.

he went to make a [new] garden for his mother-in-law ⁹⁵. When he came back, she asked: "Do you wish to return home?" — "Yes!" — "Then take your belongings and be off!" And to her daughter she said: "In case, when you get home *, your husband should happen to die, you must give instructions that he is not to be buried, but they must throw him outside ⁹⁷. And when he begins to putrefy, you are to take a maggot **, which you shall put into a honey jar ⁹⁸. That maggot you must every day smear with fat. You must go on smearing it with fat, and eventually it will grow into a child. That child you are to go on smearing with fat ¹⁰⁰, and then it will increase in growth, and you must give it milk. And by and by you will see that it is your husband who has returned." — "I will do as you say" [answered the girl]. The next morning they returned *** home.

When the people [the villagers] saw that boy arriving with that girl, they wailed and said: "Alas, alas! ¹ That beautiful girl has become the wife of a child; has anyone ever seen the like?" And they looked about for medicine to kill the boy, but found that they were unable to kill him [in that manner]. Then they said: "We will show you something else." And they took their bows and went hunting bushbuck. The boy's brother went and took up his station [for the hunt] in a spot out in the wilderness, and the boy placed himself opposite him. The brother shot him. Then he called for help, saying: "Come here, all of you! I happened to shoot Syani ², when I aimed to kill a bushbuck." — "Seeing it was you that did it, there can be no case, (as) you are his brother." They put him down in the wilderness and returned home.

In the evening they said to the girl: "Syani is dead." She asked: "In what way was he killed?" — "By his brother." She wailed a great deal. Then she ceased, and asked the brother: "How did you manage to kill him?" — "I was aiming to kill a bushbuck." — "Well, I do not care for other men. I am now going to live alone ³." She wept for two months. After that she asked, where they had put him in the wilderness. She went there and found a maggot. She took it, brought it home, and put it in a honey jar. She smeared it with fat, and continued doing so daily. It grew into a child.

** from the corpse. *** to the husband's.

kaema⁴ kwanea⁵ bai kɪpambani. ai-
 mia, aia wuzgu⁶ wa we. mwanaiþa ni
 bo. mama mana⁸. tifo wanawebwa muho.
 kandu kania (k)a kaka. bartawa baa
 wuzgu. muma ula uzgi amukuba: "ti-
 kea kandu naka ula ukwea baa uzgu
 nu?" — "ni mbia. matuku ondo no
 mbia."

mupania amumalia kú nža, aþea ni
 mundu muma munawo. amunawgóbzu na
 piaka nŋota. amirza: "mawana ú mwa
 wakwawo mukwama ndia. wawo akula-
 mbwa¹⁰!" — "bati undu!" na mwanaiþa
 acendo kumwa uki mawo uzgi hwa.
 awka wawo. akwawo nŋoki. akibika mu-
 bea¹¹. awa mundu ukwawo na kibati
 bu mawo. awa: "usu ukwawo nŋu?"
 — awa ni kibati: "uka, ukawawo!"
 osa ndata, akakunawo mundu usu.
 awi, awika mawo, awa ni mwanaiþa
 ula uzgi, wawo, akulamwa. wabaluketo
 nža, atemwa nŋobu, akwa.

na kwo mwanaiþa na kibati kaka
 mapama. mapi kutua kundu, kwawa
 kabwa¹².

16. The man who was killed by his brothers but came to life again

(Machakos).

mundu akwaté? atwa mundu muka.
 na ambwa ni mupuku muno kuté andu
 ala uzgi. na bawo ba anaké asao
 mawo naka mawtu ni musao. naka þa
 wa mawtu akulwa nŋandu awa: "una-
 nawo mundu ú mukaké?" mutumá
 awa wo, osa mukaka, ai kwawo ndi-
 am kati, wa nŋawo. akawo: "mundu ula
 akubota ndiam, akawo mukaké, mwa

but could grow no further within that jar. Then she took out the child and put it underneath her bedstead in the *ue*. The brother [of her husband] lived there [in the hut], but they did not sleep together⁷. The boy grew apace. She made food for him and brought it to him under the bed. The man asked her: "Who is it you are feeding over there, underneath the bed?" — "It is rats, it is just rats that are always hanging about there⁸."

One day he [the boy] went outside the hut, and then she noticed that he had grown into a big man. She gave him sword, quiver and bow, and said to him: "It was this child that was killed when they were hunting bushbuck. To night he will take revenge." — "Good!" And the brother had gone to drink beer at some villages far away. He returned in the evening, speaking with the beer [in drink]. As he reached the gate of his fence¹¹, he heard someone speaking with the wife within. He said: "Who is that speaking?" The wife answered: "Come here, and you will see him!" He took his stick in order to beat that man. He walked on, and when he got to the door [of the hut], he was shot by the brother whom he had killed, who [now] took his revenge. He dropped to the ground, was slashed with the sword, and died.

The next morning the brother and his wife moved [from the place]. They went and settled at a place called Kavithe¹².

16. The man who was killed by his brothers, but came to life again

(Machakos).

A [certain] man, what did he do? He took himself a wife. And he was very ugly, [uglier] than all other people. And there were very handsome young men, and she, the girl¹³, was beautiful. And he, the father of the girl, was asked by those young men: "Why have you given her to wife to that man?" The old man felt worried, took a big ostrich plume, and went and planted it in the middle of a pond, a large one, saying: "The one who enters this pond and fetches the feather, to him I will give

this girl!" And all the young men went into the pond, but they did not succeed in fetching (out) the feather. The father said: "If you cannot fetch that feather, you may not take the girl (to wife)." And then that ugly man went [there], entered the pond to take that ostrich feather, and brought it to the girl's father. He said to all the young men: "Seeing that you have failed, here is the man that is to take the girl [to wife]."

That ugly man took the girl.

He [the ugly one] had four brothers¹⁵. People set out to kill that man [the ugly one]. When they had killed him, the wife asked them: "Where did you kill him?" — "We killed him over there, why [do you ask]?" — "I intend to go and get my chain¹⁷, which he is wearing." She went and took the chain. And she cut off the little finger [of the corpse], and cut off its fellow, and she cut them off the feet, the two [the little toes]. Then she went home and put them in a small calabash. They clasped about each other and expanded, [so that] they burst that calabash. She came back and put them into another calabash, a big one. And also in that one they expanded, and had neither head nor legs²⁰. When it burst, she put them into another one, a large beer calabash. And that bulged out and burst to pieces. Then she put them into a cooking pot. And when that burst, she put them into another clay pot, bigger than the other. The fingers swelled out and burst the pot. Then she put them into a small provision basket²². When they became bigger she put them into a very large provision basket. She came back, and when that burst she put them into another, still larger than²³ the foregoing. The fingers [and the toes] grew and began to look like a human being, with head, arms and legs.

And the wife was pregnant, and she bore two children, twins. She went and had swords forged, three swords. She went and bought arrows and three quivers, for the children and her husband, because they were growing up. And in the night she went out to the cattle kraal, killed a bull [and] skinned it, alone. And the other people of the village noticed a smell of meat [and] asked her: "Where has the meat come from?" She said: "I am eating the strength that belongs to

"*siyima ba?*" *asia*: "*niya bima wa muru-
mwa.*" *kioka*, *kjabowa nandu asu*.
kjapi, *kjamima siana nu myma kizgani*.
kioka, *kjamunazga murana umwa ubu*
nota na piaka na ulozgi ubu nota na pi-
aka, *naka myma ubu nota na piaka*. *kio-*
ka, *kjca murana umwa wakio*: "*ikala baa*
muromoni, wobasyo"²⁶ *andu asu mazgung!*"
ulozgi akala zgaliko mo zgi naka myma
akala baa ulu"²⁷ *na kiceti kaimila*, *kja-*
i kinauma"²⁸: "*muruzgimwa*"²⁹ *kjan* *mu-*
ndo iondo? *na niesaa*"³⁰ *bima wa muru-*
wa." *nandu asu mewa wo muno*, *kioka*
ukawa zgi, *kiasamba*. *kioka ulika nzu-*
mba kwakio, *mundu umwa oka akisoa*.
abota ukikuna, atemwa ni murana. *aba-*
luka, *asia*: "*ya*"³¹ *muranaa!* *nizge*"³²
kwawa ni kiceti ki!" *naka ula zgi oka na*
kiceti, *atemwa ni murana ulozgi*. *akaja*:
"*muranaa!* *utumura ni kiceti ki!*" *na-*
ka ulu zgi oka, *atemwa ni myma*. *ba-*
tiala umwa naka oka usisya. *atemwa ki-*
tuo, *asia*: "*andu numbu?*" *kulja muru-*
zu, *kana nimmukuna?*" *makula ki-*
ceti: "*nukunara n?*" *kiasya*: "*yo, usu*
ndazgan!" *na muli cwa*: "*wenda!*" *api*.

17. The brothers Sun and Moon, and the pretty girl

(Machakos).

kwakwaté? *kiceti nkiyo kai zhu*.
kiasya kana, *mwai*, *mba*, *na kja-*
sioka, *kai zhu zgi*, *kiasya siva*. *capira*
kwa mundu zgi utwis kpacani. *capira*
e na muritu musao muno. *na ma-*
nenyoba, *siva na mwai*, *mapi*, *maendi*
utambuka. *mona muritu kpacani*, *ma-*
mukulja: "*kwani ni ba?*" — "*kwitu*
ni kpacani kya." *mca muritu*: "*wo-*

my husband²⁴.⁴ Then she got beaten by those people. She went and took the children and her husband out of the provision basket, [then] came (back) and gave to one of her sons a sword, bow and quiver²⁵, to the other a sword, bow and quiver, and to him, her husband, a sword, bow and quiver. And she came and said to one of her sons: "Sit down here by the door, and watch for those people that use to beat me!" The second son placed himself at the other side [of the door], and he her husband, took up his place at the top²⁷. And the wife went outside, went to taunt them: "Why do you beat me every day? I am in the habit of eating the strength that belongs to my husband." And those people got very upset. They beat her again. She ran [away], and took refuge in her hut. One man came along to beat her. He entered [the hut], in order to beat her, and got struck by the son. He fell down, saying: "*uz̄a*³¹, my brother. I am being³² killed by this woman!" And he, the other [brother] came [along] to kill the woman, [and] was struck by the second son. He cried: "Brother, this woman is destroying us!" And he, the other one, came along and was struck by the husband. There was one left, and he came [along] to see [what was doing]. He got cut in the shoulder, [and] said: "Why are you killing me? Ask your mother, if I used to beat her."⁴ They asked the wife: "Have you been beaten by this man? She said: "No, he did not use to beat me." And then he was told: "Go!" He went [away].

17. The brothers Sun and Moon, and the pretty girl

(Machakos).

How did it happen? A wife was pregnant, she bore a child, Moon, to begin with. She returned, got pregnant again. [and] bore Sun. And there was another person who lived away in the wilderness, and he had a very pretty daughter. And they grew up, Sun and Moon, and went [one day] for a stroll³³. They saw the girl [in question] in the wilderness, and they asked her: "Where have you got your home?" — "We are living in that wilderness."⁴ They said to the girl: "Show us exactly where you are living." She said to them: "We

nā nāsa kwānyu!" *amāa*: "kwitu ni kɔpɔkani kɔya, na kwo kwi nyamu nɔyɔ mu-
no." *mwāy*, *mukāō*, *watabɔya mwɔtu*: "nu-
twānda, takauasɔ?" *amāa*: "ee, tɔye, ni-
tonya kamwānda." *nakō sɔya amuhulya*:
"nu, ula wɔtwānda?" *āwa*: "ni naye, ni-
wamwānda." *mwāy āa mwɔtu*: "ndi tu
utinda mɔmɔndō yli no wɔtatu tukɔkākwa-
nyu musɔ, tutuma sɔya ɔla sɔya naye."

mākala mɔmɔndō yli, matuma sɔya
a matulu, mapi kɔpɔkani, mabika kɔ-
pɔkani bakulyi, mōna ula mwɔtu aú-
mela ta baya, uté (wa) kɔpɔkani, mapi,
makomana, mamukulyu: "ndi musɔ
kwānyu ni ba?" *amwā*: "musɔ kwitu
wabaa kɔpɔkani." *amukulyu*: "e! Ge andu
mākala kɔpɔkani, baté nɔmba?" *amwā*:
"ee, ipis tutwɔkɔpɔkani, tuté na nɔmba."
amwā: "nitukwānda ukatwōnō kwā-
nyu!" *mwɔtu amāa*: "bái undu." *api mbā*.

*baúmba nžokāla nānō, ɔáípa*³⁷,
yoka, sɔya na mwāy masɔya: "tukāa!"
*malāa*³⁸ *ukāa, mapi mbā, mabika ta*
*baa kwɔn ɔtina*³⁹, *bākwa mbā wō nžō-*
ka nɔyɔ muno, nbo mapi mbā, bōka
*ɔyɔyɔ*⁴⁰ *nɔyɔ muno ta kwāndu mbā wō.*
baté bāndu mōna nžya ɔa kwāndela, sɔya
āa mwɔtu: "wā! kotwētā ku, tukō
*kukwía*⁴¹ *kwo kwānyu?*" *amāa*: "tuti-
namba ubika musɔ." *nakō mwāy ātana*
sɔya: "mwānaya sɔya, yú twākata?" *māa*
mwɔtu: "tatabɔy, āpwa nuntwānda tu-
asɔ? nitukwānda kwānuka!" mwɔtu
amāa: "āndaɔ nāōkō mukwāka!" *mapi,*
masyoka, mawuka.

mōka na musɔ, mwāy āpwa nwo-
kwānda mwɔtu muno kwituka sɔya,
ani sɔya api kwāpɔya na mwāy ābipētō
sɔya, api kila kɔpɔkani umānda ula mwɔ-

are living in that wilderness. And there are a great many [dangerous] animals." Moon, the elder one [of the brothers], said to the girl: "Do you like us? Shall we woo you?" She said to them: "Yes, I am capable of liking you. But it is not my concern." And he, Sun, asked: "Who is it that does not like us?" She said: "It is my father." Moon said to the girl: "Well, then, we shall wait for two days, and on the third we shall come to your village. We shall send our father's children ³⁴."

They waited for two days, and on the third they sent the children. They started out for the wilderness. And when they were quite close to the wilderness, they caught sight of the girl as far off as over there ³⁵, at the edge of the wilderness. They went to meet her and asked her: "Well, where is your village?" She said: "Our village is here in the wilderness." They asked her: "¿, ¿! ³⁶. Are there people that live in the wilderness where there is no hut?" She said: "Yes, we live in the wilderness, we have no hut." They said: "We wish that you show us where you live." The girl said: "All right, then!" She went on ahead [to show them the way].

A big snake then appeared, a *uipa* ³⁷. Sun and Moon said: "Let us not be afraid!" They were not frightened, but went along on their way. When they had got as far as to the foot of yonder tree ³⁹, they found confronting them a lot of snakes. But they went farther along and came upon a place full of hairs like horsehair, [forming] a sort of darkness before them. Nowhere were they able to see any path to take. Sun said to the girl: "You! Have you brought us here so as to make us die at your place?" She said to them: "Not yet have we arrived at our village." And he, Moon, said to Sun: "Brother Sun, what are we to do now?" They said to the girl: "Tell us if you like us, and whether we are to woo you? We now wish to return home." The girl said to them: "Go and come back the day after to-morrow!" They went away, returning home.

They reached [their] home. And Moon loved the girl very much, more than Sun [did]. The following morning Sun went to herd the cattle [their father's], and Moon hid [himself from] Sun and went alone out into the wilderness to seek the girl

tu, atwa, aphi, abika kipekani, aya:
 "usa nu?" asia: "ti nu." akulwa: "nu
 o." asia: "ti nu, mwa." aya: "wipi
 ku?" asia: "nupi bua." akulwa ni mu-
 ndu uzgi, asia: "waima bu?" amwa:
 "nauma kwitu." amwa: "naku, wakata
 ku?" — "ndi undu ugwika." — "nakwa
 ndi undu ugwika, no kutambuka ⁴²."
 akulwa ni mundu usa: "wuka kiau?"
 — "ti kundu." mundu usu uggi amwa:
 "i. i! w kundu!?" — "i. i! ndi-
 kokaa kundu!" — "kuti mundu a-
 ndaa kundu maya." — "niyu nukio
 kuu maya." aya mundu usa: "ni
 kiau nukuzgulila ke umanda kaku
 nurumbira, no kutabira kio ⁴³?" yu
 mwa wakaa: "andu a ndimasi nakwa
 matimbisi, nuzgawuka!"

ayuka masi, aya siva: "mwana,
 ukutira ⁴⁵, nono mamdu mawgi ma-
 no." siva aya mwa: "ndi tukapi
 munda umwa ukamboni, onu nuzgawira."
 aya matabia: "andaz, mukamanda mwa-
 tu, ugawira!" mapi marbika kipekani,
 monambiri siva mila, mokita na mbiri
 isa na mutiangu mundu, mbiri siva,
 mapi mba, mona miti yamca mba wo,
 patio nzira, siva auma ubu, matama
 mizi, yuu, puzi ⁴⁶, maceka umwona, mapi
 mba, marbika mbira, y tu matini yu ⁴⁷,
 mona mawo mamila ndiani ndini, moka
 bakubi, mawo ahi masila kati wo, ymwa
 asila uguliku yu ya kwoko kwaka ⁴⁸ na
 uzgi asila kwoko kwaimo ⁴⁸. mwa
 asoka itina wa siva, akaa, aya ni siva:
 "i, i ⁴⁹, mwa! kokaa ⁵⁰?! w mukura,
 ndabiti, tupi!" — "ee, tupi mbi! twi-
 anona!" mawo masyoka ndiani, mapi,
 marbika ta nzira yu ³⁹, mona nzwe siva

and take her to wife. He set out. When he had got into the wilderness, some one said to him: "Who is there?" He said: "It is I." He was asked: "Who are you?" He said: "It is I, Moon." He was asked: "Whither are you going?" He said: "I am coming hither." The other one asked him: "From where have you come?" He said to him: "I come from our village." And he said: "And you, what are you doing here?" — "I am not doing anything in particular." — "And I, neither am I doing anything in particular, am just out for a walk ⁴²." And the other asked him [again]: "Why have you come here?" — "Not for anything special." — The other man said to him: "Why? Not for anything special?" — "No, no! I did not come here for anything special!" — "Nobody goes anywhere without having some purpose." — "I, I have come here without any purpose." — That man said: "Why do you ask me what I am seeking, but conceal and refuse to reveal your own business ⁴³?" Then Moon was frightened [and said to himself]: "I do not know those people, and they do not know me ⁴⁴. I will return home!"

He returned home, [and] said to Sun: "Brother, when I left you I saw a lot of [queer] things." Sun said to Moon: "Well, let us go some day, and you will show me [those things], just now I am busy tending the cattle." Their mother said to them: "Go ye and find the girl, I will do the herding." They went, and when they got to the wilderness, they saw swords appearing. They fought against those swords, but saw no human being. The swords disappeared, [and] they went on farther and saw trees which grew [so densely] before them that there was no path. Sun drew his sword and cut down trees. The trees [then] disappeared altogether ⁴⁵, and they did not see them again. They went farther ahead and came to a pond, they were as close to it as to the trees yonder ⁴⁷. They saw teeth coming up out of the interior of the pond. They approached quite closely. Two teeth passed right between them, one passed them to the left and another to the right ⁴⁸. Moon fell back, behind Sun, he was frightened. Sun said to him: "Why? ⁴⁹, Moon! Are you afraid? You are the elder one, go on ahead, let us walk on!" — "Yes, let us go on, then! We are equally doughty!" The teeth returned into the pond. They walked [on], and when they had got as far as yonder path ³⁹, they saw hairs coming

úmla. mwaí asisua ipa wa mwztu,
 aú sua: "mwanaa, nitukwa ⁵¹ Gaa!"
 — "patí undu!" nžwé súsioka ndiáni,
 mabika bakubi na ndia. sua akala
 kizni, a na mwaí. uté wa ndia,
 baka kizé kwépa wa mwztu, kiasioka
 ndiáni. maúma mabandi. mwaí asia:
 "ai! mzugwa!" akca. sua atira
 bo kizni itna. manži mokila, ma-
 sila Gaa na azei Gaa, mamupululu-
 kila ⁵². akala katí wa manži, ma-
 zioka ndiáni. sua ndapi. mli manži
 maaluka ⁵³ usni. batoa ⁵⁵ sukí ma-
 nžni. sua asia: "Gaa nalca kukwa,
 undu mwanaa ukawo. zgalia nona ú
 mwztu!" sukí wapa. manži mákana ⁵⁶
 ta mwaki. mwaki waboa ⁵⁷.

nžo mundu. ula mwztu. waúma
 manžni. oka akwata ula mwanaka.
 amwa: "zwa nitukapi nuzw. zgakwa-
 szio!" mwztu atahia ndia: "apuka ⁵⁸
 mandu! nmuúca ⁵⁹ lu!" manži ma-
 bati uté wa ndia. mapi zgalí zwé.
 mwztu api. aú lu. agete, awazga
 mwanaka. aia. amwa: "ne, napea
 nuz ukandwá. nuz ukapira a mundu
 muú. utatona ukca kndu. nakw
 zú wé mwzwa. ni kwépa nda-
 naka szudu szondi. ula ukwongwa, na
 mukú nukawo." ipa wa mwztu aú
 sua: "twa mwztu! mwapi, mukatinda
 mzungo itano. muketazga mwztu Gaa.
 wé ncau ⁶⁰!"

maandio nžani. mwaí aandi kw-
 kala homa. akwete uži, asia: "sua akoka
 na mwztu usú, nomwá!" tžo mwztu
 waki. atozzewé ni sua. moka, mape-
 pa mwaí homa. mamukulia: "mwaí,
 muzw kwé undu?" — "sua. uka Gaa!" sua

up [out of the pond]. Moon looked at the girl's father [for it was he] and said to Sun: "My brother, here we shall perish!" — "It cannot be helped!" The hairs returned [however] into the pond. When they had got close to the pond, Sun sat down on a tree, together with Moon, at the edge of the pond. The beard of the girl's father came up to them, [but] returned into the pond. Bones [of dead people] came up. Moon said: "Oh! I am dying!" He decamped. Sun was left behind [alone] there at the foot of the tree. The water rose, part of it came this way and part of it that, it flowed all around him. He was sitting in the midst of the water, which presently returned to the pond. Sun did not budge from the spot. The water, however, returned to the river⁵⁴. Then smoke rose up out of the water. Sun said [to himself]: "I do not intend to die here, although my brother got frightened and ran away. I am going to remain, so that I may see that girl!" The smoke ceased, and the water flamed like fire. The fire went out [soon, however].

After that there came a human being, that girl, out of the water. She came and took the young man [by the hand] and said to him: "Now we will go home to our place, and I shall give you food." The girl said to the pond: "Get out of the way for this man! I am going to cook food for him." The water drew off to the side of the pond, went over to one side. The girl went, [and] cooked food which she brought and gave the young man, [and] he ate. She said to him: "I, it is you that is to take me to wife, because you are a man who cannot get frightened of anything. And you, now you are my husband because you were not afraid of all the things that were shown you, but your elder brother ran away." The girl's father said to Sun: "Take the girl! When you have gone [home to Sun's village] you are to tarry [there] for five days, and then you, yourself and your father, are to bring the girl back here⁶¹!"

They started off. Moon had gone and sat down in the compound. He had a sword, and said: "When Sun comes along with that girl, I shall kill him." Then the girl approached, and Sun was walking in front of her. They came and found that Moon was in the compound. They asked him: "Moon, is there anyone at home in our village?" — "Sun, come here!" Sun

akuatə ub̄zu, aímula ta baxa, ekalañdi.
 in̄ia oka, əwa ni s̄ua: "m̄waitu, ənda,
 wosə m̄wztu ūzu, utwaə mus̄zə!" akul-
 wa: "m̄wztu ú, nuw, wativá kana ni
 m̄waz̄?" — "ni mundu muka wakwa,
 m̄waz̄ nukéiz̄." s̄ua ɹas̄ia: "m̄waz̄ nu-
 kéiz̄." us̄u osa ab̄zu. s̄ua as̄is̄ia,
 on̄la ⁶⁴ ub̄zu bakubi na m̄waz̄ wamu-
 terna. nakə s̄ua akua ub̄zu úla wakə,
 aterna m̄waz̄, na mokn̄ita. s̄ua ɹatə-
 maz̄gwa ni m̄waz̄ muño. na əp̄wa m̄waz̄
 tənə m̄wə w̄z̄ k̄z̄ni kubituka s̄ua. na
 in̄iu aía muño. na osa wimb̄i na m̄-
 p̄amba ɹla ɹz̄gi ɹa l̄ú, atolackaz̄gca ⁶⁵
 m̄waz̄. əkeca wimb̄i m̄wak̄ni na m̄p̄amba
 ɹl̄az̄gi ɹa l̄ú ɹon̄ðə ɹkə, am̄wa: "wə, m̄waz̄,
 unatəmaz̄gca s̄ua ú. atolackaz̄gca!" na
 in̄ia osa ɹíza, ə na muño, m̄əkeca n̄z̄ə-
 len̄i noimb̄i na m̄əkeca oki. niño m̄ap̄i-
 mea s̄ua kwon̄za andu up̄az̄! k̄z̄əti ni
 k̄za s̄ua k̄t̄inda mus̄zə k̄wə, na m̄waz̄
 ndə na k̄z̄əti.

kubika na ɹuz̄u m̄waz̄ nuukəca
 s̄ua: m̄aret̄kila kubot̄a m̄wak̄i bam̄wə
 kana nesau l̄ú bam̄wə. s̄ua ɹp̄oa,
 m̄waz̄ nukáima; s̄ua ɹaíma mus̄zə,
 m̄waz̄ nuusamba nituki. ti k̄z̄u-
 mo? m̄waz̄ wan̄mba, na s̄ua ɹa-
 nan̄əba.

18. The handsome youth who was a vulture

(Kikumbuliu).

m̄wan̄kə ndaəndə kw̄na w̄ap̄i, w̄aí
 mus̄əo muño. n̄ap̄i kw̄na w̄ap̄i k̄z̄ə-
 lon̄i ⁶⁸ k̄z̄ənə. ak̄z̄uma mus̄zə, ak̄z̄sa,
 aílukətə, ap̄iz̄gca k̄s̄an̄ðənə k̄za n̄ki,
 at̄w̄ika m̄wan̄kə. na ind̄ino ak̄z̄im̄ala
 w̄ap̄ni. aima w̄ap̄i, aənd̄wa ni m̄wz̄-

carried a sword, he went forward as far as yonder⁶², [and] sat down. The mother came [out] and Sun said to her: "Mother, go and take that girl and conduct her into the village!" The mother asked him: "This girl, is it you that has taken her [to wife], or is it Moon⁶³?" — "She is my wife. Moon ran away." Sun repeated: "Moon ran away." The latter grasped his sword. Sun looked [up] and saw the sword quite close to him, for Moon gave him a cut. And he, Sun, carried his sword, he slashed Moon, and they fought. Sun was badly cut [about] by Moon. And formerly Moon was [the more] brilliant [one], surpassing Sun. And the mother cried a great deal. And she took eleusine grain and other kinds of provisions and spoilt⁶⁵ them for Moon. She threw eleusine and all the other foodstuffs on the fire, saying: "You, Moon, have damaged Sun in this way. May you be destroyed in the same way⁶⁶!" And the mother took some milk, [and] she and her husband poured it into a calabash bowl along with eleusine and beer. Thereupon they blessed Sun, that he would shine brightly for mankind⁶⁷. The girl stayed on in the village as Sun's wife, but Moon had no wife.

Ever since that time and even now Moon avoids Sun: they will not agree to approach each other at the same fire, or to eat food together. When Sun goes down, Moon comes out; when Sun comes out of the village, Moon rapidly runs away. Is not that a ban? Moon has become small [insignificant], and Sun has become big [the more important of the brothers].

18. The handsome youth who was a vulture

(Kikumbuliu).

A young man went to a dance; he was very handsome. And he went to the dance [which took place] in a strange part of the country⁶⁵. He walked out and away from the village, he flew up into the air, ? , he became a young man⁶⁹ [again]. And after that he attended the dance. He danced, and a girl fell in love with him. She said to him:

tu. amirwa: "mukundwá na kwawu!"
na mapi, kwatuka. ubho amirwasia⁷⁰:
"kwawu te kwasa?" — "aw, ti kwasa.
kina⁷¹ kwapzke!" akwa. "lala!" alala.
masalukia, mapea me bwini nyumba.

tubo makalilo, masia. na masia
amirwasia: "mba! yanu itwe na ku?
ndamwona." —

"aka unyukya, ndumwona!" —
"nomwona!"

mwanako api, atula kwpukuzi, atwika
nder. aubuka, api kutabwa mba! yo:
"mumatwaw muka. akwagula: "mba! ye-
nyu waba. ugawinwaga kandu?" na kwoko
mukaúka!"

nder sumbetw mizi*, atulika kutulika
ni nder kwagwiba. na wgi kapiwa ndi
ni mwita. siagwira usú, siamina. muma
akaleto kabilani. siaya isio, siamina. tubo
wawawu ni muma até: "wa munzai, wa
munzai. aúmw me á, mca kiz?" — "m-
maw mbu, nosio maw!" — "wa munzai,
nalaúw aúmw, nanawgeletwa masum nza-
ma uluka." muma amutugwila: "wa
munzai, wa munzai, aúmw á mca kiz?"
— "maw wombw, nosio maw!" maw,
puk. akulwa wgi: "wa munzai, wa
munzai, aúmw mca kiz?" — "nimosi
siyana, maw nosio maw." siyana nosio
siyawa, siyawa. na mapakalwa na ndi,
mapakalwa na ndi.

zimu yayima na kundu kwgi. yauka⁷⁴,
yakulia na awira wgu⁷⁵ ni bau nyu-
mba: "maggala, maggala, awndi ku?"
na nwo wa wgu awaté: "maggala
kahiom." ymu yosa wgu, akulya: "ma-
ggala awndi ku?" wa wgu yasoka
wgi: "maggala kahiom." yosa wgi, aku-

* round the hut of their relative.

"Take me home to your village!" And they set out, and night came on. Then she asked him: "Is it far to your village?" — "No, it is not far. Step here . . . ?" She stepped. "Close your eyes!" She closed her eyes. When again she opened her eyes, she found that she was inside a hut.

After that they lived there a long time, and had children. And after they had children, she asked him: "Where do your kinsfolk live? I have not seen any one of them." — "Do not ask me, you could not satisfy them with food [if they were to come here]." — "I am sure I shall satisfy them!"

The young man went and stepped on to a tree-stump, and turned himself into a vulture. He flew away, went to tell his relatives: "I have taken to myself a wife who asks me: 'Where are your kinspeople, so that I may give them food?' To-morrow you are to come!"

The vultures collected in the trees * which broke down under the multitude of vultures. And a great many others congregated on the ground. They were given gruel and finished that. The man was sitting on a stool. They ate *isyo*⁷², and finished that. Then the man asked his wife: "Wa Munzai⁷³, Wa Munzai, those men that are here, what are they to eat?" — "They may eat our goats, that is what they may eat." — "Wa Munzai, . . . ? . . . ? . . . Her husband asked her: "Wa Munzai, Wa Munzai, what are these men to eat?" — "They may eat [our] cattle, that is what they may eat." They ate all the animals. Again he asked his wife: "Wa Munzai, Wa Munzai, what are the men to eat?" — "May they take [our] children, that is what they may eat." The children were eaten, and none was left. And they disappeared into the ground, they disappeared into the ground. [The man and his wife hid in some manner underneath the ground].

And an *eimu* came from some other part of the country, he came and asked . . . ? . . .⁷⁵ who was in the hut: "Where has Man'gala⁷⁶ gone?" And that . . . answered: "Man'gala is in . . . ? . . ." The *eimu* caught . . . ? . . . and asked: "Where has Man'gala gone?" That . . . ? . . . again answered: "Man'gala is in . . . ? . . ." [The *eimu*] caught hold of him again, asking: "Where has Man'gala gone?" That . . . ? . . . said: "Man'gala is

* round the hut of their relative.

lia: "mazgala aendio ku?" ɛla ɛɛnu
 ɛasa: "mazgala kaloni." ɛnu ɛokilia
 kala kalio. ɛpea ɛɛɔ nunaletɔ nupa-
 ɛɛnu. ɛkɛwata. ɛasamula bu nupaɛɛa.
 ɛaɛnu maɛgala. ɛkeɛa ɛara nɛa. ɛki-
 sia. ala aɛɛɛ napaɛna. maɛa. pɛh.
 wɔlɔta nakuɛ ndilɔtɔ!

19. *wanu wa ɛtumbɛ*
 (Machakos).

andɛ maendɔ ita⁷⁷. mɛndɛ unɛɔ
 akɛkɛlia⁷⁸. akɛkɛna bakɛɛɛ na usɛ.
 aɛɔna ɛtumbɛ, aɛɔsa, akɛkɛa ɛɛu-
 suni⁷⁹, aɛnukɛa musɛɔ. aɛpi, aɛ-
 kɛa kɛnu⁸⁰. ɛakɛsua⁸¹, aɛnuɛa,
 aɛkɛa kɛɛɛnu. ɛaɛsua. aɛnuɛa, aɛkɛa
 ɛkumbɛni. ɛaɛsua, aɛkɛa nɛamba. aɛkɛa
 ɛaɛ, ɛakɛsua.

na kɛɔkɔ aɛpi usɛsɛa. aɛpea ɛakɛkɛlia⁸²
 nɛɛtɛu musɛɔ mɛɛɔ. nɛaɛn. aɛmɛmɛa
 ɛaɛ. aɛmutɛɛ kɛa nuka ula muku wɛ-
 kɔ, aɛmɛɛa: "uɛ ni nɛaɛn." mɛmɛ aɛɔna
 nɛɛtɛu, aɛna mɛɛɔ, aɛaka: "ula nɛɛtɛu
 ni wa maɛa." ndɛ na kɛndɛ kɛɛɛɛ maɛa.
 nɛkɔ nɛɛtɛu akɛtaɛɛɛ mɛmɛ: "nɛnɛɛ nɛasa,
 ndɛkaakɛwata mabɛa ɛli, nɔ unɛɛ!" mɛ-
 mɛ aɛmɛɛa: "paɛ undɛ, ndɛkanɛɛɛɛwa
 mabɛa ɛli."¹¹

aɛkɛala ula nɛɛtɛu. aɛsa unɛɛɛwa
 ala mabɛa ɛli. na kɛɛɛɛ kɛla kɛaɛɛɛ,
 kɛla kɛkɛɛ kɛa mɛndɛ. kɛtikɛaɛndɛ
 kɛɔna nɛɛtɛu, nɛkɛmɛaɛna. nɛkɛmɛ-
 nɛɛɛɛ mabɛa ɛli. nɛɛtɛu aɛsa: "ndɛka-
 kɛwata mabɛa ɛli." nɛkɔ aɛaɛna⁸⁷ ndɛ-
 ɛɛɛ⁸⁸ ɛakɛ kɛtɛwɛn⁸⁹, aɛkɛwata nɛɛa ɛa
 kɛla wɛsɛɛɛ. aɛndɛtɛɔ, mɛmɛ aɛmɛɛna
 mɛɛɛnɛ kɛasa. aɛndɛtɛɔ. nɛɔ wɛsɛaɛɛɛɛ,
 aɛpi kɛmɛalɛla⁹⁰. aɛkɛa bakɛɛɛ nɛkɛ

in . . . ? . . . ⁶⁶. The *eimu* lifted up that . . . ? . . . and found that a . . . ? . . . came out of the ground. He seized it, . . . ? . . . and took out Man'gala. He put him down outside, in the cattle kraal. When he had laid him there, the others fought over him and ate him up completely.

May you dream, and I, may I not dream!

19. The story of the egg

(Machakos).

Some men were away on a war-party. One man left the others and followed along a river. He discovered an egg, took it and put it in his bag ⁷⁹, and brought it along home. He put it in a hen's ⁸⁰ nest. When this became filled up, he took it out and put it into a grain basket. That was filled up, and he took it out and put it in a grain bin. It grew bigger [still], and he placed it in the hut. He put it there, and it grew [kept on growing].

And the next morning he went to look and found that a girl had been hatched out, a very beautiful, white ⁸³ one. He took her and handed her to his old wife, saying to her: "This one is white." When the man looked at the girl, he was glad and laughed: "This girl I have got for nothing ⁸⁴." He possessed nothing else [that he had got] for nothing. And the girl said to her husband: "My father has told me that I may not handle two stones, only one ⁸⁵." The man said to her: "Never mind! You need not have two stones."

The girl was sitting down [doing nothing], she refused to accept two stones. But the big ⁸⁶ wife, the man's old one, did not like seeing the girl, she hated her, and gave her two stones. The girl said: "I am not allowed to take hold of two stones." And she took down her little bag ⁸⁸ from the roof-pole ⁸⁹ and went off in the direction from which she had been taken. As she was going away, the man caught sight of her far out on the plain. He followed after her, and then he ran in order to bring her back. When he got near her, he said to her: "Turn

niho amurwa: "ndasioka!" nako ula mur-
tu aya. aya: "newa nasa, ndika-
kwata mabia eli. zgabulha katu ⁹¹ kaka
na mupozgoli ⁹² wakwa, ndesi, ndesi.
kasuzgu ⁹³ na manzi sikoma kibatu ⁹⁴,
ndesi, ndesi." muma amutaha ndeto m-
zgi, ula nza. wawa: "ndikasioka, ndu-
kambila ⁹⁶ kukwata mabia eli. zgamma-
kaza." murtu asyoka.

muhaha uzgi muka ula mukú wa
mudu usi amurwa mabia eli, nako
muma aandi kuzwa aki. toho ula mur-
tu wosia nduzgi zaka na mo waké, api
kula waumiwa, na muma waké amurwa,
api, amurwa. alica kuka na ahpowa
a ubika bakahi na usi ula woswa, a-
nyu ⁹⁷ hai ndi. na ula muma asyoka
musa, ayuka, amuma ula muka waké
wa tana nonda wa wo wa usi uzgi.

wopua na sya mbu yakwa na sya ndomo!

20. wahu wa muka apó

(Machakos).

mudu nwa naatwaga kibati kimwa
mba. akisyoka, akitwaga zgi. ibati syonda li
ni zgi to na masu tubesi tuzi. na matwita
kimwalo ⁹⁸. na mudu muka umwa akwa
na kubesi kai. ma wakwa, kasyoka kwa
kibati kú kuzgi.

ita ⁹⁹ ikuma, ikipi ukita ukahi. ik-
ukita, ikitaha zomba muzgi mugo. mu-
tumia akweto zomba musu. mura wa-
pela, ita ikuma zgi. ita syapi. tubesi
twalika kuzha zomba na nza yó
ula nwa. na kibati kú kwepa ki-
tonu kuzga lu nowana utó wakyo.
kánza yma kibatu ¹⁰⁰ na kabaka
kapuma maíta uulela ¹ ymami.

back!" But the girl sang, saying: "My father has told me that I may not take hold of two stones. I am going to . . .? . . . my little bow⁹¹ and my digging-stick, why, I do not know. I do not know. The water jar will be left untouched inside the door⁹⁴, why, I do not know, I do not know⁹⁵!" The man spoke a great deal to her, nice words, he said: "You will not again need to take hold of two stones. I shall punish those [who compel you]." The girl returned.

Another day the man's old wife showed her [the girl] two stones; the man had gone to drink beer. Then the girl took her little bag and her digging-stick and set out in the direction whence she had come. And her man saw her, and went and called out to her. But she refused to come [back], and when she got near the river from where she had been taken, she threw herself into it. And the man returned home. When he reached home, he cursed his old wife because of his grief on account of the other one.

May you be rich in goats and I in rams!

20. The story of the father's wife [the stepmother]

(Machakos).

A man took to himself a wife, one to begin with. Later on he took a second one. Both wives were pregnant, and bore two boys. And they called them [both] Kimweli⁹⁸. And one of the wives died, and the boy whose mother had died was taken charge of by the other wife.

The men of those parts set out on a war-party into the Masai country. They fought, and took a great number of cattle. The man [the father of the boys] brought home [his share of] the cattle. When a month had passed, the war-party set out again. When the father had left, the boys herded the cattle and their big bull. And the wife found that she could not provide food for the child that was not hers [her stepson]. She dug, therefore, a pit inside the door of her hut, rubbed fat over a sleeping-skin and placed it on the top of the pit.

na tubisi traima kwipu natwacti
 ndo² poma. na kabisi kawa ni kala
 kagwi: "anda musu ucto luu haa
 poma!" kapi musu, kakalu^{ndi}, kawa
 ni kbatu: "aka kwakalu^{ndi}, kakulu
 kapuma kuu!" kokulu, kakulu kapumu
 na kabota ula yimani, kbatu kosa, kua-
 tumba yima naba. na kabisi kamandu
 ni kala kagwi. kuu.

na makalu, masa³ kupuma, mapi
 [bandu] gawu. na kabisi kuu katu
 ndo yanzi⁴, kawa: "kumawu, tu⁵,
 kumawu! nzuu yatu nawa ukap-
 sia⁶ n^{au}, kumawu? na mawu nwa
 nwa, kumawu, wambuzi yima, wato-
 nuu kundika, kumawu!"

kabisi kenuku ndo, kawa pu^{*}: "ni-
 nomo kumawu!" kawa n^{pu}: "uko-
 kambu, gula umu!" na mapi
 yanzi, mawu: "kumawu, tu, k-
 mawu! nzuu yatu nawa, kumawu,
 ukapusia n^{au}, kumawu? na mawu
 nwa nwa, wambuzi yima, wato-
 nuu kundika." kumawu kawa n^{pu}: "tu-
 nzu!" na mawu, makumu, maka-
 tu musu, makulu: "nu ula waku-
 botisi ku yimani?" kasi: "twacti ndo
 poma na nmalatya luu musu, n^{akulu}
 kapuma na nabota yimani, na n^{akulu}
 kawa naba ni kbatu k." na kbatu k-
 nawa ni muu: "ukulu, w^{akutu}
 ndreku⁷ na baba usi!" na mapi na
 babuu usi, kutumawu na ubu.

wawu wawu.

* who had returned from the war-party

And the boys returned home from the herding, and brought the cattle into the compound. And one of the boys [the stepson] was told by the other: "Go home and fetch food, and then bring it out here in the compound!" He went home, and sat down, [inside the hut]. The wife [his stepmother] said to him: "Do not sit there, go and sit on that skin!" He got up, sat down on the skin, and fell down into the pit. The woman covered over the pit with a stone. And the other boy searched for his brother, but he had vanished.

And time passed on, and they moved from the place, went and settled in another spot. And the boy herded the cattle [and drove them] to the site of their former village. There someone said to him: "Kimwele, Kimwele! Along of whom are you herding our big bull [nowadays], Kimwele? Your mother, she is wicked, Kimwele, she dug a pit for me, she was capable of burying me, Kimwele."

The boy took the cattle home, and said to his father *: "I have seen Kimwele." The father said to him: "Come and show me where you have seen him!" And they went to the spot where formerly their village had stood, and there they heard: "Kimwele, Kimwele, along of whom, Kimwele, do you [nowadays] herd our big bull? Your mother, she is wicked, she dug a pit for me, she was capable of burying me." The father said to Kimwele: "Let us dig here!" And they dug and took out the boy and brought him home. They asked him: "Who was it that pushed you into the pit?" He said: "We had brought the cattle into the compound, and I was fetching food from our home in the village. I sat down on the skin and dropped down the pit. And I was covered up with a stone by that woman." And the man said to the wife: "Arise [and come with me], and I shall cut a bed-plank ⁷ for you over there by the river." And they went to the river, and he cut her in pieces with his sword.

The story is long enough like that.

* who had returned from the war-party

21. The girl, the lice, and the suitors

(Machakos).

kirikwaté? muritu musao muno
osā ndā, ākea ikumbini, na alika⁸ kir-
ira ndā na mli nibo zana ta zombā,
na muritu asya: "ala ukandwā, ammanya
nyama zyo." mli nibo bokis mundu,
alca⁹ ammanya, na munda uzgi oka,
alca ammanya, nyō bokis mundu uz
ila, nwa ammanya, asya: "ni ndā!"
na mli niwamutwano muritu usu, alca⁹
kicasya.

22. The man that married a cow

(Machakos).

mundu nwa wau(w)a¹⁰ zombā na
awa: "unauwazombā, akilni¹¹ kutwamuka
zūni." na awatē: "zombā ni muka
waku." acenda nazo mwatini, amitia
baūndi, alisa kizni nāma: "kibeti ki,
nduzgicates¹² mwaṭu!" — zepwa no-
kuza nāki, nāūma kizni, a mupatu,
osa kizgi, ākuna kizoggo na yakwa, atia
baū, anuka na musu, akulwa: "zombā
wabia-ka?" asya: "nimoaa." akulwa:
"wōaa, walca kapinža ni ki?" asya:
"namu uzgicates mwaṭu na zalca ku-
zgicatea na noaa." atēwa ni andu ulu
mōtu¹³ waka.

23. wāṅu wa etu

(Machakos).

etu nimo moso, ma kwasubwa, masu-
bwa, mli nwo muritu umw akwasubwa
maro pandatu na mēbwa ala muritu ma-
ro ali, na etu mar atatu, umw apwa

21. The girl, the lice, and the suitors

(Machakos).

How did it happen? A very beautiful girl caught some lice [and] put them into the provision bin. And she tended the lice [as if they had been cattle], and they grew large like cattle. And the girl said: "Whoever is to take me to wife, he must be able to tell what sort of animals these are." And there arrived a man [as suitor], but he did not recognize them. And another man came along, but he did not recognize them. Then there came a man who was one-eyed. And he knew them, and said: "Those are lice!" And there-upon he took the girl to wife and did not need to pay any bride-price for her.

22. The man that married a cow

(Machakos).

There was [once] a man who bought himself a cow, and people said to him: "Now that you have bought yourself a cow, you must at once get yourself a wife." And they said to him: "The cow is your wife." He went with her to his bee-hives, leaving the cow on the ground, and himself climbed up a tree, saying to her: "Wife, hand me a bee-hive!" But she only ate grass. He climbed down from the tree, was angry, took a lump of wood and struck [the cow] in the head so that she died. He left her there and returned to the village. They asked him: "What have you done with the cow?" He said: "I have killed her." He was asked: "If you have killed her, why did you not skin her?" He said: "I told her to hand me a bee-hive, but she refused to hand it to me, and then I killed her." Then the people of that neighbourhood¹³ scolded him.

23. The story of the girls [who had their teeth chipped]

(Machakos).

Some girls went away to get their teeth chipped¹⁴. They were chipped. And one girl had six teeth chipped and two taken out [the lower front teeth]¹⁵. And the girls were three in number, and one of them [probably the one just referred to]

*usubira nasa muo. ubo masu: "tusi-
sya ula wasubetwa nasa na ula wibwe
nasa!" masu: "turky mure!" m-
ku mure. ula wasubetwa nasa, akya
kisa kuzi alagzi. muma kuruu, ma-
marika manziu. akua.*

wanu niwapele.

24. *wanu wa ombi*¹⁷ *ma nyuzgu*
(Machakos).

*kizkawaté tano? andu ula ma tano
maimila mupumbi*¹⁸, *manazguwa luí
wondo, makimundu*¹⁹ *kiza luí uz mupfi,
até muu. moaa zombo, makabiza nama
na mwaki, mazi*²⁰ *kindu kya kua nakio.*

*Samu kibati kime musu, kipi
usui. kikwato matu, kipi, kiketaha ma-
nzi usui na matu. kiona kizugzi kibia,
kisco, kililo ta nyuzgu. kisa: "kindu
kz ni kisco, uzguzi kwika manzi baa
kizugzi kz kibia na zakea iko." ubo
kiso ula bia, kakea manzi na kaku,
kizwá musu, kakea iko. na um kibati ki-
lakizgi kiamukula: "kz ni kizu?" kiamu-
a: "nimaendu usui, zgwato matu ny: ni-
nomo kindu kz. niasa: "kindu kz ni ki-
sco kya kua:" na uzgo nakea mwaki
na nakea izo*²¹ *bo nu izo zabia: tunya,
tunapea ni nzo kubituka izo si mifi."*

*amukula: "niwomo kizgi ta ki?"
amua: "aw. nimaona!" — "Tu, tu-
kamandu izgi bo!" tibo muendu, ma-
munda, makimanda: makiza mupazga,
muma kubituka: "u! mupazgo ti musco,
ti mutendo*²² *u." kizu kizgi kiamutabia:
"toso, tulú*²⁴ *na manzi!" moa manzi,
molu ula mupazga, vomu api, utula
matu, api, amutabia ulozgi: "twa baa*

had got her teeth chipped very beautifully. Then they said: "Let us see who has been chipped well [best] and who has got her teeth properly [best] broken out!" They said: "Let us¹⁶ spit!" They spat. The one that had her teeth well chipped spat much farther than the rest. Then they became excited with envy, and threw her in the water and she died.

The story is finished.

24. The story of the potters

(Machakos).

How did it come to pass, long ago? Those [earliest] people of long ago, who came up out of a termite burrow¹⁵, were given all sorts of food, but they had to eat it raw, it was not cooked. When they killed cattle, they [only] roasted the flesh over fire, they had nothing to cook [it] in.

[One day] a woman set out from her village, [and] went to the river. She was carrying leaves, and went to fetch water from the river in the leaves. Then she caught sight of an attractive piece of rock, which looked like an earthenware vessel. She said: "That thing there is pretty, I will pour water into that piece of rock and place it on the hearth." Then she took that stone, poured water into it and carried it, and brought it with her home and put it on the hearth. And the next morning another wife asked her: "What sort of thing is that?" She said to her: "I went to the river, carrying leaves, I [did]; I saw this thing and then I said [to myself]: 'this thing will do very well for boiling in'; and in the evening I put it on the fire and put in *isyo*²¹, and the food was heated; we ate, and found that it tasted better than raw *isyo*."

[The other woman] asked her: "Did you see another one like that? She said to her: "No, I did not see any." — "Let us go there and look for another one!" Then they started off and looked; they stepped on the ground and came near to falling: "Oh! this earth is no good, it is so slippery²²." [But] the other woman said: "Let us take [this sort of earth] and mix with water²³!" They got some water and mixed the earth with it, and one [of them] went and broke off leaves, saying to the other: "Let us put [leaves] here on the ground, and then we will

mupuzgani nu tirwosa mupuzga nra uzgi, tirkeawo manži, na mundu arkwata mupuzgu, akwamba na tukakea baa matim, na mundu akwosa manži uzgi, akakea baa uté na nžawo na mundu arkwata manži na kwoko nakaka mupuzgu ú, atendesya, arkwata manži uzgi, atendesya.“

na iweti swosa manži, sionba tusamu tumim, siwaka kuseobya kamwa nasa, siatinda mwanđo itano, sioka, siwima uzgo, siactó bala maseobya mupuzgu na siakea muraki na swosa ula mupuzga, ula maseobisyo, mupuzgu wabya ni muraki, woma, na siakuu, siatwá musyo, siaphi, siakea iko, siatabya iweti ıla uzgi: “ukuz, murwó nituseobisyo mupuzga na nitukama ula mupuzga na manži, matikuphi iko, matikwirika.” maúwa zyo siabya, iweti ıla uzgi siamakulya: “munawimyo syendu i ba, mukuúwa nasyo?” siamca: “tunawimyo usyu.” — “twawende, mukatuwawo!” maenda usyu, mamatabya: “munawimyo baa?” mamca: “ee, ni bo tunawimyo.” — “nitukawenda, nituseobisyo imwó, tuúwa nasyo tanyu!” siamca: “asi²⁵, syi hnyu.” siamca: “nanyu, tuseobisyo i!” siamatabya: “n! muritunazga kwaw, twamuseobisyo?” siamatabya: “kwa mukawenda.”

iweti siaseobya mupuzga uzgi, ni siaseobya nasa, siabibya na muraki, iweti siakulya isyu uzgi: “syendu i siatwata?” siamca: “siatwa nyuzgu, mionwó syi nžawo sya kuúwa.” ıla sya mbwé siamatabya: “ee, ni nžawo.” iweti siawimya siúma sya kwakati²⁶, siawazga ala maseobya nyuzgu, manawazga nyuzgu.

nu iweti ıla siamanu, siaka²⁷ kumba nyuzgu, nola ukawenda kumba.

take another kind of earth and mix with water. And one [of us] takes earth and kneeds it, and then we will put it here on top of the leaves. And one [of us] takes some more water and puts it at the side here in a calabash shell, and then she will take water in her hand and? . . this earth. When she has kneeded, she takes more water and kneeds again."

And the women took water and shaped little things [clay vessels], but they were not able to form the mouth well. They kept on for five days, and then they went to fetch firewood, which they brought to the place where they had been working the earth, put it on the fire, and took that earth which they had shaped. The earth got hot in the fire, and became dry and firm. And they carried [the vessels] to the village. They prepared to place them on the fireplace and invited all the rest of the women: "Come and see! We have prepared this earth and we are able to boil water in this earth without it coming out over the fireplace, without it running out." They boiled. When the *isyo* was done, the other women asked them: "Wherefrom have you got these things that you are boiling in?" They answered them: "We have taken them from the river." — "Let us go there, that you may show us!" They went to the river, and they asked: "Did you take them from here?" They said: "Yes, this is the place where we got them." — "We wish that you make some for us, that we may boil [food] in them like you do!" They said to them: "*asi*²⁵, it is difficult." They said: "Make a few of those things for us!" They said to them: "i, i' What are you then going to give us if we make them for you?" They said to them: "Whatever you may wish for."

The women again began to work up earth, and now they knew how to shape well [make good vessels], and they baked them in fire. The other wives asked them: "What are these things called?" They said: "They are called *nyun'gu* [clay pots]. You have seen that they do well for boiling in." The others said to them: "Yes, they are fine." The women took blue²⁶ beads and gave to those who had made clay vessels, and they were given clay vessels [in exchange].

And the [two] women who knew the art continued²⁷ to manufacture clay vessels, and whoever wanted one made went

nukapɪ ɓala ɓe ɓeɓti ɪsu ikuumba. na
 ɪndi ɓeɓti sɪamunda kuwa nɪzgu kwa
 ɓeɓti ɪsu. na ɓoka andu aɪzgi. atumia ma
 nʒama²⁸ manawa nʒay, mawa n mɪmɔ wa
 ɓeɓti: "ɪaɪ nʒay ɪno! na mukɪapɪma ɓeɓti ɪ,
 ɪtonɔ kuumba!" atumia mɪya nʒay kwa
 mandu usɪ na mamataɓɪa: "tatɪmɔna.
 mandu uki na ɓeɓti ikuumba nɪzgu nana,
 ɪa kua nɪama!" na ɓeɓti sɪɔmba nɪzgu
 nana na mɪmɔ amanda uki, atua na ɓe
 atumia ma nʒama. na ɓeɓti sɪɔka sɪɔndɔ,
 sɪamataɓɪru: "aɓer moko!" ɓeɓti sɪaɓɓe
 moko. atumia makumɔki, ɓeɓti sɪɔsa ɪr-
 mbɪ na sɪakunda ɪɪa. ɓeɓti ɪla ɪɪ sɪaɓɓe
 moko, sɪapɪmwa: "pt, pt, pt"²⁹, nɪnɪwɔ,
 mɪatɪwɪka andu oɪ mɪwɔ, matuseɓɪsɪɪɪ
 nɪzgu!

nɪwɔ andu mamannɔ kusɓɪwɪa nɪ-
 zgu nɪ ɓeɓti. atumia makɪmaka, mata-
 ɓɪa ɓeɓti: "ɓala ikuumba nɪzgu, ɓu-
 kɔkɔ munda mɪmɔ!" na ɓeɓti sɪa-
 munda kuumba.

25. The origin of tobacco

(Machakos).

kɪkɪɪatɛ? mutumia nɪwɔ watamɪɔ
 munda, aɓanda ɪu. mbɛmba sɪawa³⁰
 na nʒe ɪɔka kɪa mbɛmba. na ɪndɪno
 mutumia aɓɪ kutɪɪa mbɛmba. akoma
 mandɔ usɪ, (nʒe) ɪalɛa kuuka. na nɪwɔ
 unɪ ɪanɛzgi mɪɪtu ɪakɔ ɪtamo, amɪɪ-
 a: "ka, ɪtɪaɪ nɪpɔwa³¹, akazgomi-
 sɪɔ mbɛmba!" mɪɪtu ɔsa ɪtamo, atɪa,
 ɓe mɪmɔ, mɪɪnɔkɔ ɪla ukumɪasɪa:
 "ɪawa nɪ nau³², ɓɪ, ukamutɪɪɪ mbɛ-
 mba! anakomɪsɪɔ nɪamu, mɪalɛa ku-
 uka." mɪɪnɔkɔ ɔsa ɪtamo, aɓɪ mundaɪ,

to the place where those women were working. And thereafter the women continued buying clay vessels from those women. And many people arrived, [among them] the old men of the **nzama** ²⁸, and they were presented with a bull, and the [two] wives' husband said to them: "Eat this bull! And then bless these wives, that they may be capable of making clay vessels!" The old men ate the bull at that man's place, and [then] said to him: "We have not had enough. Get us some beer, and let the women make a big clay pot for boiling meat in!" And the women made a big pot, and the man procured [the ingredients for] beer, and brewed beer and called the old men of the **nzama**. And the women [who had made the clay vessels] came and were told: "Put out your hands!" The women extended their hands. The old men drank beer, the women took eleusine grain and drank milk. And those women who had held out their hands were blessed: "*Pt, pt, pt* ²⁹, you, you have become very clever, you have made clay vessels!"

In that way mankind learnt how to make clay vessels through the women. When the old men returned home, they said to the women: "No man is allowed to approach the place where you are making clay vessels." And the women continued [from that day] to make clay vessels.

25. The origin of tobacco

(Machakos).

How did it happen? An old man cleared a field and planted food. The maize ripened ³⁰, and a porcupine came [there] to eat maize. And the old man went to keep watch on the field at night ³¹. He stayed there all night, but it [the porcupine] did not appear. In the morning he handed his daughter a spear ³², saying to her: "Take it and give it to your suitor ³³, that he may guard the maize for me!" The girl took the spear and gave it to her husband ³³ [to be], the young man that was paying bride-price for her, [saying]: "My father ³⁴ tells you that you are to go and guard the maize for him! He has been watching for an animal, but it did not turn up." The young man took the spear, and went to the field and kept watch over

ákomia mbamba, na nšc zoka. [mwanakə] oša itumo, atouia nšc na zasambia, na masambania³⁵, zaboia umani. miranaka ai, asisia uma, asizoka, akca³⁶ muponi: “nndonwa nšc na itumo na zakisia³⁷, zaboia umani.” muponi amwa: “a! itumo zakwa zita baa nditwá mwitu!” muponi zabindia, asia-uté³⁸: “itumo zita baa, nditwá mwitu.”

na miranaka okila, api, aboia umani. napi umani siu upoa, ai na utuku, kirakia na api na koko. siu ikili kuzgama³⁹ aúmila mupanga uzgi. akomana napi ula wakwá, akapwa: “wakia⁴⁰ zganu!” — “aa⁴⁰.” — “wauuma ku?” — “nauuma kwitu.” — “ni ki?” — “mbiketo⁴¹ itumo natonwa nšc na zakisia itumo na nro zgaka umanda.” aya: “miranwa nro watonwa naitumo, api kusua⁴² mbamba kimanu. ndi na enda bu musu, mukapana!”

(miranaka) api musu, aúmila mromi akapwa nro: “wakia zganu!” — “aa.” — “wauuma ku?” — “nauuma kwitu.” — “umanda ki?” amwa: “umanda itumo za muponwa.” asisu, aya itumo za muponwa ni z! abindia, amwa lu, aya. aya nro: “nro natonwa naitumo kimanu, zganu mbamba.” miranaka abindia, aya ma: “nau. miraitu, nupana ki? na ndu ndisi kana nro natonwa.” ma umwa: “keca zia za ko na kiziba⁴³ nuzgukwoma kizinda⁴⁴.” miranaka akca zia ko na kiziba, ona ndazga zia zaka nou mmo. zoka. akila: “nro umacanda mbono itatu na ndazgano zauuma ba?” aya mbaki na aya ni

the maize. And the porcupine came along. [The young man] took the spear, stabbed the porcupine and drove it away. And they ran a race, but it went down into a hole. The young man went up and looked at the hole, whereupon he returned home and said to his [prospective] father-in-law: "I stabbed the porcupine with the spear and put it to flight, and the spear went down a hole." The father-in-law said to him: "Hang it all! If my spear be not recovered, you may not take the girl!" The son-in-law was silent, and then he said [to himself]: "If the spear be not recovered, I may not take the girl."

And the young man arose, set out, and entered the hole. And he walked in the hole the whole afternoon, he walked through the night, through the dawn and the next morning. When the sun almost stood at zenith, he came out into another country. Here he met his deceased father, who hailed him: "*wakya*, So-and-so!" — "*aa* ⁴⁰!" — "Where have you come from?" — "I have come from our village." — "What for, then?" — "I am following up a spear, with which I stabbed a porcupine and drove it away, and now I have come to look for the spear." The father said: "It was actually your mother that you stabbed with the spear, when she went to reap maize on the hillock. Now you go to yonder village, that you may exchange greetings."

[The young] man went to the village, and as he came to the door, he was greeted by his mother: "*wakya* ⁴⁰, So-and-so!" — "*aa*!" — "Where have you come from?" — "I have come from our village." — "What are you seeking here?" He said: "I am looking for my father-in-law's spear." He glanced around and caught sight of his father-in-law's spear. But he said nothing, was given food and ate. And his mother said to him: "I was the very one that was stabbed with this spear on the hillock, when I was gathering maize." The young man was silent, [but] said [after a while] to his mother: "And now, mother, what can I pay you in compensation? For I did not know that it was you whom I stabbed." The mother said: "Put a stone on the fire, and when it gets hot I will show you that which you are to pay me in compensation ⁴⁴." The young man put a stone on the hearth, and when it was hot he saw his ram, the one that was very fat, coming [out]. He asked: "I, myself I have walked for three days, where does this ram come from?" [The mother] was

nya: "wambona ukwama toya?" amwa: "ayo, ndinwama ta nyu." amwa: "kwa-muzgea ⁴⁷! mwanaka osa mbaki, amuzgea, mepo ⁴⁸ mauma. cwa ni nya: "mwama lya usu ta musao?" — "ee, ni musao." nu nya osa mbacu ya kumbatu, amubacu, na osa mbaki zita zite ndio ⁴⁹, obaca bandu bazu. amwa: "osa zimo! ni nya." na mwanaka osa zimo.

akizulukia, cpea a pomu kwu. abindya, aphi. cwa muponi: "zimo ni ya." na osa mbaki, akilya ⁵⁰ kwazgini, amuzgea muponi akizya: "kwa-sizya ⁴⁷ kundu kya kana ni kizao!" muponi anywa ⁵¹, aca na ndakwira ni mundu. mwetu asya: "i, i! wakwira nay ndandura!" mutumya asya: "muponiwa, lya musao nu, mwo zguka kwu." muponi asya: "lya usu mwo ndweo nasya ku nacandio." — "nu, utwa mwetu u!" mundu osa mbaki, amuzgea muponi, mbacu ya kumbatu, yaimu bay. na mwanaka atwa mwetu.

26. kwausia kwauma

(Machakos).

mundu kwanda usima akwama kwakanu: "kasa, kasa ⁵³." na asya: "muzgwa kusya." na canda, cpea ni kamundu kamu, kwakusia. unakwya: "waka?" — "muzgwasya." — "kwasia ni kwu?" — "ndonya ukutayia ndalo nzo mwo sya utwika mupwi." nasya: "muzganda kwasia." cwa: "lanya muso ⁵⁴ ziti!" alakwa bay zgini ⁵⁵ na mundu mwo kwamba mby, amwa: "ukawira ni kusima."

grinding snuff⁴⁵, and said: "When you saw me, did you feel you came near to weeping?" — He said to her: "No, I did not feel, as if I wanted to weep⁴⁶." She said: "Smell [this]!" The young man took the snuff and smelt it, and his eyes came out [began to water]⁴⁶. The mother said: "Do you think this sort of food is good?" — "Yes, it is good." — And the mother got some tobacco seeds and tied them into his blanket. And she took [leaves of] unground tobacco and tied them into another portion [of the blanket]. Then she said: "Take the spear! There it is." And the young man took the spear.

When he opened his eyes, he found that he was home [again], in the compound. He thought [a while] and then went to his father-in-law, saying: "Here is the spear." And he took the snuff, poured⁵⁰ it into a snuff-bottle, and gave his father-in-law, saying: "Look⁴⁷ at this, if it is pretty!" His father-in-law took snuff⁵¹ and began to weep, although nobody was hitting him⁵². The girl said: "ι, ι! If you hit my father, you may not take me to wife!" The old man said: "Son-in-law, this is good food, it is the kind I am going to eat." The son-in-law said: "This food is the only thing I ate at the place I went to." — "You may take the girl!" The young man took snuff, and gave his father-in-law tobacco seeds, and that was how tobacco originated. And the young man took the girl to wife.

26. The origin of the practice of divination

(Machakos).

A man went hunting, and when in the wilderness he heard: "*kasa*⁵³, *kasa*." And he said: "I am going to see [what it is]." And he walked on and found that it was a small man who was divining. He asked: "What are you doing?" — "I am divining." "Divining, what is that?" — "I am able to tell you very fine words, how you may become rich." And he said: "I want my fortune told!" The man said: "Put down two arrows⁵⁴!" He put them down there on the leopard⁵⁵, and the diviner threw his magic stones, saying: "You will . . . ? . . . [become rich?] through hunting."

And he went away and killed elephants, sold the tusks and got [for them] many cattle, which he took home to his village. And the others [in the village] said to him: "To have one's fortune told is to . . . ? . . . Now he is rich, but we have no cattle. Let us go that you may show us where you had your fortune told!" And he went [with them] and they found the little man busy divining. And the other [one of them] said: "I wish to have my fortune told?" He was bidden: "Put down two arrows!" He put them down, and was told: "You will . . . ? . . . [become rich?] through going for walks." He went away, went hunting and saw elephants. He killed [them] and took the tusks. Then he went to sell [them] and got much cattle.

In that way arose the practice of divination, and now* it is a widespread custom that people have their fortunes told ⁵⁶.

27. The origin of [matrimonial] divorce

(Machakos).

A man took a girl to wife. And time passed, and she bore a child, who grew up. And she went out of the hut, went out into the cattle kraal, and climbed up on the top of the hut. And he, her husband, was inside the hut. And the wife asked her husband: "Can you see me?" He said to her: "I cannot see you, I." She asked him: "Alas! Cannot you see me?" He said to her: "I cannot see you, I [can't]." And then the wife came down from the top of the hut, saying: "I am going home to our village [to mamma'], because you are unable to see me!" And she went out [and] went her way. The man followed after her, and his father-in-law asked him: "Why have you come [here]?" He said: "I have come to see, what has brought my wife here, for I have not scolded her." The father asked the wife: "What has brought you here?" She said: "I have come [back because] I climbed up on the top of the hut and asked my husband, if he could see me. [But] he said to me: 'I cannot see you, I.' I have thus, father, been living with a man who cannot see me."

Divorce ⁵⁸ originated in that way.

*

* Nowadays.

One might even go so far as to regard this little story as a sort of satire on society. Its subject-matter is apparently fairly lacking in point, and unreasonable. A woman climbs up on the roof of her hut and insists upon that her husband, who is within the hut, should be able to see her. When he, quite

28. Why sheep walk with lowered heads

(Machakos).

Anyone who has seen East African sheep and goats being taken out to, or brought back from, grazing, will have noticed how the more sprightly goats are usually running in front with their heads carried high, while the more phlegmatic sheep are following behind at a more sober pace. The difference between these two animal

*

*mundu nura irabizgria*⁵⁹ *mbuzi*.
nakapirwakirwambnana kapirwakir-
mura. na aigga mbuzi na malondu. mapira
malondu nimo mbwa wa mbuzi. macenda
nžani, maigga, markca mura. mawa
ni mbuzi: "muri"⁶⁰, tu!" malondu masia:
"Gita mbwa, mututozgracia!" malondu
matwa itina na mawa ni mbuzi: "kani
mura mura mbwa, nani mura itina. mudi
upuku no utusia, tu na mupita"⁶¹
kana ndani"⁶², na mudi malondu
mamunda kupi itina, makamea"⁶³ ndi,
matusia mbuzi. mayisw mudi usu.

*

Thus the sheep are going about with lowered heads, because they are ashamed of the indecent demeanour of the goats. To the reader that perhaps does not quite follow the native line of thought on this point, it may be pointed out that in goats the tail is very narrow and carried erect so as to leave the posterior of the animal uncovered, while on the other hand the African fat-tailed sheep has a big and broad tail which clings to, and completely covers, the

naturally, declares that he cannot see her. she gets into a huff and returns to her parents, and wishes to get divorced from him. The moral of this story is, that divorce between married people is often resultant from triffling, even downright absurd, causes.

28. Why sheep walk with lowered heads

(Machakos).

species may perhaps be due to their respective temperaments. With primitive man's keen eye for the peculiarities of different animals, the Akamba have remarked the different bearing of sheep and goats, and in the following story they provide an explanation, presumably a facetious one, of this circumstance.

*

The story runs:

A man let his goats out to graze. And it had been raining, and there was dew on the grass. And he had goats and sheep grazing together. And the sheep were walking in front of the goats. Those sheep followed the path along, but stopped because they were afraid of the dew. Then the goats said to them: "Move along so that we may go forward!" The sheep answered: "Go past us and walk ahead of us!" The sheep were then left to bring up the rear, and the goats said to them: "You were ahead and now you are behind. It is not becoming that you look at us, for we have neither tail⁶¹ nor breech-clout⁶²." And from that day the sheep continued walking behind, and their habit of stooping towards the ground, so as not to see the goats, originated on that day.

*

said portion of its bearer's body. It should further be mentioned that among the Akamba, as among many other negro tribes, sense of modesty is so to speak concentrated upon the hinder part of the body, on account of which the baring of it is considered, especially in the case of women, extremely indecorous. For this reason the women of many negro tribes wear an artificial "tail". Of this, see note 61 for further particulars.

29. The story of how elephants originate from mankind

(East Ukamba, north of Kitui).

being, and therefore it comes easy to them to indulge in fanciful conceptions as to how these animals were once human beings. And that the tusks of the elephants owe their existence to some more or less supernatural agency also comes natural to native belief.

*

A man who was poverty-stricken went to a witch-doctor, went to get his fortune told, and asked him: "Where can I get cattle from?" He said to him: "Go to a man who is called **Ivonya-n'gya**⁶⁴, and he will tell you how you are to go about!" The man started off, and walked for three years [before] he came to **Ivonya-n'gya's** [country]. He met a boy on his way and asked him: "Show me where **Ivonya-n'gya** lives!" — "That village yonder on the other side of the valley is his." The man went there, and people said to him: "Step inside and sleep here, to-morrow you can tell us what you want." And the next morning he said to **Ivonya-n'gya**: "I am a poor man, I wish you to tell me how I may become rich!" **Ivonya-n'gya** said to his people: "Count out 500 head of cattle and 400 goats and 600 sheep and 800 humans⁶⁵." They offered him [all this] but he declined. **Ivonya-n'gya** asked him: "What do you want, then?" — "That you know yourself in your head, that I need not tell you." Then he gave[?] him the herb of wealth, saying to him: "This herb you must grind and then [with it] anoint your wife, her teeth in the upper jaw!" And the man asked him: "And when I have anointed [the teeth], what will happen then?" — "The teeth will begin to grow, and when they have increased in size, you pull them out and sell them for cattle. And afterwards other teeth will grow out, and according as they grow you will act in the same manner, and you will become a very wealthy man."

He returned home with his herb, roasted it and ground it into medicine⁶⁷, with which he anointed his wife's canine⁶⁷ teeth in the upper jaw. And two years passed. When those teeth had grown big, he pulled them out and sold them

aposiya zombə mwozgo pandatu. na matuku ondə ala mwo maməu əka u. atwika mandu mupwi munəwə mwo.

ndi mundu uggi ukə wai uggi aiika, amukulu: "zombə iya wumwəwə na ba?" — "nanəwgiwə mutə n-əwəwə uggi." — "ukira nduməwgi." ala, amuiabwa: "ə-nda kwa wəwəwə uggi, akakutabwa." ula mundu akila, api məkakutatu, abika, akulu wəwəwə uggi: "nəwgiwə ula mutə wanəwgiwə ula mundu uggi." — "pi, ukabəkə mukədu mwo ula ma mbosulu əli." ndi ala amukulu andu wəkawa. na ula mundu akwata nza. ənuka, əwə mupəa, amubəka mwo əli. ndi ula mwo maməa, mabətuka mwa əli na mwa wa katatu əsa kwəwə nɔmba kəpəwgiwə⁶⁹. na kwəko akwa ula mwa ɔla nɔmba, rasəmbwa, utwə ba matwə⁷⁰. na ula mwa api kəpəkəwə na əwə aɔ mwo, aswə kwə, kəwəwə nza. na wə nza swəwgiwə⁷¹ kəpəkəwə na wəwə andu mawəndə kuswə mapi, mwa, makwə, makwəwə ɔla mbəw⁷².

əwə wəwə nza swəwəwə.

30. The man who sought out the sun

(East Ukamba, north of Kitui).

mundu asiətə: "niwgiwə, wgiwə kulə swə wəwə." əsa kwətətə⁷³ kwə ndwa⁷⁴, əwə, əwə, əkwəwə nza, əwə wgiwə, əkwəwə nza. atwəwəwə, mwa wəkwa. a na kwətətə na kəwə, kwəwə, əwəwə, atwə kwə mwa wgiwə. əwə, əkwəwə⁷⁵ əwə mwa wgiwə, əwə: "nditwəwə kuləwə mwa wgiwə u." əwəwə, əwə, əwəwə, əwəwə mwa wgiwə. əwə wgiwə, wgiwə, əwə, əkwəwə əwə wgiwə mwa

for 60 head of cattle. And ever onwards the teeth continued to grow in that manner, and he became a very wealthy man.

And another man, who also was poor, came and asked him: "From where have you got these cattle?" — "I have been given medicine, a herb, by **Ivonya-n'gya**." — "Give it to me!" But he refused, saying to him: "Go to **Ivonya-n'gya**, he will tell you [how you are to do it]!" The man rose, went on his way, and after three years he arrived and asked **Ivonya-n'gya**: "Give me of the herb that you gave to that other man!" — "Go and anoint the two canine teeth in your wife's upper jaw!" But he neglected to ask him what else he was to do. And he set off homewards, ground medicine and anointed the two teeth [of his wife's]. And the teeth grew and became longer during two years. And in the third year he saw how the hut shook ⁶⁹. And one morning the woman carried away the hut, ran away with it and threw it into the thicket ⁷⁰. And the woman went out into the wilderness and, because she was pregnant, she bore a child, and that [child] became an elephant. And now the elephants have multiplied ⁷¹ in the wilderness, and men have been hunting them, and when they have come upon them, they have killed them and brought home the horns ⁷² [the tusks].

This is the way elephants have come into being.

30. The man who sought out the sun

(East Ukamba, north of Kitui).

A man said: "I am going to see where the sun is always coming from." He took a calabash ⁷³ with gruel ⁷⁴, walked, walked, slept on his way, walked again and slept on the way. He rested, and walked again, a whole month. He travelled with his food calabash, but the food got finished. He got thin, and for a long time he ate earth. He went along and came ⁷⁵ to a big river. He said: "I am not able to enter this water." He tried again, entered the water, closed his eyes, and reached the opposite bank. He walked on again [and] again, walked and

nəŋə, *manzi mabigwa nə mwaŋi*, *ti bala*
sɣua zuma. ɔna mundu, amukulɣa: “*kwa*
sɣua nba?” *amwa*: “*musɔ, wa sɣua*
nə ɣa ukwona.” *ɔpi. ɔkala pɔmə, tɪhɔ*
wɔtɔwɔ: “*wkɔta?*” *ɔu undu*: “*nɔɔɔ-*
manda kwa sɣua. nɣumba ɣkə zɔba?”
ɔwa: “*ni ɣa, lika! muka wa sɣua ɔ*
baɪ musɔ!” *ɔpi, ɔpɛa kɪbɛti kɛnɔnə,*
*kɪtuma kɪɔndɔ*⁷⁶. *amukulɣa ni kɪn?*
*amunawɔɔ ɪsɔ*⁷⁷. *amwa*: “*nɔɔɔɔtaɣa.*”
ɣa ɪsɔ namwa: “*nɔnɔndɔ kwa sɣua.*”
ɔwa: “*ɔkala ɔndi ndi, nukuka.*” *tɪhɔ mu-*
ndu ɔkalɪɔ, ɔna kɛndu kɛaɪmɪla kɪtɪ-
nə, kɪaɪka, kɪalɪka nɣumba, kɪamba:
“nu, ɪ! asɪ! ndanɔ ni kwagagagɔ!”
aɪsɣu mundu: “*wɔɣu*⁷⁸!” *nɔkə amwa*:
“wɔɣa!” *mɔɣa kɛndu na ɔkulɣa*: “*nɔ-*
ta?” — “*nuka kumɔɣa ɔa wɔmɔa.*”
ɔkulɣa: “*ndɪɔ kɛndu ukwɛndu?*” —
*“ɔkaɣ*⁷⁹, *nɔtɔwɔ nɔ kumɔɣa ɔa*
wɔmɔa.” — “*kaɪ nuka ɔɔpɪ kɔkɔ*
tɔnɔ ndɪɔnkaa.” — “*na kaɪ naɪmɔ*
kwɪtu. na kɛndu ni kɪpɔlɪɔ, kaɪ-
ma ɔa?” — “*kɪbɛti kɪɔsɔ kɪpɪɔ, kɪ-*
*kwɛɔ*⁸⁰ *ndua. na wɔsɔ kɪtɛtɔ na*
ukɪlɪɣa nɔkɪsulukɣa, wɔpɛa wɔ kwɛ-
nɣu musɔ.”

na mundu ɔsa kɪkɪ nalalɣa. na-
kɪsulukɣa, ɔpɛa ɔ kɪbɪka kwɔ musɔ.
ɔsɣa: “*nɔnɔnɔ kɪ sɣua zuma.*”

31. The origin of mankind

(Machakos).

*andu ala ma tɔwɔɣi*⁸¹ *maɪmɔɣi*⁸¹ *mu-*
*pɔmbɪni*⁸² *matumɣa na kɪbɛti ni mutumɣa*
uɔɔɔ na kɪbɛti. kɪaɪmɔ matɪni mutu-
mɣa uɔɔɔ, ɔɔ na kɪbɛti na kɔna na ɔ-

came to another big river whose water looked just like fire. That was the part of the country whence the sun used to come. He saw a man and asked him: "Where does the sun live?" He said to him: "The sun's village is exactly the one that you see [over there]." He went and sat down in the compound, and was asked: "What are you doing [here]?" He said to them: "I am seeking the sun. Where is his hut?" They said: "It is that one there, step inside! The sun's wife is at home." He went there and found a big woman, who was making a bast⁷⁶ bag. She asked him, what was the matter, gave him food⁷⁷, and he said: "I will tell you [presently]." He had food and [then] said: "I am seeking the sun and his home." She said to him: "Sit down, then, he is coming." When the man had sat down, he saw something red which came along, entered the hut and said: "Oh dear me! I am tired from wandering about!" He greeted the man: "Good⁷⁸ day!" And he answered: "Good day!" They had some food and he [the sun] asked: "What [is your errand]?" — "I have come to find out, whence you are in the habit of coming from." He asked: "Is there nothing you wish for?" — "No, I have only come [here] for the purpose of learning from what place you are in the habit of coming." — "It is here I am in the habit of coming, after having gone abroad early in the morning . . . ? . . ." — "And it is here I have come, from our village. And [my] provisions are finished, where shall I get provisions from?" — "My wife will grind flour and make soup⁸⁰ for you. And then you are to take your calabash and shut your eyes, and when you open them again, you will find that you are back in your village."

And the man took his calabash and shut his eyes. And when he opened them [again], he found that he was in his home village. He said: "I have seen the place where the sun comes from."

31. The origin of mankind

(Machakos).

The old-time [earliest] people came up out of a termite⁸² burrow, a man and his wife, and another man and his wife. From the clouds [the sky] there came another man, and he had wife and a cow and a goat and a sheep.

mba umwə, na mbuɪ umwə na dlondu umwə.
mbaɪ ɪakə ɪətwa mba-aynu kana mba-
kɪnu⁸³, apwɪ mwo. aka musɪwə nʒawə⁸⁴,
bala wokwə tənə. mundu akɪpɪ ʒo, nunu-
kwənu kɪbɛla na nɪaɪ⁸⁵ sɪakə na mabaɪɪɪ
ma ɔombə na mabaɪɪɪ⁸⁵ ma mbuɪ na ma
malondu wɪamɪ zulu. na indɪnoɪ⁸⁷ atumɪa
alagɪ maɪmɪwə mupumbɪni, masɪa ɛtu na
ibɛsi na mɪwəna wa mutumɪa ulə waɪmɪwə
matɪni asɪu mɪwɪtu wa mutumɪa umwə,
amunɛɪɪɪ ɔombə. nəkə mutumɪa ala ma-
ɪmɪwə mupumbɪni, mɪwəna asɪa mɪwɪtu wa
mutumɪa ulogɪ nəkə amunɛɪɪɪ ɔombə.
na indɪno aɪa masɪa undu, n-alagɪ ma-
sɪa andu na ɪwɪ andu mawɪɪɪɪɪ. kɪwəka
ɪəu na undu amwə mapamɪwə, mɪpɪ kɪwəka
musɪwə kuɪɪ kɪpəkəni. mbaɪ ɪɪɪ matɪwɪ-
ka ɛkɪnu nalagɪ matɪwɪka akabi⁸⁸.

32. wawu wa luz
(Machakos).

tənə kɪwɪ luz kɪwə nʒəu. na tənə ɓaɪ
andu amwə, moaɪwə nʒəu. mundu umwə
amunɛɪɪɪɪ n-alagɪ. aboɪa nɪni wa nʒəu,
akɪsɪuma mapumɪa mɛpɪwa mamukwatɛ
mbaɪ na mbolwɪ⁹⁰. indɪ monu luz wə-
kɛtə na nɪwə nɪmunɛɪɪɪɪɪ, masɪa: "tu-
lɛkɪwə, mbaɪ ɪkomanə!" luz wəka, wosu
ɪla nʒəu, watɪwə wɪamɪ, ndala ɪawə. n
katɪ wa ukagɪamɪ.

na indɪnoɪ kamundu⁹² kɛkəla nɪni
wa ɪla nʒəu na ɪwɪ wakə wɛsəa⁹³ nɪa-
ma sɪa nʒəu ɪsu. na nʒəu ɪambəɪɪɪɪ
kɪwə. bala bakwatɪwə n-andu batɪwa
ɪnu mundu ɛpɪwa ɔnu manʒɪ. nɪwə luz
wokwə kɪwə ɪla nʒəu. kamundu kasɪa:
"ɪɪɪamɪlɪla ɓa?" kəɪmɪɪa ɪɪɪɪ ɪakə.
kasɪa ɪɪɪ: "mɪkwatɪla usɛa wa luz!"

His kinsfolk were called the spirit⁸³ tribe, and its members were very wealthy. He built a village at Nzaue⁸⁴, where he used to come formerly. Anyone going there will see, high up on the rock, a stool and his footprints⁸⁵ and the spoor left by his cattle, goats and sheep⁸⁶. And the other fathers of families, [those] who had come out of the termite burrow, got [born to them] girls and boys, and a son of the man that had come from the sky took the daughter of one of these men to wife, and gave him cattle. And a son of one of the men that had come out of the termite burrow took to wife a daughter of the other man, and gave him cattle. And the first-mentioned bore children, and the others bore children, and now mankind has become very numerous. Afterwards there was famine, and some people moved and went to build themselves a village in another part of the wilderness. Some became Akikuyu and others became Masai.

32. The story of the bird Lue

(Machakos).

Long ago there existed Lue, who killed elephants. And long ago there were some men who had killed an elephant. One of them was hated by the others. He went inside the elephant and cut out chunks of fat⁸⁹, after the others with wooden hooks had pulled the⁹⁰ ribs out of the way for him⁹¹. Then they perceived Lue coming, and said to each other: "Let us drop the ribs that they may clash together!" Lue came along and seized the elephant and carried it to his nest, which stands on a rock in the midst of the ocean.

And the man was inside the elephant, and he sustained⁹³ himself on the flesh of the elephant. And the elephant began to putrefy. Where the men had secured a hold [with the wooden hooks] a hole had been formed, and [through this the man crept out] and saw water [saw that he was on an island]. And Lue came to eat the elephant. The man said [to himself]: "How am I to get away from here?" He took counsel in his heart. Then he said again: "I will catch hold of one of Lue's

nyo kəkīwatīla usēa, kaulukwa ni lu.
katwāwa mīyogo wa ukagga. kaīma, ka-
pi, kənuka. kapi musī, katumana andu
ala makabīgānsī⁹⁴ na mbau, kamēa:
“sīndu ila sīaīma nžēni, aṭō í, twa-
na⁹⁵!” aēnda māyo ma nžōy. maṭō,
māna. kamēa: “twēnda kwā nžōy zgi!
mīrōtō nđmī wa nžōy zsu, mutwaw,
mūlukwō takwa, mukāiwō bala nāi-
wō⁹⁶!” nyo kəwī atumī: “ú⁹⁷ uté
wkō⁹⁸, kwamī ti pəlu!” atumī mā-
sīa: “ú⁹⁷ ndīrkku⁹⁹. ndi andu á
nīmōukwēba.” na nyo kēla mundu
amūmīsī zombō mīyogo itatū. na
nyo kāsīwō: “bala nđu zəkawa,
ti hō əbalukā.” kumundu nḥō kapwī
muno.

feathers!" He caught hold of a feather, and Lue carried him along, [and] brought him to the shore [to the mainland]. Here he left [the bird] and started homewards, and went to his village. He sent word to summon those who had imprisoned him within the ribs, and said to them: "Bring hither the things that you have taken from the elephant [the tusks], that we may divide them!" He wanted [his share of] the tusks. They fetched them, and apportioned them. He said: "Let us go out again and kill an elephant! Then you have to go inside the elephant, so that you may get carried off like me, that you may be taken where I was taken!" And he said to the old men: "As long as this is not done, my claims for compensation will remain!" The old man said: "This is impossible to carry into effect. But the men must pay you." And that man was paid thirty head of cattle. And he said: "An enemy does not always land where you throw him ¹⁰⁰." The man afterwards became very wealthy.

Linguistical and ethnographical notes.

As an introductory remark, what I have already said in the introduction to my Linguistical and Ethnographical Notes⁴, in Part I., may be mentioned, viz. that the present notes, of course, might have been made much more numerous, as well as more detailed, than has been done here. As these notes, however, are not meant for beginners in the study of Bantu languages, I have thought it suitable to give them a concise form.

In the following, the abbreviation "NKG" refers the reader to my work, "Notes on Kamba Grammar".

1. *kia* = *kiahi*, 'went', *h* is often omitted in conjugational forms of *kupi* 'to go'. Of this there are numerous examples in these texts.

2. "Your mother has turned into an *aimu* who eats people". The word actually used is the plural form, *aimu*, which otherwise is only used of ancestral spirits. Cf. Part I., Introduction.

3. "Some time passed, and the girl bore a child". Literally it says: "And the girl sat down and bore."

4. In their spare time the Kamba women usually work on the bags (sing. *koulo*) in which they carry field products and other objects. (See Lindblom, The Akamba p. 540). Even whilst walking along, a woman will be at work on a bag of this sort, just as in Swedish country districts the women formerly used to be knitting stockings while walking about.

5. If a Kamba native is seen wearing his hair "long", he is fairly certain to be sick, or affected with some peculiarity. Cf. Part I, note 33 (2), as also the Akamba, p. 387.

6. *kuaá* 'to cook for someone'; < *kua* 'to cook'.

7. *kutáá* 'to fetch for somebody'; < *kutáa* 'to fetch'.

8. *kuká* 'to prepare gruel' (*usi*) made from flour and water.

9. *kwatá* 'to hold for somebody'; < *kwata* 'to hold'. The child is not previously mentioned in the story, presumably for the reason that, from the native point of view, it is a foregone conclusion that a mother takes her infant child along with her wherever she goes.

10. *amunə* 'she gave'; = *amunəzga. kunəzga* is frequently contracted into *kunə*.

11. In many districts of Ukamba, especially in the eastern part, children and young adults are not buried but only dragged out in the bush and left to the hyenas. For further particulars, vide the Akamba, pp. 106 seq. Cf. Part I, notes 45, 51 (2).

12. Burial or the disposal of the dead in the bush is carried out by old men, *atumia*, or, in the case of small children, by old women.

13. The narrator pointed out a certain distance. We were sitting inside a hut.

14. *əkɪlɔlɔbɪu* ('she threw that knife') is a contraction of *əkɪa ula ubɪu*. Knife-throwing is not practised among the Akamba.

15. The mother is here straight away described as an *umu*.

16. Mua is the name of an extended hill about 6 km. west of Machakos.

17. The narrator is telling the story just outside Machakos.

18. The narrator points to a clay vessel found in the hut.

19. The idea is that they heard a voice which said to them, etc.

20. "The owner of the hill" was some sort of non-human being, as is evident from what follows.

21. The usual occupation of the Kamba women in their spare time. Cf. note 4.

22. About the auxiliary verbs *kwaka* and *kə* ('to be about', 'to be busy with'), see NKG, p. 59.

23. *u*, contracted from *kupi* 'to go'. Cf. Note 1.

24. One-eyed persons often figure in the tales as being wiser or more cunning than other people. For further particulars, see Comparative Notes, Tale 5.

25. The woman hurls a curse after the man, when she realizes that he has escaped her. The prefix *o* is used to express a wish, good or bad, more strongly than it can be expressed by a conjunctive. For further examples see NKG, p. 55, § 43.

26. The Akamba believe, or at any rate formerly believed, that the sky touches the earth somewhere. That place is called *kitulu kɪa ɪtu* (*ɪtu* 'cloud') or *k. kɪa-ndi* (*ndi* 'earth'). See The Akamba, p. 344.

27. *kwanika* means 'to hang up'. The man went into the bush to hang up beehives. This does not quite agree with what subsequently follows, by reason of which I here render a free translation of *kwanika*. 'To collect honey' is properly called *kutwa*. Regarding the bee-hives of the Akamba, see The Akamba, p. 494.

28. In this story it is the smaller of the two grinding-stones that is concerned, viz. the muller, not the basal slab. Its being described as a white stone possibly implies that it was of quartz, as I have occasionally noticed to be the case in Ukamba.

29. *ꞑꞑꞑꞑ* is usually a bag made of skin, which occurs in different sizes and, among other things, is used by the men as a receptacle for provisions and other things on journeys.

30. *ꞑꞑ*: a kind of interjection very often introducing the native songs.

31. In calling a person, a vowel is very often added to the name or corresponding appellation. Vide NKG, p. 26.

32. According to Hildebrandt, Ethnogr. Notizen über Wakamba u. ihre Nachbarn. Zeitschrift f. Ethnol. 1878, p. 364. the club was used as a striking weapon by the Akamba. When I was there (1911—1912). this was not the case, the club only being used as a kind of stick, which the natives liked to carry in their hands when out walking. When an opportunity was offered, it was thrown with the purpose of killing some startled dwarf antelope or bird (G. Lindblom, The Akamba, p. 463). Of the use of the throwing stick, or club, in hunting in Africa I have given a brief account in "Jakt- och fångstmetoder bland afrikanska folk" (Part I, pp. 120 sq. Stockholm 1925).

Among the Masai the club is not a weapon in the strict sense of the word, but mostly used for breaking off marrow bones in slaughtered cattle (Merker, Die Masai, p. 133, Berlin 1910).

33. Locative form of *kɪpu*. — *kakombɔ* (*kɪ-*) means, according to Hofmann (Wörterbuch der Kamba-Sprache. Die Leipziger Mission 1901. Hectographed in a limited number of copies), 'Herzgrube'; according to Watt (Vocabulary of the Kikamba language), 'shoulder-blade'.

34. Station of the Uganda Railway. I wrote down this story in a Kamba village about 8 km. north of Kibwezi.

35. *mupwɪ* 'wealthy person'. Probably the man's name. About change in the final vowel in proper names (and also other words) in calling people, see NKG, p. 26.

36. Answer by a person hailed.

37. The usual word in eastern Ukamba for 'no' (< *kwaka* 'to give over', 'cease'?) In the western part the corresponding word is generally *ap* 'no'.

38. A sort of interjection often difficult to translate (roughly corresponding to the Kiswahili *alafu*). E. g.: *ukunwa nu?* ('who has beaten you?'. Answer: *tɛnɛnɛ tɪ ú* ('It is that one there who has done it').

39. < *kwɪa* 'to say', 'to tell'.

40. substantive form of *kusɪma* 'to hunt'.

41. The length of time is expressed by lengthening the vowel in *katunda* 'to spend the time'. Cf. NKG, p. 29.

42. One of the differences of inflexion between the languages in the eastern and the western Ukamba, respectively, is the use of *ti* as subjective prefix in 1. plur. in the east, while in the west *tu* is generally used. See NKG, p. 13.

43. Intensity is expressed by lengthening the vowel. Cf. Note 41.

44. Meant to imitate the cry of a new-born infant.

45. Exclamation expressing astonishment, generally tinged with disapproval. Its exact meaning is unknown to me (*ɪpə* = *ɪpə* 'father?').

46. The youngest among brothers and sisters, irrespective of sex.

47. *wameca wa ɪtula* is a kind of yellow lichen; it is crushed and placed on the wound, which it is then covered with leaves and bandaged. On the treatment of wounds see G. Lindblom, *The Akamba*, p. 314.

48. *mupɛa* is otherwise generally the word for medicine of a more or less magic character, while medicine, properly speaking, is called *muti* ('tree, bush, herb'). See further *The Akamba*, p. 270.

49. < Kiswahili *sindano*. The Akamba do not possess needles, only awls and bodkins (sing. *mukuɓa*).

50. The baobab tree (*mwamba*) is very common in eastern Ukamba. I have, however, never seen it west of the Athi River.

51. The trunk of the baobab is of a spongy softness, so that the natives have no difficulty in driving pegs into the wood for steps, when climbing up and gaining access to bees' nests within the hollow stem, or for the purpose of placing their own bee-hives on the branches for the wild bees.

52. The Kamba bedstead (*ɪtā*) consists of a framework of thin and springy sticks, supported by four posts driven into the ground. See *The Akamba*, p. 439.

53. *kipuma* is the sleeping-skin that the Akamba place on their bedsteads. Skin in general is called *oa* (*ua*).

54. *aika* ('he came') is a form typical of East Ukamba. In the western part the contracted form, *aka*, is used. See NKG, p. 12.

55. *kipaɪgə* 'he-goat' is a common man's name among the Akamba. Here it is evidently the name of the eldest boy.

56. *n̄* is in East Ukamba often weakened into *n̂* (palatalized n). Vide NKG, p. 12.

57. *tata* 'father' (used by children).

58. The narrator here assumes a gruff voice.

59. *kuganda*, according to Hofmann (*Wörterbuch*), means

inter alia 'to be arrogant, jaunty'. Presumably the idea is that the children became elated with joy when they heard their father's voice.

60. Here the narrator speaks in a deep tone of voice.

61. Brown soldier ants with powerful jaws.

62. Big black ants which eat termites.

63. The *eimu* is now able to imitate the father's voice.

64. *uta*, a staging, or rack, inside the hut for storing provisions; also = *kita*, a raised look-out platform in the fields.

65. The Akamba do not use spears.

66. *na ota* (<*uta*): a preceding vowel influencing the next following is of frequent occurrence in Kikamba, even accompanied by outright contraction (*nota*).

67. See Note 45 above.

68. On the cutting off of the little finger, see Comparative Notes, Tale 4.

69. Iterative form of *kuza* 'to eat'. See NKG, p. 54.

70. This sentence I am unable to translate. The meaning of it would, however, be that the *eimu* says to the girl that she must answer when he calls her, so that he may know that she is still inside the bag.

71. Clearly the name of the girl, probably a derivation of *kuleka* 'to be eaten', which, of course, fits well in with the story.

72. The usual word for food is *lú*, but also *kandu* is very frequently used, especially in the eastern districts.

73. See Note 54 above.

74. 'Tale', 'story', is in Kikamba called either *wano* or *gewa* (or even *ukewa*), the difference being that *gewa* is partly said to relate something that actually happened, e. g. fights between Akamba and neighbours of theirs. Or the stories may be of obscene character, and told when no women are present.

75. <*kulita* 'to be heavy'.

76. *ki* signifies absolute silence.

77. *ndua* 'neighbourhood'; <*kutua* 'to live'.

78. *eso* (*iso*), shows the influence of the next preceding vowel. Cf. Note 66 above.

79. *kwákana* 'to burn', 'to flame'. This is not a reciprocal form, and has nothing to do with *kwaku* 'to build'.

80. *-lito* 'heavy'. Vide Note 75 above. The most usual form is, however, *-ito* (in the *n*-class, *gito*). As concerns the insertion of *l* between two vowels, cf. NKG, pp. 13, 21.

81. *kubicana* 'to resemble'.

82. The narrator points to a blanket of a bright red colour on my bed.

83. *kuuma*: I cannot tell whether *uma* 'to go outside', is meant here, or *oma* 'to bite', 'to curse'.

84. Fat is one of the greatest delicacies known to these natives.

85. On the supposed cunning of one-eyed persons, see Note 24 above.

86. *kwaa* 'to be missing', 'have disappeared', 'vanish'. *mbuzi unayō kɔpakan ro* 'the goat got lost in the wilderness yesterday'. In Kikamba there are several verbs *kwaa*, presumably differentiated by means of a musical accent: *kwaa* 'to shine' (said of the sun): *sɔua ŋaa* 'when the sun comes out'; *sɔua nɔaɔs kɔkɔ tenɔ* 'the sun was shining' early this morning'. *kwaa* 'to divide', 'to apportion', as, e. g., cattle after a raid: *unayō zombɔ* 'they have divided the cattle'.

87. When the cattle are herded so far from the village that they are not taken home every evening, it is customary to keep the animals within a thorn fence, *kɔɔggo*, through the night. Inside this kraal there is usually also a small hut, in which the herders sleep.

88. So that he would not be able to see what the *eimu* looked like. *kukunama* 'to bend down'.

89. He was looking for dry branches.

90. *kuaáa* 'to kill for someone, for somebody's benefit' (< *kuá* 'to kill').

91. *kuulica* 'to forget'. NB., passive form.

92. The Kamba woman's "tail" (*mupɔta*) is a narrow, bifurcated, strip of leather, fastened beneath the belt of beads that all women wear. See further Lindblom, *The Akamba*, p. 373, fig. 77, and *Negerhistorier vid Lägerelden*, fig. 26.

93. *indo* generally signifies both cattle, goats and sheep.

94. Causative form of *kutua* 'to forge'.

95. Before grinding the grain into flour, the women spread it out to dry, either on skins or on a patch of ground which has been swept clean.

96. *uté*, a particle often added to something said, especially in order to give especial emphasis to what follows.

97. *kupɔka* 'to become somebody's guest' (to "put up" with someone).

98. *kwiboa* 'to take out' (as food from a vessel).

99. *ɔtaɔɔ*, or *ɔtaɔɔtɔ*: Cf. NKG, p. 74. < *kutia* 'to remain', 'to be left'.

100. The text literally has it 'one ten', just as in English it is 'one hundred'.

(NB. Numeration begins afresh, p. 34).

1. *kwɔpea* 'to find', 'to come across'.

2. *ɔɔɔ* usually consists of beans and maize, boiled together.

3. *uc*, the wife's (and the husband's) sleeping-place in the hut. Vide The Akamba, p. 438, fig. 125.
4. The lengthening of a vowel denotes intensity and would here, therefore, imply that they slept soundly or long, which however, appears inconsistent with the tenour of the story.
5. *kusula* 'to take counsel'.
6. On the Kamba women's "tail" see Note 92 above.
7. *mundu*: diphthongization of the final vowel is of frequent occurrence, both in ordinary speech and in story-telling. See further NKG, p. 26.
8. Iterative form of *kaya* 'to eat'. Vide NKG, p. 75.
9. < *ɸu* 'stomach'. A sort of partial contraction: the final vowel of one word often influences the initial vowel of the next following word, although no true contraction takes place.
10. *muti*, *kɪtɪ* 'tree'. The latter word has a tendency to signify that the tree is large. About the prefix *kɪ-*, indicating large objects, vide NKG, p. 37.
11. *kuturaga*, derivative < *kuturá* 'to take', 'to bring to'.
12. *uc*: see Note 3 above.
13. *kwaŋa* 'to ask someone for something', < *kwa*.
14. *imu* 'to-morrow'; in the story: "next morning".
15. *kwesa* (properly 'to come') is in narrative sentences often used as an auxiliary verb. Vide NKG, p. 58.
16. *ɸa* 'father'. About an initial vowel undergoing change through a preceding one, see Note 9.
17. The Akamba do not use spears.
18. *kwoŋa* 'to take', frequently occurs pleonastically in stories.
19. *kubotanasu* < *kubosa* 'to enter'.
20. I have never seen any ropes in Ukamba, but, on the other hand, among the Wataveta, Wadjagga and Wapare (Wasu), ropes are used for tying up cattle (inside the huts), for hoisting bee-hives on to tree-branches, for tying loads together, etc.
21. *mɔna* = *mwona*.
22. *matimo* is the maternal uncle of somebody else other than the speaker. See further The Akamba, p. 100. and, about the position of the uncle, Index (Uncle).
23. A story very often begins with this phrase. About the suffix *-até*, vide Note 96 above.
24. The bride-price is usually paid by instalments. See The Akamba, pp. 72, seq.
25. *uki* 'beer'. *oki*: The influence of the preceding is noticed here, vowel, examples of which have been given in notes above.
26. About beer-making, vide The Akamba, pp. 497, 518 seq.

27. Here it is presumably meant that the woman pretended to be possessed by a spirit. This is an artifice occasionally resorted to by Akamba women in order to attain by this means some wish that otherwise they see no prospect of getting realised. It is, of course, the spirit that speaks through the medium of the woman, and what the spirit demands must immediately be acceded to. A drastic example of female simulation of this kind has been given in *The Akamba*, p. 235.

28. Here the narrator imitates the shrill falsetto voice of a woman.

29. About *kilum*, the spirit dance, vide *The Akamba*, p. 231.

30. This is exactly what takes place in everyday life: the woman is asked what particular spirit possesses her.

31. In the *kilum* dance the women taking part in it often wear the tail of a cow or goat dangling from each forearm. This ornament is called *maezga*, and is the kind of object the woman here expresses a wish for. Women possessed by a spirit sometimes ask for the most ridiculous things, such as a European plate or shoe.

32. < *kuta* 'to sell'.

33. Note the construction.

34. The lengthening of the vowel implies that he wandered very far.

35. The woman having only one leg indicates that she was not a real human being. The spirits frequently appear one-legged. Vide *The Akamba*, p. 215.

36. = *naki*.

37. So far in the story there has been no reference to any bag. The fact is, however, that the Kamba women practically always, when not occupied with other work, work on these bags, in which they carry home the produce of their gardens, etc. Vide Note 4.

38. *we*: See Note 3.

39. *ukito*: that side of the bed which is next to the wall. This word is literally translatable as 'the place that has been covered with grass' (*ũala ġakĩtĩtĩwĩ na nĩakĩ*). < *kukĩta* 'to thatch'. The Kamba huts are of beehive type and thatched with grass.

40. *kuĩea* 'to cook for somebody' < *kuua*.

41. A sort of interjection used, inter alia, by a person in danger, who is calling for help. Cf. Part I, Note 60 above.

42. *kumĩnea* < *kumĩna* 'to finish', 'to make an end of'.

43. About the reputation borne by one-eyed persons for craftiness, not only in tales but also in actual life, see Comparative Notes, Tale 5.

44. *ũgamba* 'the smell of the Akamba', < *-kamba*. To

the n-class belong words indicating a certain smell: *ggaŋi* 'the smell of the Masai' (< *-kaŋi*); *ŋžuzgu*: 'the smell of the Europeans' (*asuzgu*), and so on. Vide NKG, p. 40. This is not the place for enlarging upon the subject of the smell of different races, and how it is accounted for; in passing I will only mention that the Akamba — as will be apparent from the words just cited — maintain, that they are able to distinguish members of different tribes by their smell. An actual instance falls within my personal experience: I was travelling through uninhabited country and had made my camp for the night. Suddenly some of my carriers, Kamba men, began sniffing against the wind and said that people were approaching our camp. And those approaching us were Akikuyu, they said. And, true enough, a few moments later a knot of travelling Kikuyu men stopped in front of my tent. In this instance we are, however, hardly concerned with racial smell properly speaking, but with the scent which emanates from the various preparations used by the different tribes for anointing their bodies.

45. *u*: Interjection expressing displeasure.
 46. *kwica* < *kwa* 'to put'.
 47. < *ka umbia*; *ka* interjection, = 'take'. Cf. also Note 46.
 48. *kupouna* 'to do reciprocal business', < *kupou* 'to buy'.
 49. *mwə* 'one', numeral of the n-class, here used as an adverb. Its ordinary adverbial meaning is 'in one', 'simultaneously'. Here is supposedly meant that he severed the tail with a single cut.
 50. This word is presumably of onomatopoeic character, and used by the narrator in imitation of the sound made by the knife in cutting off the tail.
 51. *puh*: interjectional adverb: 'completely', 'altogether'.
 52. *kutwəu* 'to bring (something) to someone'. < *kutwə*.
 53. *muponi*, a person with whom one stands in a relation of *ndoni*. This word really means 'shyness, feeling of shame' and is, both in meaning and application, identical with what the Zulus and allied tribes call *hlonipa*. A person's most important *muponi* is his mother-in-law. For further particulars, see The Akamba, pp. 89 seq.
 54. *kukəna* 'to appear (to become visible)', here: 'to come forth'. In West Ukamba the verb *kuumala* is generally employed.
 55. *kibalo* 'district', 'landscape', 'tract of country'. In particular, West Ukamba is intersected by narrow valleys, often containing a water-course, and each such small tract of land limited by these valleys is usually called a *kibalo*.
 56. *kutima* or *kutinda* 'to go on with', 'to be occupied with'.

57. An interjection of which I do not know the exact meaning or its etymology.

58. Vide Note 54 immediately above.

59. The Akamba carry their loads on their backs by means of a leather strap (*mukwa*), which is passed across the forehead.

60. *kianzgo*: the apex of a Kamba hut. The huts are of the bee-hive type.

61. The verbal prefix *ka-* is sometimes used in narrative presentation. Vide NKG, p. 69.

62. *kwat@l@* 'to bring to a certain place', < *kwat@*.

63. Intensive form < *kutoŋya* 'to stab', 'to prick'.

64. *kwaka* 'to continue to', 'to be busy with'. Used in about the same sense as *kutinda* (Note 56 immediately above).

65. *kwina wapi* 'to dance', literally 'to sing a dance'. In Ukamba all dancing is bound up with singing, and the conductor of a dance must be a good singer. Cf. G. Lindblom, *Kamba Folklore III*, Upsala 1934.

66. This is exactly what happens to a traveller in western Ukamba: he has to cross one small stream after another. They are generally only a few hour's march apart.

67. See Note 53 immediately above.

68. *kalum@*, diminutive of *mum@* 'man', 'male'. In this case probably the name of the young man.

69. Literally: 'a little bit'.

70. The narrator points out a certain distance.

71. *kukwatea* 'to follow after (someone)'.

72. *kub@ŋanya* 'to ask each other'; < *kub@ya* 'to ask' (a person for something).

73. *mw@piya*: work cooperatively carried out by neighbours assisting each other, as, e. g., when women are working in the fields.

74. = *ma ip@ umw@* 'of one father'.

75. The two were children of the same mother.

76. *mukiw@* 'his (or her) elder brother or sister'; *mukuwa* 'my elder brother or sister' (< *-ku* 'old'). Vide *The Akamba*, p. 100.

77. *kwikwisa* 'to throw (something) to somebody'; < *kwikisa* 'to throw'.

78. Vide Note 51.

79. *kusua* 'to swing' (intr.).

80. *kuk@paka* 'to return a salutation'. Cf. *yg@pi* 'salutation'.

81. Answer to a call. Here the narrator affected a shrill and disagreeable tone of voice. Cf. *Kamba Folklore Part I*, Note 59.

82. *up@e?* 'bareness', 'outer space', 'out in the open'.

83. *kɛggo*: 1) Place where cattle are kept at night when not taken home to the village from grazing; 2) Camp for hunters and others out in the bush. It is generally surrounded with a fence built of thorns. < *kwɛgga* 'to prepare a camping place'. Cf. Kiswahili *kujen'ga* 'to build' (a hut).

84. *-titi* 'small'. In western Ukamba *-nini* is generally used. Vide NKG, p. 14.

85. *ɔ*, adverb. 'yesterday'; in narrative presentation 'the following day'.

86. *wakɛa* 'have you wakened?' < *kukɛa* 'to dawn', 'to appear (of daylight)'. Salutation especially used by older persons to children and young people. The answer, *aah*, conveys an expression of respectfulness. On Kamba words of greeting, see NKG, p. 99.

87. *tanda* = *tɛnda* (*twɛnda*) = *nitikwɛnda* (*nitukwɛnda*) 'we want'. Cf. NKG, p. 13: 4.

88. Vide Note 81, immediately above.

89. *kutwá* 'to conduct', 'to take (to some place)'. Reciprocal form: *kutwána*: *tutwána* 'let us go together!' (= *twɛndanɛ*).

90. Generally contracted into *mona*.

91. In western Ukamba contracted into *mukoka*. Vide NKG, p. 12: 4.

92. Cf. Note 37, above.

93. *ɓwa*, a bed for the children.

94. = *mundani*. In eastern Ukamba *n* in the locative ending often changes into *l*. Vide NKG, p. 12: 6.

95. The accepted suitor generally has to do various kinds of work for his prospective parents-in-law.

96. *kwesa* 'to come', often used pleonastically or as an auxiliary verb. Vide NKG, p. 58.

97. In many parts of eastern Ukamba it is customary to take the dead out in the bush and leave them there exposed. Vide Kamba Folklore Part I, Note 45, and The Akamba, p. 106.

98. A *kɛpembɔ* is a wooden cylinder with a leather lid at each end, a common type among numerous East African tribes. The lids are put on in the raw state. In my Kamba collection is found a very fine receptacle for storing honey, which consists of a piece of hollowed elephant tusk with leather-covered ends (Riksmuseum, Inv. 12.7.40). Cf. also Part I, Note 14.

99. Iterative form.

100. Rubbing with fat is practised by the Akamba, and by many other East African tribes, on many occasions and has undoubtedly a magico-religious significance. Vide The Akamba, p. 224 (and Index), and also Meinhof, *Afrikanische Religionen*, p. 32, Berlin 1912.

(Third Series of Notes beginning on p. 53.)

1. *ua*, interjection, expressing distress or pain.
2. The boy's name, not previously mentioned. It is not of Kamba origin. Proper names are rather uncommon in Kamba folk-lore.
3. According to native law, the elder brother of the deceased inherits the widow. Vide further *The Akamba*, pp. 84 seq.
4. *kwama* 'to be unable', 'to be unwilling'. Cf. NKG, p. 58: 47.
5. *kwanca* = *kwanea* 'to grow up', 'to increase in size'.
6. *wugū*, or *ugū* 'the space underneath the bed, between the bottom of the bedstead and the floor, in the *we*, the innermost, partitioned, portion of the hut where the wife (and the husband) have their sleeping place, whilst the children sleep in the outer portion of the hut.
7. Cf. Note 3 immediately above.
8. *mana* means 'for no particular reason', 'gratis', 'to no purpose'.
9. It is common enough for rats to congregate underneath the bedstead in the *we*, where they come to seek food. One of my Kamba riddles, runs: "What is it that waggles and makes a noise under the bed in the *we*?" (*musigūla ugū wa we?*), and the answer is: "The tail of a rat" (*kūpū kya mbira*).
10. *kūkulanīa* 'to revenge oneself'; *kukulanīa* 'to avenge someone', < *kukulanīa* 'to exact revenge'.
11. Vide Part I, Notes 24 and 20.
12. Possibly from *kūpā* 'to hide', 'to conceal'.
13. The young Kamba wife is still described as a "girl", at any rate until she has had her first child.
14. The prefix *ka-* often expresses contempt. Vide NKG, p. 42.
15. *māpā*, contraction of *ma ipā* ('father'). The brother wanted to kill him.
16. = *moa*. In ordinary speech vowels are not infrequently diphthongized. Vide NKG, p. 26.
17. The Akamba excel all other East African tribes in the art of making chains for ornamental purposes. About the tools used in this manufacture see *The Akamba*, pp. 530 seq.
18. *kakulu*, diminutive of *kakū* 'calabash'.
19. *kwimba* 'to swell'. The lengthening of the vowel expresses intensity.
20. The narrator aims at describing how the fingers and toes gradually increase in growth and finally become a human being.
21. *kwā*, a particle implying comparison.

22. *kaligga*, dim. of *kuigga*. Vide Part I, Note 94.
23. On the method by which comparison is expressed through the affix *-aig-*, vide NKG, p. 49.
24. Her husband being alive, he was still the owner of his cattle, and his wife consequently considered she had a right to kill one of his beasts.
25. The principal weapon of the Akamba. The spear is not used by them.
26. *kwobiasu* 'to watch for', 'to lie in wait for' (enemy or game)', < *kwoba*.
27. What is meant here by 'at the top' (uppermost), I do not know.
28. *kuuma* (*kwoma*?) 'to mock', 'to taunt'. Identically the same word as *kwoma* 'to bite'?
29. < *kukuma* 'to beat', 'to strike'.
30. Iterative form of *kuia*, 'to eat'.
31. Vide Note 41 above.
32. 'To be about', 'to be busy with' is in Kikamba inter alia rendered by *ka*, a verb (an irregular infinitive?) which I cannot explain. Vide further NKG, p. 59.
33. Especially the males of the young people among the Akamba are much given to sauntering about more or less aimlessly. Times out of number, when on meeting individuals I asked them, where they were going, I got the answer: "I am only out for a walk".
34. By this they are presumably referring to some step-brother or -sister of theirs, although, why the children are here mentioned I do not understand, seeing that they have no part in the following.
35. The narrator points out a certain distance.
36. Exclamation, usually one of annoyance, but here denoting astonishment.
37. According to my informant, a "white" (light-coloured) snake, bigger than a python. Presumably a fabled animal. Cf. The Akamba, p. 327.
38. Of the use of *kulca* 'to refuse', for expressing a negative sentence, many examples are found in the foregoing. Vide NKG, p. 58: 47.
39. The narrator points out a distance in the landscape.
40. (Sing.) *ukigga*, a "horsehair" from the tail of a zebra or giraffe.
41. *kukwa* 'to die' (at a certain place), < *kukwa*.
42. Vide Note 33 here above.
43. Here I do not quite understand the construction.
44. Meeting a stranger in the wilderness amounts very much to meeting an enemy.

45. *nakutía*: as to the diphthongization, see Note 16 here above.

46. *púh*, interjection, 'completely', 'altogether'.

47. Vide Note 39.

48. Literally: "the women's hand (left) and the men's hand (right)". As to these expressions see further The Akamba, p. 104, Note 2.

49. Interjection, expressing displeasure or annoyance.

50. About the verbal prefix *-ko* (which seems to be restricted to western Ukamba) and its meaning, vide NKG, p. 56.

51. *kukwa* 'to die'. Vide Note 41 here above.

52. *kupululukila* < *kupululuka* 'to go round' (a person or a thing).

53. *kwaluka* = *kusúka* 'to return'.

54. In the foregoing there has been no mention of any river but only of a pond, *ndia*. This word, does, however, less signify a pond according to European notions — such a thing being rare in Ukamba — but primarily the deeper and broader portion of a river, particularly such a part of it as retains its water even through the dry season.

55. *kutoa* 'to rise upwards' (as smoke).

56. *kwakwana* (intr.) 'to flame', 'to burn'. Is not a reciprocal form of such verb as *kwaka*.

57. *kuboa* 'to become cold', 'to expire'. Cf. the adjective *-bó* 'cold': *manži mabó* 'cold water'; *wi mubó?* 'do you feel cold?'

58. *kwapukéa* 'to make way for' (a person) < *kwapuka* 'to get out of the way.'

59. *kuúea* 'to cook for' (a person) < *kuua*.

60. *au* '(your) father'; *nan* '(my) father'. Mostly used by children, Vide The Akamba, p. 99.

61. They were to come back and pay the bride-price.

62. The narrator points out a certain distance.

63. Moon was the elder brother and ought therefore, according to native law, to obtain a wife before Sun.

64. *omla* 'to see' (something in a certain place) < *kwona*.

65. Intensitive cum prepositional form < *kutolaka* 'to be driven away by fire'.

66. A typical example of how a Kamba woman puts curses on a wayward son. The ban is, however, capable of being lifted, if the offender makes atonement. About maledictions see The Akamba, p. 102, and Index. Cf. also Tale 2 above, and Note 25.

67. As to how a son is given blessing by his father, vide The Akamba, p. 184.

68. *kibalo* 'district', 'tract of country'. Cf. Note 55 above.

69. Presumably he had changed himself into a bird.
70. *kwáŋsya* 'to ask'.
71. *kukúŋa* 'to tread', 'to step'; *kukúŋazga* 'to knead' (with the feet).
72. Maize und beans, boiled together.
73. The name of the girl. About Kamba names of persons, vide NKG, pp. 81 seq.
74. = *zoka* in western Ukamba. NKG, p. 12: 4.
75. Possibly a *gguuu* 'tortoise' is meant here.
76. Presumably the man's name.
77. About the meaning of *ita*, vide The Akamba, p. 193.
78. *kukúŋa* = *kwapuka* 'to make way', 'to move to one side'.
79. *gguusu* bag of leather (often goatskin) in which sundry small-sized articles are kept, when travelling.
80. *kúŋ* "the hen-house" within a Kamba hut. It is often constructed of pieces of some large clay vessel, set on edge. It is closed on all sides except for an opening for the hen.
81. *kuúsua* 'to become filled'.
82. *kwálíkúŋa* 'to crack', 'to hatch out' < *kwálíká* 'to crack', 'to split'.
83. *mwáŋu* 'white', and *mwúu* 'black': often used in describing light-complexioned and more dusky women, respectively. Those of a lighter colour are generally considered the better-looking.
84. That is to say, without paying any bride-price.
85. It may be supposed, that here are meant the two grinding stones used in grinding the grain. In that way every woman in Ukamba has, every day, to "take hold of" two stones.
86. The senior wife (the one first taken by the man) is styled the "big" wife. She is a sort of chieftainess of subsequent wives. Vide further The Akamba, p. 80.
87. *kwáŋŋa* 'to take down' something, from the rafter in the hut. On this, as on the bed posts, utensils are hung up, inter alia the women's bags.
88. Vide The Akamba, p. 542, fig. 167.
89. In the beehive-shaped Kamba huts the roof is supported by a single pole (*kítúŋ*). Vide The Akamba, p. 436, fig. 125: 6.
90. *kwálúla* (trans.) 'to turn back', 'to fetch back'.
91. *katá*: dimin. of *utá* 'bow'. With this word the girl is alluding to her bag, which she likens to a young man's bow. In the same way as he usually carries his bow with him wherever he goes, so does the girl carry her bag.
92. = *mo*, the women's digging-stick. Vide The Akamba, p. 503, fig. 144.
93. Dimin. of *núŋgu*.

94. *kibata*: the place by the wall just within the door where firewood etc. is kept.

95. She does not herself know, for what reason she is forbidden to touch two stones. It is only what she has been ordered to do by her father who dwells in the river.

96. *kwambila* 'to do again', 'to repeat'.

97. *kwankya* (refl.) 'to throw oneself'.

98. < *mwai* 'moon', name given to a boy born during the new moon. Vide NKG, p. 82.

99. Vide Note 77 here above.

100. *kibata*, vide note 94 here above.

(Numeration begins afresh on p. 72).

1. *kwilela* < *kwia* 'to put'.

2. *ndo* embraces, strictly speaking, cattle as well as sheep and goats.

3. *kwisa* 'to come', used pleonastically. NKG, p. 58.

4. *unžo*: site where a village or hut once has stood.

5. *tu* ('you') is often suffixed to a proper name in addressing a person, NKG, p. 51.

6. *kwipasia* < *kwipia* 'to herd' (cattle).

7. *ndicika* is a cross-board for the feet at the foot-end of the bed. The husband invents an excuse for luring his wife down to the river. The Machakos district is very bare of vegetation, and trees of any considerable size are only found along the water-courses.

8. *kulika*, literally 'to enter', is in narrative form often used in the sense of 'to continue', or sometimes even 'to begin'. Cf. NKG, p. 60.

9. *kulaa* 'to refuse' is often used to express a negative form.

10. *kua* (*kuwa*?) = *kupou* 'to buy'.

11. *kukulu*, auxiliary verb with following infinitive, conveys a meaning that something is presently going to happen. Cf. NKG, p. 61.

12. *kukwatia* 'to grasp', 'to catch hold of' (something for somebody), < *kukwata*.

13. *ma utu* < *kutua* 'to live'. *mutu* 'neighbour'.

14. Both sexes of the Akamba deform 2—6—8 of the teeth of the upper jaw by chipping. For further particulars, vide *The Akamba*, pp. 392 seq., and figs. 104—108.

15. The Akamba take out two front teeth in the lower jaw.

16. The natives themselves give as one of the reasons why they deform their teeth, that they may be enabled to spit "nicely" (artistically).

17. *kuumba* 'to form' (pottery, especially), 'to create'.

18. According to one of the few myths I was able to

discover among the Akamba, there came of the first men one pair — a man and his wife — out of a termite hole (*mu-pumbuu*). Vide the Akamba, p. 252, and Tale 31 below.

19. *kumunda* 'to continue'. NKG, p. 60.

20. *matia* 'they did not possess'. *t* in the negative particle *ti* is very frequently omitted.

21. *isio*: beans and maize boiled together.

22. \langle *kutandea* 'to be smooth', 'slippery'.

23. It is presumably meant that they found clay suitable for the manufacture of clay vessels. Such clay is not found everywhere in Ukamba. Vide the Akamba, p. 536.

24. *kuulua* 'to stir (about)' — as the contents of a cooking pot; 'to mix'.

25. Interjection expressing astonishment.

26. *klati*: a kind of blue glass beads of older type, which in 1912 were only worn by older married women. Cf. The Akamba, p. 376.

27. *kuaka* 'to be busy with'. Vide NKG, p. 59.

28. Vide The Akamba, p. 153.

29. The old men spat three times across the women's extended hands. As is well known, spitting is by many people regarded as possessing a benign or protective import. Of this I found many examples among the Akamba. Vide The Akamba, Index.

30. *kuwa* 'to be ripe'; adjective of the n-class: *mbu*.

31. In many parts of Ukamba it is a very common practice to mount guard, not only in the daytime but also at night, over the ripening crops in the fields, in order to protect them against depredatory animals.

32. The fact that the Akamba do not use the spear has already been pointed out.

33. "Suitor" may here be the best translation in view of the fact, that the man has not yet taken her home as his wife but is still paying bride-price for her. His being called *muponi* would, however, seem to indicate, that he is already looked upon as her husband. About *muponi* see further Note 53 above.

34. Vide Note 60 here above.

35. *kusambaŋa* 'to run a race'. \langle *kusambaŋa* \langle *kusamba*, 'to run'.

36. \langle *oka*, *ca* 'he came, he said'.

37. *kukisya* 'to make to run away' (kiswahili *kukimbiza*).

38. *até*: particle attached to the end of a verb, usually for giving more point to what follows.

39. *kuugama* literally 'to stand upright'.

40. About the salutation *wakya*, and the answer *aah*, vide Note 86 of the foregoing numeral series (p. 112).

41. *kubikila* 'to follow'.

42. *kusuu* 'to reap' (maize).

43. *kubũba* 'to be warm', 'to become hot'.

44. *kupaza* 'to beg (somebody's pardon; 'to reconcile) by means of a peace-offering'. It is presumably meant, that this was done by the woman receiving the ram for a present.

45. The Akamba grow a red-flowered *Nicotiana* species, and use tobacco both for smoking and in the form of snuff. Snuff is ground between two stones. Vide further *The Akamba*, pp. 522 seq.

46. When the youth saw his mother again, he did not weep but when he had taken snuff, the tears came into his eyes. Quite small Kamba children, when having been left alone at home by their mother, will sometimes weep for joy on her return.

47. *kwa*, a particle often used immediately before an imperative.

48. *< m@po* 'eyes', another example of the diphthongization one frequently meets with. Vide Note 16 (p. 113).

49. *< kupia* 'to grind'. Cf. Note 45 here above.

50. *kwkũza* > 'to pour', or 'to stuff' (into something); *kwkũza*, 'to put'.

51. *kunwa* 'to take snuff'. The primary significance of this word is 'to drink'. Also in other Bantu languages the word for snuff-taking (and smoking) is the equivalent of "to drink". Such is the case in the Kimbundu language ("Instead of saying "to smoke tobacco", one says "to drink tobacco", smoke being classified with the liquids"). Chatelain, *Folk tales of Angola*, p. 258.

52. The snuff was so strong that tears filled his eyes. Cf. Note 46 above.

53. An onomatopoetic word: it imitates the rattling of the seeds and the pebbles contained in the calabash, that the witch-doctor uses in divination. See further *The Akamba*, p. 258, fig. 60.

54. The fee for having one's fortune told. Formerly the payment consisted of two arrows, or some foodstuffs, but nowadays (1911) the fee is usually paid in cash — a few cents.

55. That is to say on that piece of leopard skin over which the witch doctor shook out his magic seeds and pebbles. The fact that a leopard skin, or a piece of such a skin, is used to pour out these objects on is explained by the fact that the natives ascribe a special power to the leopard. Even claws and whiskers of leopards are often used for magical purposes.

56. The idea in this story is most probably as follows: The man that first met the diviner obtained such satisfactory

proof of his capacity that the rest became eager to look him up and put their luck to the test. And this is what happens in real life: if a diviner's forecasts are found to materialize, then his practice will rapidly increase.

57. = *aíma*: another instance of the diphthongization already mentioned.

58. Reciprocal form < *kulæa* 'to refuse'. Infinitives are not infrequently used as substantives. See NKG, p. 42: 25.

59. *kubíggúá* 'to open for somebody' < *kubíggua* 'to open'. < *kubíggá* 'to shut'.

60. < *kupí* 'to go'. *p* is very often omitted in this verb.

61. About the "tail" of the Kamba women (*mupíta*) see Note 92 above, and the Akamba, p. 373, fig. 77.

62. The loin-cloth of the Kamba women is a rectangular piece of cloth, no bigger than it can be covered by a hand. See The Akamba, p. 374.

63. *kukunamea* 'to stoop down towards (something)'. < *kukunama* 'to stoop down'.

64. This literally means 'he who feeds the poor'. < *kubóna* 'to be satisfied', 'to have had one's fill'.

65. This is the first time I have found the Akamba deal with such high figures. This is either because the tale is of alien origin, or it may be that the narrator wishes to show off his mathematical learning. The fact is that he was once a teacher at the German mission station at Myambani.

66. *kula* 'each'. Used in this form independently of what class its substantive belongs to.

67. 'Medicine' is generally called *muti* (herb, tree), when it is a question of actual remedial agents, whilst *mupáa* (< *kupáa* 'to be clean', 'to shine?') as a rule signifies magical medicine.

68. *mbosila* 'canine tooth'.

69. *kupíggípa* 'to tremble', 'to totter'.

70. < *muti* 'tree'. This is an example of the use of the prefix *ma-* in a collective sense. See NKG, p. 38.

71. *kwíggíba* 'to be (become) numerous' (< *íggí* 'many'). *manzi mmaríggíbá usm* 'the water in the river has risen'.

72. *ubáa* 'horn', plur. *mbáa*: *mbáa sja zombó* 'the horns of the cattle'.

73. In the way of provender, when travelling, gruel is carried in a calabash bottle (*kitáctó*), fitted with a carrying-strap. This gruel is at the same time both food and drink. — The word for 'calabash' is generally *kikú*: *kemá* is a large calabash for beer, at the side bored with a hole through which the beer is poured out: *nzáto* is a piece of calabash shell used as a dish, plate, etc.

74. *nɔua* (*nɔua*): gruel without any addition of milk. Cf. The Akamba, p. 513.

75. *kukɛnɛa* < *kukɛnɛa*. in the strict sense 'to become visible'; corresponds here to *kuumɪla* in western Ukamba.

76. In foregoing tales it has repeatedly been pointed out, how the Kamba women are working on their bags when not otherwise occupied.

77. *ɪɔo*: maize and bean boiled together. See the Akamba, p. 513.

78. *waya*, salutation used by men of about the same age. Answer: *waya*. See NKG, p. 100.

79. 'No' is in eastern Ukamba often expressed by *akaɪ*, in the west usually by *aɔ*. See NKG, p. 13.

80. *kuvɛa* 'to cook for someone'; < *kuua* 'to cook'.

81. *taɔɔ*, *maɪmɔ*: the narrator diphthongizes the final vowels of these words. Several examples of this are found in the foregoing.

82. Cf. Tale 24, and Note 18 here above.

83. *mba-aimu* or *mba-kɪmu* (*mbaɪ* 'clan' and *aimu* 'ancestral spirits') is a Kamba clan of actual existence and, according to tradition, the oldest one of them all, tracing its descent back to the first human beings. See The Akamba, pp. 125, 136.

84. Nzaue is a rock in the Kilun'gu district, south-western Ukamba. According to the myth, Mulun'gu, the Creator, cast a man and a woman down there. See The Akamba, pp. 125, 252.

85. *unɪaɪ*, plur. *nɪaɪ* 'footprints'. *mabaggu*: spoor of cloven-hoofed animals.

86. Similar legends about footprints on the bare rock are met with in various parts of the world. A. Werner recounts a similar myth from the Yao (The natives of Brit. C. Africa, p. 70, London 1906).

87. < *mdɪno*. See Note 81 here above.

88. According to another Kamba legend¹, Mukamba, Mukikuyu and Mukavi (Masai) were three young men who were the sons of the same father. In the extreme east of Ukamba, Mukala (Galla) often displaces Mukavi as the third brother.

89. The natives are much addicted to fat. When they had killed an elephant, they used to cut away the fat adhering to the walls of the intestinal cavity. I have seen them eating large quantities of this in its raw state.

¹ I have it written down, but as it is one of my very first Kamba texts (before I had thoroughly mastered the Kamba language) I have not included it here. My informant, it should be noted, used a very simplified form of the Kamba language, in order that I should understand him. A digest of its contents will be found in The Akamba, p. 353.

90. *mbolwi* 'wooden hook'; used, inter alia, for the suspension of bee-hives. See The Akamba, p. 495.

91. The writer has with his own eyes seen, and photographed, natives wriggling into the interior of an elephant after having pulled out the entrails.

92. The diminutive prefix is here put in with a derogatory or pitying meaning. See NKG, p. 42: 26.

93. *kwasau*, iterative form of *kuŋa* 'to eat'.

94. *kubiggesya* < *kubigga* 'to shut'.

95. < *kwa* 'to divide'.

96. < *kwa* 'to put'.

97. *ú*: implied *undu* (thing, manner, mode).

98. *-ika*, adj. < *kwika* ('to do', 'to act').

99. *kwizika*: to be possible of achievement < *kwika*. The verbal suffix *-ika* expresses possibility.

100. a figurative or proverb-like expression.

Comparative Notes.

Tale 1.

The Shambala (Usambara, Tanganyika Territory) have a tale about a calabash that talks and grows, until it reaches the size of a house, when it gobbles up all the people in the village with the exception of an old woman (A. Seidel, *Geschichten u. Lieder d. Afrikaner*, p. 174, Berlin 1896; Basset, *Contes populaires*, p. 297, Paris 1903). Another talking pumpkin-monster who swallowed up a whole population is found in a story of the Amiramba, central Tanganyika (A. Werner, *Myths and Legends of the Bantu*, p. 217, after F. Johnson, *Kiniramba Folk-tales*, *Bantu Studies*, vol. V, p. 334, 1931). In a Tonga tale there occurs a gourd plant which produces a fruit that can speak: the plant grew up out of the eye of an ogre (Junod, *The Life of a South African Tribe*, II, p. 240, Neuchatel 1913). In this connection may also be mentioned a Zulu tale in which a calabash changes into a child (v. Held, *Märchen u. Sagen d. Afrik. Neger*, p. 91, Jena 1904). In Sesuto and Xosa tales a *zimwi* (ogre, = the *eimu* of the Akamba) who dies, turns into a pumpkin-vine, which bears pumpkins of unusual size which chases some children (A. Werner, *op. cit.* p. 182; cf. also a similar story p. 215, "told in Swahili but apparently coming from the Yao tribe").

Tale 4.

Hollis (*The Masai*, p. 153) has noted down practically the same tale among the Masai: An old unmarried man, who lived alone in his hut, found one morning that his knee was greatly swollen. When he had waited for eight months, he took his knife and cut a hole in the swelling, and out came two children. He forbade the children to let in anyone while he was away, and only when they heard him singing a certain song, were they to open the door. Some of the old man's enemies learnt that song and tried to deceive the children into opening the door through imitating their father's voice, but in this

they only succeeded after having consulted a witch-doctor, exactly as in the Kamba tale. While in the latter they are made to be bitten by ants and a scorpion, in the Masai tale they have to eat an ant and a lizard. The Embu of Mt. Kenya have a variant in which a few details are identical with the Kamba tale, the name of the eldest child is also here Kather'ge (Orde Browne, *The vanishing tribes of Kenya*, p. 212, London 1925).

The only further example known to me of children having come into the world out of a knee is given in a myth from Mkulwe district in the region of Lake Rukwa (Ikwa): one of the first ancestors of mankind, a woman, produced a child from a swelling on her knee (A. Hamberger, *Religiöse Überlieferungen u. Gebräuche d. Landschaft Mkulwe, Deutsch-Ostafrika*. *Anthropos* 1909, p. 298. Mr. S. Lagercrantz has turned my intention to this paper). "Strangely enough, there appear to be traces of some such belief in the most unexpected quarters. Miss M. E. Durham has pointed out that the Serbian word for 'race', 'seed', 'generation' (*koljeno*) had originally the meaning of 'knee' (Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, vol. IV: 1, p. 188, London 1926. Review of A. Werner, *African Mythology*, in the "Mythology of All Races").

Amongst the Moi clan of the Nandi there is a tradition that the first Ndorobo gave birth to a boy and a girl. His leg swelled up one day and became pregnant. At length it burst, and a boy issued from the inner side of his calf, whilst a girl issued from the outer side. These two in course of time had children, who were the ancestors of all the people upon earth (Hollis, *The Nandi*, p. 98). The Wakuluwe, Tanganyika Territory, also say that the first woman brought forth a child in this way (A. Werner, *Myths and Legends of the Bantu*, p. 127).

In a Anyanja tale a woman gets a boil on her shin-bone, which swells until it bursts and out comes a boy, armed with bow and arrows, and followed by his dogs! (A. Werner, *op. cit.*, p. 127). The Baronga also have a tale of a boy who is produced from an abscess on his mother's leg, and is followed by two brothers (Werner, *op. cit.*, p. 218, after H. Junod, *Chants et contes des Baronga*, pp. 198, 200, Lausanne 1897).

Miraculous births form no uncommon motif in Arab tales. Cf. Basset, *Contes populaires berbères*, p. 111, Paris 1887. Cf. also Tale 19 below.

To recur to the motif that man-eaters and other monstrous beings befool children into giving them admittance by disguising their voice, this may be said to be of fairly universal spread. From Africa I have collected several additional authenticated examples. It is thus related in a Basuto tale

that a man-eater worked a change in his voice on the advice of a wise person, by the method of burning a hoe and, when it was red-hot, picking it up with pincers and swallowing it. It went out by his anus! (Jacottet, Treasury of Basuto Lore, I, p. 64, Morija 1908; Jacottet, Contes populaires des Basutos, p. 73, Paris 1895). Among the Soubiya on the Zambesi there appears Seedimwe — a fabled being, maliciously disposed to humans, part man and part animal — who manages, after having disguised his voice, to inveigle some children to open the door to him, upon which he devours them (Jacottet, Etudes sur les langues du Haut-Zambéze II, Textes Soubiya, pp. 54 seq., Paris 1899). It should also be mentioned how in a tale from the Rabai tribe (Mombasa hinterland) the stupid hyena, advised by the ant-bear (*loma*), tries to change its voice by letting its tongue hang into an ant-hill till the ants had eaten off part of it (A. Werner, Some Notes on East African Folklore. Folk-Lore 1915, p. 68).

A detail worth noting in this story, and one fairly often recurrent in Kamba tales, is that of an *eimu* or other ogre, when defeated and lying in the throes of death, tells its conqueror to cut off its little finger, and that, when this has been done, thereupon return to life all the people and cattle that the monster has devoured. This motif occurs among the Wadjagga, the Taveta and the Masai, who are neighbours of the Akamba, as well as among the Masai-related Nandi, and in the case of all these four tribes the tales recorded (by Gutmann and Hollis) seem identical. A man-eating "demon" (among the Wadjagga a *Rimu*) devoured a whole tribe, people and cattle and all, only a woman with her young son managing to escape. When the boy had grown up, he killed the ogre, and when the latter felt that his end was approaching, he told the boy to cut off his little finger and his thumb (Hollis, The Masai, p. 22 — also recorded by Meinhof, Afrikanische Märchen, p. 317, Jena 1917; Hollis, The Nandi, p. 107). Among the Wadjagga, however, it is only the thumb that is cut off (Gutmann, Volksbuch d. Wadschagga, p. 83, Leipzig 1914). Cf. a tale from the Tharaka, neighbours of the Akamba to the North, at the upper Tana river (G. Lindblom, Outlines of a Tharaka grammar, with a list of words and specimens of the language. Archives d'Études orientales, vol. 10, p. 51, Uppsala 1926). In another Masai tale a warrior has a fight with a "devil", who had nine heads and a big toe. The devil had swallowed the man's brother. The warrior first cuts off one head and then another, and finally the big toe. Then every kind of animal came out of the toe, and lastly the warrior's brother (Hollis, The Masai, p. 116). In a Basuto tale it is a big toe that has to be cut off for a similar reason (Jacottet, Treasury of Ba-

suto Lore, p. 58) and from the Subiya on the Zambesi it is likewise, according to Jacottet, a toe which is concerned. From Jacottet's own translation it is, however, not clear, whether a little toe or a little finger is meant (Jacottet, *Textes Soubiya*, p. 61. *Etudes sur les Langues du Haut-Zambéze*, p. II, Paris 1899). Basset has the same motif in a Berber tale from Ouargla. A man gives battle to an ogre, who has swallowed his brothers, and deals him a fatal wound. The ogre then directs him to cut off his little toe, whereupon his brothers reappear from out of the wound (Basset, *Nouveaux Contes Berbères*, p. 101, Paris 1897). Cf. also Tale 16 below.

It is not always a little finger, a little toe or a big toe that is to be cut off from the vanquished ogre. In a Masai tale there figures a monstrous beast in the shape of a man-eating bull which, in its death agony, seeks to save its life by exhorting its conquerors, a party of Masai warriors, to cut off its tail, from the doing of which the people devoured by the monster were to return unharmed from out of its body (Merker, *Die Masai*, p. 225, Berlin 1910). The Akikuyu have a story about a girl who, going to fetch water, saw a large python basking in the sun. The monster, which had two mouths, followed her home and devoured the people of the whole village, except an old woman and her two infant sons. When the boys had grown up, they attacked the serpent with their swords and cut off its head and tail. Then all the people and all the goats that the python had swallowed came out of its body (W. E. H. Barrett, *Akikuyu Fairy Tales*, p. 112. *Man* 1912). To wind up with, there is a story from the Wadjagga in which a boy shoots an Irimu which, on the point of dying, begs the boy not to pull out any hairs from its head. This the boy is, however, wise enough to do, and for every hair he pulls out there returns some person or beast that the Irimu had devoured (Gutmann, *Die Fabelwesen in d. Märchen d. Wadschagga*, p. 240. *Globus*, Bd 91, 1907).

To my knowledge it is not customary, neither among the Akamba nor among their neighbours to cut off fingers either ritualistically or otherwise. It is, however, possible that the Kamba word for 'little finger', *kĩa kĩa mwela* (*kĩa* 'finger') may hint at something in that direction if it be that *mwela* is derived from the verb *kwela*, which signifies 'to cut' (in a special manner). Perhaps the Akamba themselves are able to afford information on this point which, until now, I have unfortunately not especially considered, as it belongs to that category of questions which only present themselves to the student as he is working up his material. I have to content myself with remarking that such a custom occurs, or formerly occurred, in other parts of Africa as well as also outside that continent.

The Bushmen used to cut off the top joint of the little finger of the right hand on boys, and of the left hand on girls. "It is thought to make children live to grow up. It is done before they suck at all" (Bleek and Lloyd, *Bushman Folklore*, pp. 329, 331, London 1911; Bleek, *A brief account of Bushman Folk-Lore*, p. 17, London 1875). According to Stow, "the custom of cutting off the first joint of the little finger was almost universal among the Bushman tribes. The operation was performed with a sharp stone, and they believed that by this act of self-mutilation they secured to themselves a long-continued career of feasting after death" (Stow, *The Native Races of South Africa*, p. 129, London 1905). In this case the amputation thus appears to have been attributed with a life-giving import, just as in the folk-lore of the East African tribes. Also among Kafir tribes this custom is met with: "Some tribes, such as the Pondos and the Fingos, cut off the last joint of the little finger of the right hand. Two or three of the Zulu clans adopt this practice, saying that it is a sort of surname or badge of the clan, other Zulus not adopting the custom" (D. Kidd, *Savage childhood*, p. 49, London 1906).

According to an early account, the Hottentot women cut off "as many joints of their fingers as they have had husbands, beginning with the first joint of the little finger" (William Ten Rhyne's *Voyage 1673*. Churchill's *Collection of Voyages and Travels*, IV. p. 779, London 1732). Cf. C. P. Thunberg, *Resa uti Europa. Africa, Asia II*, p. 215, Upsala 1789. The Bergdama are also said to mutilate the little finger, "a symbolical rite associated with puberty" (Brincker, *Die Eingeborenen in Deutsch Südwest-Afrika*, p. 128. *Mitteil. d. Sem. f. Or. Spr.* Berlin 1899). On the other hand I have been unable to find any reference to this in Vedder, *Die Bergdama*, Hamburg 1923. As to whether the Hottentots, the Kafirs and the Bergdamas have borrowed this custom from the Bushmen, I cannot give an opinion.

As has already been alluded to, this kind of mutilation also occurs outside of Africa, and to this I shall here briefly refer. Examples of finger-mutilation are given in *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics* (articles "Austerities" and "Mutilation") inter alia from India, Tonga (Mariner, I, p. 454; II, p. 210, London 1818), the Mandans, and the Cochimi (S. California). Among many of these peoples finger-mutilation is said to be of the nature of an offering. "The Cochimi cut off a finger from a daughter or sister of a sick man". It is similarly stated also as regards the Bushmen, viz. that they "in sickness sacrifice a joint of their fingers" (Farrer, *Primitive Manners and Customs*, p. 143, London 1879). In Melanesia, Australia and Polynesia it seems in many places to be custo-

mary that the mourners cut off a finger-joint at death (for Australia see J. Mathew, *Eaglehawk crow*, p. 120, London 1899. and E. Eylmann, *Die Eingeborenen d. Kolonie Südaustralien*, p. 116, Berlin 1908). Examples from South America (regions on Rio de la Plata) and from North America (Tlingit, Haida, Blackfeet, Kiowa and others) of finger-mutilation at deaths — the relatives of the deceased person cutting off a finger-joint — have been adduced by Rivet (*Les origines de l'homme américain. L'Anthropologie*, T. XXXV). On the basis of this, E. Nordenskiöld (in *Ymer* 1926, p. 310) has classed "finger-mutilations at deaths" among those culture elements common to North and South America, that cannot very well be considered as having come into being independently of each other. The mere fact that finger-mutilation, as has been shown briefly above occurs in widely separated parts of the world, makes me inclined to believe that Nordenskiöld's theory is too precipitant.

To the examples of finger-mutilation, that have been given above, additions can be made from other sources. Even Herbert Spencer has touched upon this subject and mentions that "the Australians have a custom of cutting off the last joint of the little finger of females". He points, among other things, to an instance from the Old Testament, Judges I, 6—7: Adonibezek (the Canaanite) fled; and they pursued after him, and caught him, and cut off his thumbs and his great toes. And Adonibezek said: "Three score and ten kings, having their thumbs and their great toes cut off, gathered their meat under my table: as I have done, so God hath required me" (H. Spencer, *Principles of Sociology* IV, pp. 55 seq.). Spencer's explanation of these and similar customs, that they were generally carried out for the purpose of marking subjugation, the slave's position towards his master, I do not here propose to discuss. It may, however, safely be rejected as being incorrect. Lastly, an example from Europe, from which it may not unreasonably be inferred that finger-mutilation was also practised by the ancient Celts: in one legend Ethne the Horrible is said to have cut off the ends of her children's little fingers to make them longlived, "for at first no children were left to her (but all died prematurely)" (Windisch-Stokes, *Irische Texte* III, p. 363, Leipzig 1891—97).

A thorough investigation into finger-mutilation throughout the world, its occurrence and its reasons, would be desirable. Perhaps it will be necessary to study it, as Spencer has done, in association with other kinds of mutilation¹.

¹ These notes I wrote in 1927, and during the past years I have collected more material on finger-mutilation etc. from different parts of the world.

Tale 5.

Hoodwinking a man-eater or other sort of ogre, who has captured a human being, usually (always?) a girl, and put her in his bag, by rescuing the prisoner and placing some other object into the bag, is no doubt a fairly common motif in folk-tales. Steere mentions from the Wanyamwezi a tale relating how a wizard carries off a youngster in a bag. At last they came to a hut where the boy recognizes voices of people known to him, and while the wizard is out they get him out of the bag, and put in snakes and venomous creatures (E. Steere, East African Tribes and Languages, Journ. Anthr. Inst., Vol. I, p. cli, London 1872). In a Suahili tale a *zimwi* (= the *emwi* of the Akamba) seizes a little girl and puts her into a barrel (*ypa*), which he was carrying. He comes to a village, which happens to be the girl's own home, and her parents release her. They then put into the barrel a snake and a swarm of bees and some biting ants (A. Werner, Myths and Legends of the Bantu, p. 180). In a Zulu tale a man-eater has put a girl in his bag, but she is taken out and the bag is instead filled with snakes, frogs, and the like (Callaway, Nursery Tales of the Zulus I: 2, p. 76; cf. D. Kidd, Savage Childhood, p. 233, a tale of the Tshindao-speaking people of Gazaland). The Basutos have a tale (the one mentioned under Tale 4 above) of how a man-eater put a girl into a bag, she, however, being rescued by her relatives, who instead put a dog and venomous ants into the bag (Jacottet, Treasury, p. 66, Contes populaires des Basutos, p. 72). In a Fingo tale a Zimu carries off a small girl in a bag, and her rescuer fills the bag with snakes and bees; in a Pondo version also with ants (G. R. Veel, The voice of Africa. Africa, vol. III, 1930, pp. 104, 106). In Herero folk-lore figures an old woman who puts children into a bag, which she carries on her back. A girl whom she had put there is taken out by her companions who, instead, put in all sorts of "vicious and biting animals" (Basset, Contes pop. d'Afrique, p. 367, from Büttner, Märchen d. Ova-Herero, Zeitschr. f. Afrikan. Sprachen I, pp. 189 seq. Berlin 1887—88; this tale is also recorded by Seidel, Geschichten u. Lieder d. Afrikaner, p. 149). In one of the animal tales of the Masai the hare steals honey out of an elephant's honey bag, and puts in stones instead (Hollis, The Masai, p. 107).

One-eyed (*ηδογγο*), and also cross-eyed (*ιλα*), people are

It was my intention to write a special study on the subject. I have, however, handed over the material to Mr. S. Lagercrantz, who has carried the investigation further and written a paper on "Finger-mutilations and their distribution, especially in Africa" which, I hope that he soon will be able to publish.

in Ukamba, as in other parts of the world, considered to be more shrewd than people in general (G. Lindblom, *The Akamba*, p. 564, Uppsala 1920). In Akamba folk-lore also one-eyed people are not seldom more cunning than others, and know how to extricate themselves from perilous situations. Cf. *Tales 2 and 11*. Cf. also O. Dempfwofff, *Die Sandawe*, p. 162, Hamburg 1916. Among the Nandi "a one-eyed man and a one-eyed cow are considered lucky" (Hollis, p. 80). The well-known paramount chief of the Masai, Mbatyan, was one-eyed. This fact, according to Merker (p. 21), "hat zur Entstehung der Sage geführt, dass der Häuptling stets einäugig sein müsse und der Vater dem ihm später folgenden Sohn schon im Kindesalter ein Auge zerstöre".

Tale 9.

In many Kamba tales one of the leading parts is played by a human skull. It is able to speak and walk about, and its general behaviour approaches that of the *eimu* representation. It may be best practically described as a spectre. Probably human skulls are fairly widely to be found in African folk-lore. A Djagga tale deals with a skull, which, however, energetically maintains that it is not a "Totenschädel", but that it once was a human being (Gutmann, *Die Fabelwesen in d. Märchen d. Wadschagga*. Globus 1907 (91), p. 242). The next neighbours of the Wadjagga, the Wapare or Wasu, as they call themselves — have a story of a man who found a skull out on the plain, and it spoke to him. Astonished at this, he went home and related the occurrence to his neighbours, who refused to believe him. They went with him, however, to the spot, but as the skull made no reply when the man spoke to him, but obstinately remained silent, they declared him to be an impostor and beat him to death. Then the skull began to speak! (J. Dannholz. *Im Banne des Geisterglaubens*, p. 27, Leipzig 1916). It is very interesting to note that a story practically identical with this one occurs in Angola and also among the Lamba in the Zambesi basin (A. Werner, in her review of Dannholz' book in the *Journal of the African Society*, p. 159, London 1922). In another Angola tale "Skull" wants to marry a girl (Chatelain, *Folk-Tales of Angola*, pp. 243, 115). Speaking skulls also play a part in the folk-lore of Nigeria (P. A. Talbot, *In the Shadow of the Bush*, p. 275, London 1912). In a tale from Southern Nigeria a skull borrows one member after another, till he becomes a complete man (E. Dayrell, *Folk Stories from S. Nigeria*). In a tale from the Akikuyu, who are neighbours of the Akamba, the principal character is "the head of a Masai woman, with large ear ornaments". As,

however, I only know this story from its English translation, and the recorder simply calls it "the head", I am not prepared to determine whether thereby is meant an entire head or a cranium. The head in question appeared in the path of three Kikuyu warriors, who had gone off to steal cattle from a hostile tribe. It can walk and speak, and contrives ill-luck in various ways, but puts everything to rights again before it vanishes. Thus the tale is given a happy ending (Barrett, *Akikuyu Fairy Tales*, p. 112. *Man* 1912).

In this connection it may be mentioned how the Wapare, as also their neighbours, the Wataveta and the Wataita, in the Taita hills, execute a secondary burial of the skulls of their deceased relatives, by putting the skulls in clay jars, which are then deposited in the bush (Taveta), or placed in caves in a hillside, or underneath big boulders (Pare). The extent to which this burial custom is spread in Africa I do not know, but it would certainly be of interest to ascertain, whether its extent reveals any connection with the occurrence of human skulls as principal characters in African folk-lore.

Tale 10.

The detail of the two rats is met with in a Masai tale, whose construction for the rest is found in Tale 10 and other Kamba stories. A big dance was held, and at its conclusion one of the warriors present at the dance went away with three girls, sisters who wished to accompany him to his village (cf. Tale 13). Here human bones were scattered about the place, for he was in reality a man-eating "devil". When the girls discovered this they fled, but one of them was caught and allowed to live, on condition of her becoming the "devil's" wife. After a long time one of her sisters came to visit her, and was then killed by the "devil". At the same time she bore twins, whom the "devil" handed over to his wife to be roasted. But the woman hid them and roasted instead two rats. The children, both of them boys, grew up and the woman got them weapons, with which they killed the "devil" and his son, likewise evil (Hollis, *The Masai*, p. 144).

Tale 11.

In a Konde tale appears a man-eating ogre in the shape of an old, one-legged and one-armed woman (F. Fülleborn, *Das deutsche Njassa- und Ruwuma-Gebiet*, p. 333, Berlin 1906).

As to the sons of the one-legged woman taking out their eyes when preparing to go to sleep, this is a notion of which I have found no counterpart elsewhere than in a tale recorded

by Macdonald from Nyasaland (probably from the Yao). There a chief removes his eyes whenever he wishes to go to sleep, and places them in a basket (D. Macdonald, *Africana*, II, p. 324, London 1852). Macdonald expresses a belief, that "here we may trace some hazy ideas about the use of spectacles". To me it seems unnecessary, however, to connect this detail with spectacles, seeing that supernatural things occur in both tales.

A tail-bearing human being — or at any rate a being very human-like in its conduct — is one of the main characters in this story. Presumably, however, it is also here some sort of ogre that is meant. Strangely enough, I have hardly been able to discover any corresponding tailed figures in African folk-lore in other parts, but that fact, I am convinced, must be due to sheer bad luck, as in the interior of Africa conceptions of tailed human beings to our knowledge figured already in very ancient times among culture peoples. References as to this have already been given in the ethnographical notes. In a Tonga tale there appears a long-tailed ogre (Junod, II, p. 237).

On the other hand, I will take the opportunity of here pointing out that many African peoples believe, that high up in the air a sort of tailed human beings live. The Wapare, south-east of Kilimanjaro, simply call them *wa-kitise* ('those with a tail'), and one of the clans of the Wapare tribe also bears this name and is considered as being descendants of the tailed people. By another name it is called "the sun clan". Also cf. J. Dannholz, according to whom these tailed beings are some sort of spirits, partly benevolent ones who bestow cattle on mankind, partly malicious and bringing on misfortune (Dannholz, *op. cit.* p. 24). In Upare I have noted down a story about this kind of tailed human beings who dwell in the upper air (publ. in G. Lindblom, *Negerhistorier vid lägerelden*, p. 137, Stockholm 1922). Similar motifs are to be found in the folklore of the Wadjagga (Gutmann, *Dichten und Denken der Dschagganeger*, p. 42, *Volksbuch d. Wadschagga*, p. 149); in Kiziba (a man has a tailed wife who flies up into the clouds: Rehse, *Kiziba*, p. 388) and among the Lango in Uganda (Driberg, *The Lango*, p. 217, London 1923). Also in West Africa these tailed human beings are met with. At any rate I know of one instance from the Bangala, who believe that such beings inhabit the upper regions of the air. They are said to be very fond of plantains, and when these fruits are ripe, they are in the habit of descending to the earth in order to steal them. In one Bangala tale a member of these airfolk lets down a rope and a man climbs up by it (Weeks, *Bangala Stories*, p. 460, *Folklore* 1901). Cf. also "tailed Heaven-

folk" in A. Werner's *Myths and Legends of the Bantu* (p. 76), which has appeared since I wrote these notes on the subject.

These conceptions, those still living in popular belief as well as such as figure as folkloristic motif, appear to be well worth further researches regarding their geographical extent in Africa.

The idea that man-eaters, or other more or less extra-natural beings, are able to smell the presence of a hidden human, may no doubt be accepted as a universal feature of folklore in different parts of the world and thus also in Africa, notwithstanding my not having found much actual evidence on that point. In a Boloki story (Congo) the ogre husband smells his wife's sister, who is hidden in the house, and something very similar happens in a Hausa tale (W. H. Weeks' review of Tremearne's book "Hausa Superstitions and Customs" in *Folklore* 1914, p. 141), as well as in one from the Berbers of the oasis of Ouargla (Basset, *Nouveaux Contes Berbères*, p. 101, the same story as mentioned under Tale 4 above).

Tale 13.

The handsome youth (in reality a man-eater or some sort of semi-supernatural being) who comes to a dance, where he makes an impression on the girls and entices one of them to come along with him, also occurs in Wadjagga and Masai folklore. Occasionally the ogre assumes the form of a beautiful girl, and then lures away with her some young man (Gutmann, *Volksbuch der Wadschagga*, p. 75. *Globus* 1907; Hollis, *The Masai*, p. 144). The ogre bridegroom appears in many African stories. Cf. Werner, *Myths and Legends*, p. 190.

Tale 14.

From the Duruma, west of Mombasa, A. Werner relates a similar tale (*Myths and Legends*, p. 186), but here it is a stone in the path against which one after the other of the girls stubbed her toes. Mbodze, the girl coming last, picked up the stone and threw it away. When the girls returned, the stone had become a huge rock which moved aside to let them all pass except Mbodze. Cf. also E. Kootz-Kretschmer. *Die Safwa II*, pp. 83, 199, Berlin 1927.

In a Nyanja tale is related how a youth named Makombe and his two brothers went out for a walk together. "They came to a stump of a tree, where a tree had been felled. It struck Makombe's foot, and he took a stone and struck at it". When they came back to the same place, there was a great

river in flood and a duck was swimming on it, smoking a pipe. The duck helped two of them across the river, but at first refused to assist Makombe, saying: "You were the one who struck the stump with a stone". This was repeated a couple of times (M. Holland, *Folklore of the Banyanja*, p. 131. *Folk-Lore* 1916, Vol. 27).

The Hausa, too, have a tale about a snake which bars the path against some young girls. He allows them all to pass except one (J. N. Tremearne, *Fifty Hausa Folk-Tales*. *Folklore* 1911, p. 343). In the tales that I have written down among the Akamba, snakes — or extra-natural beings in snake form — are but seldom met with. And yet snakes are by no means rare as central characters in African folklore, which of course is only what might be expected in view of the wide extent that snake worship, or the connection these reptiles have with the cult of ancestral spirits, has in Africa. In Taveta I noted down a story (not published) of how a girl went to cut grass for the cattle (which here, as among the Wadjagga, is kept kraaled). The rope she had for tying round the grass broke, and then there came a little green snake and offered to tie it up with his body if the girl would take him home and feed him. The girl fell in with the proposal, and the snake ate and grew big, until finally he swallowed the girl, her parents, brothers and sisters, and all the cattle. Much the same kind of tale has been published from the Wadjagga by Gutmann (*Volksbuch d. Wadschagga*, p. 41). Mention might here also be made of the fairly common tale motif of a girl marrying a snake. In a Djagga tale a girl falls in love with a large snake which devours people and cattle. She loves him on account of his beautiful skin (*Volksbuch d. Wadschagga*, p. 27). In a tale from Usambara a python changes into a handsome young man and then marries a pretty girl (in another tale from the same place the snake is a puff adder: *Karasek-Eichhorn*, *Beitr. zur Kenntnis d. Waschambaa*, p. 212, *Baessler Archiv* 1912). I have also recorded similar motifs from the Aluyi (Barotse: *Jacottet, Textes Louyi*, p. 67. *Études sur les langues du Haut-Zambèze*, Paris 1896), Basuto (*Jacottet, Contes populaires des Bassoutos*, pp. 214 seq., and *Treasury of the Basuto Lore*, pp. 126 seq.; cf. also *Folklore* 1904, p. 260) and Hausa (*Folklore* 1911, p. 346).

Tale 15.

Fratricide forms a not uncommon episode in African folklore. It is found in Tale 16, *Jacottet* cites examples from the Aluyi, Basuto and Zulu (*Treasury of Basuto Lore*, p. 60; cf. D. Kidd, *The essential Kafir*, p. 368, London 1904).

To the corpse maggot, that was taken out of the body of the dead man and taken care of by the wife, I have found no parallel in the folklore of the neighbouring tribes of the Akamba, but there is a real counterpart to it in the treatment of the dead kings of Ankole, Ruanda, Karagwe and Urundi etc., and, i. a., also of the king of the Wahungwe in southern Rhodesia. I here confine myself to refer to Frobenius' and K. Stülpner's studies on the subject, the "Seelenwurm" and the "Fanany-myth" (vide Frobenius, *Monumenta Africana, Erlebte Erdteile VI*, p. 401. Frankfurt am Main 1929, Erythräa, pp. 141, 331, Berlin 1931, and K. Stülpner, *Der Tote in Brauch und Glauben der Madagassen*, p. 124 sq. Leipzig 1929 — Mr. S. Lagercrantz has turned my intention to this work). I may here add that, according to the traditions of the Kiwai Papuans (British N. Guinea), the population of that island came into existence through worms developing in a putrefying fish; one of them then began to grow larger and larger, till it developed into a man, Méuri, who was the first man in Kiwai (G. Landtman, *The Folk-Tales of the Kiwai Papuans*, p. 64. *Acta Societatis Scientiarum Fennicae T. XLVII, Helsingforsiae 1917*; Landtman, *Ur sagans barndom*, p. 49, Helsingfors 1917.)

The natives of Southern Rhodesia have many legends and stories about spirits and other non-human beings, living in lakes and ponds. In one of these tales a boy descends to the bottom of the lake, marries a girl there and remains there for several years. Cf. L. Frobenius, *Erythräa*, pp. 149 sq. In a Schambaa tale a beautiful and very fair-complexioned girl lives in a lake. A young man sees her, takes her along to his home and marries her. When presently, however, he discovers that she has the legs of a frog, and gives expression to the unpleasant surprise thus sprung upon him, she takes herself off. In this tale thus figures a genuine mermaid of a sort (Karasek-Eichhorn, *Beitr. z. Kenntnis d. Waschambaa*. Baessler Archiv I, p. 218, 1911).

Tale 16.

A similar story about a pretty girl (a feather placed out in the water, and so on) is to be found among the Akikuyu, who are neighbours of the Akamba (Man 1913, p. 24).

An interesting detail in this story is that of the wife cutting the little fingers and the little toes off her husband who has been killed, and then looking after them while they grow larger and eventually become a man. In this manner her husband comes back to her. Presumably this constitutes a further example of the life-giving import that appears to be ascribed

to the cutting off of the little finger, a subject already more fully discussed in Tale 4 above.

Yet another detail worthy of a brief pointing-out is that of the woman bringing up her sons as the avengers of their father's death. This motif recurs in many Kamba tales, and has also been recorded by Gutmann from the Wadjagga, in which case the enemy is a *rimu* (Volksbuch d. Wadschagga, p. 83), and by Hollis from the Masai (Hollis, p. 146).

Tale 17.

Originally Moon was the elder of the two brothers, but by his own doings he lost his rights of priority over Sun. The tale aims at explaining why the moon disappears at sunrise. Possibly it forms a combination of some ancient sun myth with an ordinary story. That at all events it is considered just a trifle out of the ordinary, would appear from the fact that the old woman who told it to the writer assumed a somewhat consequential air and took pains to point out that not just anybody was capable of reciting it.

The sex of the sun and moon, respectively, in myths from all parts of the world has been made the subject of research by L. Frobenius, and, therefore, I will here content myself with referring to his work in question (Frobenius, *Vom Kulturreich des Festlandes*, pp. 50 seq. München-Nymphenburg 1923). With maps of distribution of the sun and the moon as husband and wife, as brother and sister (the sun), and as brothers, Frobenius shows, inter alia, that the two heavenly bodies appear as brothers among the Gallas of Abyssinia, among the Wambugwe of Tanganyika, and among the Bushmen. To this may be added what I have here noted from the Akamba. Among the Pangwe on the Gabun river it is by stratagem that the sun gets the upper hand of his elder brother (Frobenius, *Der Ursprung d. Afr. Kulturen*, p. 137, Berlin 1898). F. is of opinion that this conception of the two luminaries as being brothers, judging from its present wide distribution in Africa, must be extremely ancient and now in a fair way of dying out.

Among the Akikuyu, neighbours of the Akamba, it is interesting to note that the sun and the moon are not brothers, but that the sun is the wife of the moon. When the moon comes to maturity, the moon fights and kills the sun, who then rises again (Routledge, *The Akikuyu of British East Africa*, p. 284, London 1910). In the myths of the Masai, on the other hand, the moon is the sun's wife; one day they fought (Hollis, *the Masai*, p. 273). The Ndorobo, too, make them quarrel, but in the source I have available no sex for the moon is however given (R. A. J. Maguire, *Il Torobo*, p. 262. *Journ.*

Afr. Soc. London 1928). One of Chatelain's stories from Angola is about "Lord Sun" and "Lady Moon", the latter being the former's wife (Chatelain, p. 135). In North Africa, with the exception of Egypt, the sun is female and the moon male (cf. Frobenius, p. 54).

In an Ewe tale from Dahomey "Sun" and "Moon" are "properly" brother and sister (i. e. of the same mother). Moon beguiles Sun into throwing her children in the water, and from that day they are friends no longer (Meinhof, *Afrikanische Märchen*, pp. 200, 330, Jena 1917).

Further, I wish just for a moment to dwell upon one detail in this story, namely that of the girl of the pond who commands the rising water to make way for Sun. The water then receded to one side of the pond, so that Sun was able to accompany the girl to her home in the depth of the water. This particular is closely related to legends of the "Red Sea Passage" type, of which it may be considered a variant and consequently as additional evidence of its occurrence in Africa. Other instances have already been given by Róheim (*The Passage of the Red Sea*, pp. 152—155, Man 1923), and also by the present writer in "Einige Parallelen zum Alten Testament aus Kavirondo." *Völkerkunde*, p. 158, Wien 1926. A few further examples are pointed out by me in my paper "Notes ethnographiques sur le Kavirondo septentrional", in *Revista del Instituto de Etnología*, T. II, p. 433, Tucumán 1932.

Tale 18.

The greater portion of this tale would seem to be a variant of No. 26 in Part I of this work, and to that I beg to refer. Its concluding section, in which an *eimu* comes into the story, hardly appears to have any connection with the foregoing. As to the final words tacked on to this tale, see Part I, Introduction, p. XI.

Tale 19.

The Tharaka, the neighbours of the Akamba to the North, have almost the same story about a female child coming out of an egg, which later proves to be a supernatural being (G. Lindblom. *Outlines of a Tharaka Grammar*, p. 53).

It may be accepted as tolerably certain that this narrative motif of a human being hatched out from, or coming out of, an egg is not infrequent in Africa, although I have further only noted it from the Basutos (Jacottet, *Contes Populaires des Bassoutos*, p. 155, where a woman "laid" an egg as large as that of an ostrich, which eventually developed into a hand-

some young man: p. 259: a man named Seetetelane found an ostrich egg and hid it away. One day a girl came out of the egg. The story of Seetetelane has, by Jacottet, also been included in "Treasury of Basuto Lore", p. 108, Morija 1908). In a Duala tale there figures a speaking egg (Lederbogen, Duala-Märchen. Mittel. a Sem. f. Or. Spr., p. 83, Berlin 1903).

As to the phrase at the end of the tale, cf. Tale 18.

Tale 20.

I have this tale written down in a version somewhat richer in details, but here I have given a briefer record of it for the reason that in the longer version the language is not so good*. Here the narrator straightforwardly states, that the stepmother held her stepson in aversion and, therefore, made up her mind to compass his destruction. She found an opportunity to do this while her husband, the father of the boys, was away at war. Both boys are here named Kamoye. When the woman's own son asked after his stepbrother, she said he had gone to call upon his *usú* (paternal or maternal grandmother). The boy went and looked her up, but she had not seen anything of the other Kamoye. After that he again asked his mother in vain after his stepbrother, but got no other information than that he had disappeared. When the boy that had been buried was found again and taken back to the village by his father, who had returned from the Masai country, the latter killed a ram and made a strengthening broth for the boy, whom he then anointed with fat. This rubbing with fat, mutton fat in particular, is often believed to possess a protective power. It is, moreover, resorted to for magico-religious purposes in large parts of Africa on occasions of most varying character.

Hollis records the same story from the Masai (The Masai, p. 195). The wicked stepmother appears, as we know, in folklore from all parts of the world, and is probably very widely distributed also in African tales, although I have not succeeded in coming across anything of particularly striking interest in that line. A stepmother tale from the Hottentots has been recorded by Held (Märchen u. Sagen d. afrik. Neger, p. 21, Jena 1904).

The idea of making, in a tale, a person disappear into a pit should very easily occur to people used to catching game in

* It is one of the first tales that I wrote down in Machakos before I had yet become fully proficient in the Kamba language, and my informant who was aware of this fact, suited his narrative style according to my standard.

pitfalls. No doubt, this motif will often be found in African folklore. In a Basuto tale a man is tricked into sitting down on a mat laid on some straw which is spread over a hole in the ground. He does not fall into it, however (Jacottet, *Treasury of Basuto Lore*, p. 72). In a Zénaga tale a man is likewise invited to sit on a treacherous mat of this kind, and he drops down a pit (Basset, *Nouveaux Contes Berbères*, p. 173). Cf. also two Konde tales by P. Berger (*Konde-Texte, Zeitschrift f. Eingeborenen-Sprachen*, XXIII, pp. 123, 142, Berlin 1933). The Sandawe have a tale very similar to the one here related from the Akamba, though with the difference that an ugly youth, actuated by jealousy of a handsome companion of his, who is a general favourite with the girls, leaves the latter at the bottom of a deep well into which he has descended for a drink of water. He covers the opening of the well with a skin which he fastens down with wooden pegs (Meinhof, *Afrikanische Märchen*, p. 319, after O. Dempwolff, *Die Sandawe*, p. 152 Hamburg 1916).

Tale 21.

This text may be classed among that group of tales which aim at explaining the origin of culture elements. Whether it is to be considered a piece of tradition in the strict sense, and thus representing Kamba belief as to the origin of the art of pottery-making, I am, however, not prepared to give an opinion upon. In a Basuto tale, described by Jacottet as a legend, a woman hits upon the idea of making clay vessels for cooking meat in (*Treasury of Basuto Lore*, p. 52).

Tale 25.

The young man went down a hole, into which the porcupine had disappeared, in order to recover his father-in-law's spear. For a long time he wandered underneath the ground, and came out in another country, evidently the abode of the ancestral spirits, where he met his deceased parents.

In a similar tale from Angola wild pigs do damage in a man's cassava gardens. He keeps watch with his gun, and manages to wound a pig. The pig makes off, and the man pursues it for a long while. While doing this he falls down a hole in the ground, lands in the nether world, and finds himself in a very large village ruled over by the King of the Shades, Kalunga. The king points out a man to him who is sitting by a fire and tending a wound, and asks if he knows him. "Yes", the man answers, "that is my kinsman who died a long time ago". — "Quite so", says Kalunga, "he is the wild pig

you fired at. Men often make mistakes like this", the king went on, "and do not always understand that the dead are in need of food. Let this be a warning to you, and do not neglect to make offerings to the spirits of your departed kinsmen, so that they will not need to visit your gardens in order to collect food" (A. Johnson, *I Marimbans land*, p. 274, Stockholm 1929).

The above is a brief summary of the contents of this tale, the inner meaning of which will be clear to the reader. In the Kamba tale no special stress is laid on this point. Its main purport being an explanation of the origin of tobacco. Possibly it constitutes a combination of two different motives: a moral-pointing tale and a myth of origin.

From the Akikuyu Routledge publishes a tale about a youth who wandered far underneath the ground in quest of his beloved, who sank into the earth when she was being sacrificed by her people in order to procure rain (*The Akikuyu*, p. 288). In one of Chatelain's Angola tales a witch-doctor opens up a passage underneath the ground, in order to fetch back the deceased wife of a chief (*Folk-Tales of Angola*, p. 225, Boston 1894).

The passage to a world underneath the ground is also a motif in tales of the Baganda, Bahololo and Mbundu. See E. Brauer, *Züge aus d. Religion der Herero*, p. 12, map 1, Leipzig 1925.

Tale 31.

Myths of origin, in which we are told that mankind as well as animals have emerged from the interior of the earth, are no doubt to be found among peoples of different parts of the world. According to a Basuto legend men and animals originally came out of a great hollow which opened into a cave. In a Twi tale (southern Togo) it is related, how, in the beginning of time, a mountain appeared on the face of the earth, in the same way as a tumor may form on a man's body, and when the mountain broke up, there poured out of it men and women, animals and plants (R. Karutz, *Afrikanischer Mythos*, "Die Drei". VII. 1927, p. 275; from texts compiled by the Basel Mission).

Possibly these conceptions have been built up analogously to the parturition process, that is to say, "Mother Earth" brought forth the first human beings from the depth of her womb (cf. Danzel, *Probleme d. Afrik. Ethnographie im Lichte Völkerpsychologischer Fragestellung* (Prolegomena). *Mitteil. d. Mus. f. Völkerkunde in Hamburg*, p. 52, Hamburg 1928).

Tale 32.

In the Introduction to Part I, I have already pointed out that this tale is the only one in the whole of my collection that I am, with certainty, able to describe as an importation, insofar as Lue is identical with the Perso-Arabic mythical bird, the Roc, of Arabian Nights *. The Akamba may quite possibly have heard of him through the Swahili. In this connection may also be taken into consideration what Marco Polo relates of this bird from Madagascar (The Thousand and One Nights, translated by E. W. Lane, III, p. 90, London 1841). Although I have not found the motif among any more peoples in East Africa, it may be presumed to have a certain distribution, at any rate in the Coast regions.

From the Duala in Cameroon we have an interesting tale about a gigantic bird which, most probably, is identical with Roc: In the olden days there existed in Africa a bird which was as large as two horses and measured 5 metres or more from the wing to wing. He could only alight on the strongest branches of the silkcotton trees. Three times a year he used to show himself, but nobody knew where he had his nest. He frequently ate elephants. He would seize an elephant by the throat and soar aloft with it. Then he let it drop to the ground, so that it was killed by the fall (Lederbogen, Duala-Märchen, p. 131. Mitteil. d. Sem. f. Or. Sprachen, Berlin 1902; Bufe, Die Poesie d. Duala Neger in Kamerun, p. 50, Archiv f. Anthropologie, Bd. XIII, 1915). It appears to me that tales of this kind probably occur in many places in the Sudan of the Mohammedans.

* From a phonetic point of view nothing would seem to preclude that the word 'roc' might in Kikamba become 'Lue': the language throughout changes *r* into *l* with exception for the Mumoni District farthest north (see NKG, p. 15). Further, this word lacks class-prefix, a circumstance which *per se* does not, however, necessarily indicate that it is a loan-word (for substantives without class-prefix, see NKG, p. 44). Possibly 'Lue' has the same root as *kɛluə*, a light-coloured hawk species.

Errata.

- P. 32, l. 20. Instead of *qɪsɪa* read *ɪsɪa*.
 P. 44, l. 7. » » *mumwankə* » *mwanqkə*.

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Archives

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Vol 20:3

KAMBA RIDDLES, PROVERBS AND SONGS

PAR

GERHARD LINDBLOM

III

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ARCHIVES D'ÉTUDES ORIENTALES

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Vol. 20: 3

KAMBA FOLKLORE

III.

RIDDLES, PROVERBS AND
SONGS

TEXTS, TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES

BY

GERHARD LINDBLOM

2. EDITION

UPPSALA 1934
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A.

Kamba Riddles¹

“Riddle” is in Kikamba called *ndaꝯ* and “guessing at riddles” is *kukwata ndaꝯ* (lit. “to take hold of, to grasp riddles”). Any one putting a riddle to another says *kwata ndaꝯ*, and the person asked answers *nakwata* (“I’ve caught hold”). Then comes the riddle itself. Similar fixed formal openings for riddle-contests occur among a large number of Bantu peoples.

Like so many other African negro peoples, the Akamba — the grown-ups perhaps still more than the youngsters — delight in guessing riddles as a pastime, and they possess a rich store of them. Nevertheless the present little collection may well be considered fairly representative. I have gathered it together from West as well as East Ukamba (the Machakos district, Kikumbulu, the parts about Ikutha and Kitui, etc.). Many opportunities have come my way while looking in at native huts in the evenings, when people often are fond of whiling away the time with riddle-propounding or story-telling before turning

¹ The chief results of my investigations among the Akamba in the present Kenya Colony, made in the years 1911—1912, have been published in the Archives d’Etudes Orientales, publiées par J. A. Lundell (Upsala). They are

1. The Akamba in British East Africa, an Ethnological Monograph 2nd Ed., enlarged, 607 pp. Upsala 1920. 2. Notes on the Kamba language, 100 pp. Upsala 1926. 3. Kamba Folklore, I. Tales of animals, with linguistic, ethnographical and comparative notes, xii + 110 pp. Upsala 1926. Now in the press, there is further Kamba Folklore, II, with linguistic, ethnographical and comparative notes.

In all the above works as well as the present one, the native words are spelled in the phonetic notation of “Svenska Landsmålsalfabetet” (the Swedish dialect alphabet), which I have been using throughout my linguistic studies among the Akamba.

in for the night. And a good many riddles I have also got from my porters while halting on the march.

In their form the Kamba riddles differ from our European ones in as much as they, at any rate so far as I have been able to ascertain, are never given interrogatively. In substance they are, of course, interrogative, but never in form. For the most part they are so constituted as to be capable of solution by more or less hard thinking, just like our own riddles, but in the case of a great many this is impossible. One has necessarily to know it beforehand, if one is to give the right answer to a riddle of the latter kind. From our point of view, these *ndaɿ* can hardly be called riddles, but the natives appear to make no discrimination between such and the other kind of *ndaɿ*. Examples of the latter category are found in No. 108 and in Nos. 111 et seq. in the following. Among them, those of the simplest form are such as only consist of a few onomatopoetic sounds (No. 108). Another sub-group are those which consist of the word *naɿsa*, which I have translated into "I was near to..." (the auxiliary verb *kuɿsa*, 'to come'? Cf. Lindblom, Notes on Kamba language, p. 58). Of this, Nos. 113 ff. are examples. In order to be able to give the correct answer to a *naɿsa* riddle one must know quite a string of them. Hence this group presents — perhaps more forcibly than any other — something which is essential in the application of Kamba riddles, viz. an endeavour to outshine the other fellow in the knowledge of riddles: when two outstanding riddle experts engage in an encounter, they exchange riddles and answers with a rapidity resembling two skilled fencers making thrusts and parries.

But even riddles that from a native viewpoint do not require to be known by heart but can be solved by thinking out, are not always solvable by a European. And even when told the answer he is often at a complete loss to understand it. The riddle appears to him meaningless, perhaps even outright stupid, which in reality is exceedingly rarely the case. For the riddles are largely founded upon matters of actual facts, such as elements of native culture, material as well as spiritual. At the same time they often give proofs of keen powers of observation, not least in the matter of details characteristic of animals, plants or natural phenomena. In a word, the European not infrequently

needs explanation given him in order to understand a riddle and its answer. In the following I have therefore included brief comments on the riddles. Lastly it may be mentioned that these are translated word for word, and that I have added a paraphrase when it seemed to me necessary.

And now let us turn to the material itself.

1. *ndab̄za mufwi ub̄gguza na m̄bea z̄atu.*
 Me tell the rich man who makes open with entrances three.
 — *mwaki.*
 — Fire.

Tell me the rich man that has three doors to his house. —
 The fire.

(*mubea*: the cattle kraal gateway, consisting of an opening in the surrounding thorn fence. With the Akamba, the hearth is of the prevalent African kind, viz. three stones on which the cooking vessel, an earthenware pot, is placed.)

Another riddle about the fire goes thus:

2. *ndab̄za mwanak̄o watu mus̄eo m̄no na ndab̄w̄k̄i*
 Me tell a youth our handsome very and he cannot possibly
ḡgua. — *mwaki.*
 be draped in a garment. — Fire.

Tell me the youth in our village who is very handsome but impossible to wrap a piece of cloth round. — The hearth fire.

3. *ndab̄za mundu ú woḡgas̄za s̄ana ku.* — *ḡguku.*
 Me tell person that lets suckle children foot. — Domestic fowl.
 Tell me the being that feeds its children with its foot. —
 The hen.

(Alluding to the hen's habit of scratching the ground for worms, etc. The natives do not feed their chickens, but leave them to find their own food.)

4. *ndata za mun̄ȳiba ŷ̄(na) makundu k̄enda. ni ŷ̄u.*
 Stick Munyiva's has knots nine. — Is banana plant.
 Munyiva's stick has nine knots. — The banana plant.

(Munyiva is a common woman's name in Ukamba, < *kun̄ȳiba* 'to be small, or lowly'. A name given to a girl born at a time when her parents were poor, or when for some other reason scarcity of food was prevalent.)

(*ikundu* = 1. 'knot in wood'. 2. 'tied knot'. — *za uli* 'rope knot'; 'sword-knot' is also called *ikundu*. — In Ukamba it is only rarely a woman is seen carrying a stick.)

5. *kĩendo* *mwitayga!* — *matĩnã.*
The beloved thing may ye strangle it! — The fruits of *Kigelia africana*.

Squeeze the beloved one eagerly!

(*kĩendo* is presumably the adjective describing an implied *kundu*, 'thing, object'. *kwitayga* is the intensive form of *kwita* 'strangle', 'choke'. The fruits of *Kigelia*, the sausage-tree, are used as a fermentative in beer-making. The epithet of *kĩendo* is well found, as it is only by the addition of these fruits that the beer, so dear to the hearts of the Akamba, is brought to its perfect state.)

6. *kabati* *kanim* *kakũna* *ugwãpa.* — *ũduũz.*
Wife the small one beats alarm. — A kind of water beetle.
A small woman makes clamour and uproar.

(*ũduũz* is the name of a small water beetle which agitatedly and without cessation runs hither and thither on the surface of the water. The women often make considerable hubbub in the village, especially when a number of them get together for the purpose of talking and working at their basket-plaiting.)

7. *ũdãũũa* *mundu* *wãndaa* *akũua_mbu.*
Me tell the man who when you walk cries for help.
— *kĩkũũ.*
— A calabash.

(*kũũũ_mbu* = crying for help with a sustained call "uu, uu, uu". In a high wind, when the women carrying their empty calabashes are going to draw water, a similar sound, though of course not so loud, may be heard as the wind blows across the open mouths of the vessels.)

Cf. "Who is it that goes singing to the cattle kraal, but returns from it silent?" — 'A milk calabash.' (These vessels thump against one another when empty, and make a noise, but not when filled.) *Hollis*, *The Nandi*, Oxford 1909, p. 134.

8. *tanza* *kau* *ĩomã.* — *ũgola*
Separate the fight in the village square. — The beard-tweezers
na *mutumĩa.*
and the old man.

(*ɔgolu* is a small, pincer-like instrument with which the beard is plucked out. When the men have nothing else to do, they are frequently seen sitting under some shady tree in the open space in front of the village, engaged in this occupation. Pulling out the hairs of the beard is a painful business, and therefore the procedure is likened to a fight. When all the hairs have been pulled out, the "fight" is settled. To remove the hairs of the eyebrows a still smaller and more dainty kind of tweezers are employed, known as *ɔgosɔ*.)

9. *ʒabūlana* *katmilion* *na* *ndwamanza*
They commingle on the resting place and you do not know
ʒaku. — *wca wa mbuz*.
yours. — The hairs of the goats.

(Towards noon, sheep and goats are driven to a place outside the village, so as to rest in the shade of the trees during the hottest part of the day. This place is called *katindio* < *kutinda* 'to stay, sojourn'. If a number of owners then have their animals in the same spot, they cannot tell from whose animals the hairs or the droppings on the ground originate.)

10. *aa* (a groaning sound).

Ah!

— *mutumia wanza* *kalia* (*ka*) *ʒano*.

— The old man drank a little milk in the dry season.

(*kalia*, dim. < *ɔa*. Undoubtedly the diminutive is here purposely used, seeing that in the dry season the cows give but little milk. The riddle illustrates native humour. The sun is hot and beats mercilessly on the old man, as he is sitting in the open place (*thome*) of the village. He has a keen thirst, and he enjoys the milk intensely.)

11. *kalima* *katana* *utabandwa* *ɔgma*.
The little hill beautiful that is not sown with beans.
— *ɔgaʒi* *ʒa* *ɔombɔ*.
— The hump of the cattle.
A beautiful little hill, on which one cannot plant beans.

(*ɔgma*, most probably the seeds of *Phaseolus Mungo* L., green gram. The fields of the Akamba, at any rate in West-Ukamba, are generally situated on hill-slopes. The hump carried by their cattle is to their eyes a beautiful "hillock", and its flesh is considered a great delicacy.)

12. *kɛbætɪ kɛamɪnɪɔ munda na ndukwɔna*
The wife has finished the field and you do not see
unɛaɛ. — n kɛɔndo.
footprint. — Is bast-satchel.

What is it one does not see any trace of, when a woman has completed her work in the garden? — Her bast bag.

(In this bag are collected the products of the field. It is carried on the back and hangs in a leather strap placed across the forehead. *unɛaɛ* properly means human footprints, and is here probably used in order to mislead the person who is to guess the riddle. Track or trail of animals is called *ɛɔta*.)

13. *nɛgɔwɪnzɪla nɔi kɔnɛka.*
I plant in the ground a digging-stick which will be visible.
— *n sɪyɪki ɛa mwɔki ɛata.*
— Is the smoke of a fire in Yata.

(*nɔi* is the digging-stick, about 3 m. long, that the men use when clearing new cultivating lands. Yata is a tract of wild country on the eastern bank of Athi River.)

14. *kɛbætɪ kɛkalɪla ɔɔla ɪtaɪu. — n nɛyɛgu.*
A wife sitting on stools three. — It is a cooking pot.
Cf. 1. supra. Cf. also the Swahili phrase "a grandmother sits on a stool and sheds tears".¹

15. *ɛɔyɛɔlulɪ akani. — kɛɪyɛga.*
A swallow among the women. — A bast thread.

(When not otherwise busy, the women usually work at basket-plaiting. Even as they walk along the path, they let their nimble hands weave the threads together, the latter then flitting to and fro, "swiftly, like swallows".)

16. *ɛɔaɔɛza mundu ɪtmdɔkɛɛɪ*
Me tell a person who remains in one spot although travelling
na ndakafɔmua. — kɛsɔɔɔ.
and does not rest. — The wind.

(The wind is likened to a man who without resting travels across the land. The tree-tops continue to rustle although he, the wind, has passed on.)

¹ *Felten*, Suaheli-Rätsel. Mitteilungen des Seminars für Oriental. Sprachen VII: 3. Berlin 1904.

17. *makwátana.* — *n̄zia na n̄zia.*
 They catch hold of each other. — A path and a path.
 (Two roads intersecting. Another form is *tumakwátana*, which presumably may be taken as a diminutive substantive, formed by the reciprocal form of the verb. In the answer the diminutive form would be *kasíla na kasíla*.)
18. (*k*)*unəyga* *na (k)usalza.*
 To give by offering a present without meaning it.
 — *kambu.*
 — The chameleon.
 Who puts out his hand as if offering a present, but immediately withdraws it?
 (Alluding to the chameleon's way of catching at something, or beginning to move off. Slowly and, as it were, hesitatingly, he advances a foot, only to forthwith draw it back again. This he repeats several times, before he eventually starts off. Cf. 28 and 29 below.)
19. *mwítu wa n̄ukwətiki.* — *íkolutwi.*
 Daughter of a stout mother. — The wild banana.
 (The wild banana plant is thick and swollen at the base, from which ascend thinner stalks. — *n̄ukwə* = mother.)
20. *katuta* *kíbuzo.*
 A small object sweeps the threshing floor.
 — *kasíḡ ka mbuz.*
 — The tail of a goat.
 (*kíbuzo* = the dry and clean-swept piece of ground, where the housewife threshes her grain. Is often situated just outside the village. When at noon-tide heat the goats are driven to the village, this is the place where they like to lie down and rest, but it is their nature to move their tails from side to side. — *katuta*, substantive < *tuta* 'sweep, tidy up'. *kíbuzo* < *bu* 'beat, thresh', with sticks.)
21. *n̄zygi asyga mivalə aləa.* — *kít.*
 The dancer danced, the ankle chain refused. — A tree.
 The dancer danced without the chains, ornamenting the ankles, moving.
 (*n̄zygi* is what an ardent and skilful dancer is called. In certain Kamba dances only the body is moved, while the feet remain stationary. In the same way, when the wind rushes through

- the foliage of a big tree, the branches wave, but the trunk remains immovable.)
22. *kabəti kanjū kakēti mwənu kuua nasa. — nzuhi.*
A wife small surpasses your mother to cook well. — The bee.
A small woman who possesses more skill in cooking than your mother.
23. *nəfi zata ozé na naszoka. — məfo.*
I went to Yata just now, and I returned. — The eyes.
(From many places in the Kitui district one has a view of the Yata wilderness, see 13. It only needs a change in the direction of one's gaze, and one instantly "returns" from the place one has viewed.) Cf. this with:
24. *ni kŋ na ni kiswan. — zə.*
It is here and is at Mombasa. — The famine.
(Since far back in time, East Africa, at intervals of about ten years, has been afflicted with periods of severe famine. The last important one ravaged the country in the years 1898—99. In 1908—09, i. e. shortly before my first visit there, a widespread scarcity of food prevailed in Ukamba.)
25. *masá masa məpanə.*
The gourd shells our father's are of equal size.
— *ztu na-ndi.*
— Heaven and earth.
(*isá* = a large gourd shell. The vault of the sky is likened to an upturned gourd-shell plate. Cf., Masai: 'I have two skins, one to sleep on and another to cover myself with'. *Hollis*, *The Masai*, Oxford 1905, p. 254.)
26. *ndei mwomo wəo wa kza. — muszo.*
A vulture beak its of iron. — An arrow.
27. *ndabza mufwi upuzá uté wa
nzra.*
— The road.
— *kakondū.*
Tell me the rich man that lives by the roadside.
Solanum campylacanthum Hochst.
(This species of *Solanum* grows in profusion along the paths and is usually covered with yellow, globular fruits, *ggondū*. *kufuzá* is the prepositive + iterative form of *kufua* 'to be rich'.)

28. *tutmdaa* *tukɛfi* *tukɛsɔka*.
 We are in the habit of tarrying, when we go and when we
 — *moko ma kambu*.
 return. — The arms of the chameleon.
 We dawdle when setting out on a journey and when
 returning.
29. *kɛpuululu*. — *ɪpo ɔa*
 Something turning round and round. — The eye of
kambu.
 the chameleon.
 (Refers to the ability possessed by this animal of turning its
 eyes in different directions. Cf. *kupululuka* = 'to walk all
 round something'.)
30. *kɔalo* *kató* *nɔɔko*. — *manži usni*.
 A journey it has not any return. — The water of the river.
 A caravan that does not return.
 (*kaɔalo* = 1. 'a journey'; 2. 'a company of travellers'.)
31. *ɲdomboɔa* *nɛkɛfi* *nɛkɛsɔka*.
 I waddle to and fro when I start out (and) when I return.
 — *manži mæ kɛbulɛni*.
 — Water is in a dipper.
 (Water fetched up in a dipper waggles and splashes against the
 walls of the vessel. — *kɛbulɛ* = large wooden dipper or ladle.)
32. *mafanzu* *mató* *mɔɔa*. — *manži*.
 A thorn barricade it has not spines. — Water.
 An impassable thorn fence, although without spines.
 (*mafanzu* = the thorns forming the fence around the village.
 In the rainy season, particularly, the rivers swell to such an
 extent, that they may become impassable, among other things
 on account of crocodiles.) Cf. 94 and ff.
33. *mɔwɛlɛlu*.
 Something moves hither and thither.
 — *tumanži twɛ itumani*.
 — A little water it is in the taro leaves.
 (The taro plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*, is fairly generally cultivated
 in East Africa. After a shower of rain, water has collected in
 its leaves. When these are moved by the wind, the water
 swirls around in its receptacle, but is not spilled out.)
34. *susú* *muɔ*.
 Grandmother (is) clever.

— *walala mufayga ukatwika nryygu.*

— She shapes earth is to become cooking pots.

Grandmother is clever. She turns clay into cooking pots.

(Manufacturing earthenware pottery is woman's work, but all women are not versed in the art. This capability of manufacturing, out of "earth", the most important household utensil is, especially by the menfolk, looked on as wonderful.)

This riddle belongs to the category of which it is impossible to guess the answer. That has to be known beforehand.

35. *ṅḍaḅza mundu ú mwēndaa nakə nziṅni na*
Me tell man that you walk with him along path and
ndækwiāa: tufəmuə!

he does not say: let us rest!

— *kzu kza mundu.*

— The shadow of a man.

Tell me, who is the man you walk along with in the path and who does not say to you: "let us rest!" — One's own shadow.

36. *kilumzi kite yguzi.*

A dance that has not a conductor.

— *matu ma matuma.*

— The leaves of the taro plants.

(When the wind agitates the taro plants, their leaves move about. *kilumzi* is properly a women's dance, usually of religious import. Here it stands for dancing, generally. — *yguzi*: at every dance there is a leader, who also conducts the singing. See The Akamba, p. 408.)

37. *ḡombə sza mundu_ygza.*

The cattle of a poor man.

— *kzazki.*

— The castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*).

(Poor people, who have no cattle of their own, and thus are unable to obtain any animal fat, prepare oil out of the seeds of this plant for rubbing into their bodies.)

38. *ṅḍaḅza mundu utweə katɪ wa_mbzɪ na*
Me tell the man who lives in the midst of swords and
matumo. — wɪmz.

spears. — The tongue.

(The appositeness of this is all the more striking when seen in conjunction with the Akamba custom of filing their teeth to a sharp point. See *G. Lindblom*, *The Akamba*, pp. 392 seq.)

39. *raggi muluka.*

A bird arrow without feathers.

— *ibisi ito ygua.*

— The boys do not have clothes.

(*raggi* is a bird arrow with wooden point. See *The Akamba* p. 457, figs. 29, a-g. *muluka*: arrow before the feathers have been fitted on. Such an arrow would wobble in its flight. In the cold weather the boys, who do not even possess a rag to wrap round themselves, may be seen coming along shivering and with unsteady gait.)

40. *isun̄ n̄lu nan̄a nduk̄o.*

A large bird black that lets grow up the age-classes.

— *nyuygu.*

— The cooking pot.

A large, black bird that feeds the growing children.

(The cooking pot rests on the hearth stones like a bird sitting on a tree. *nyun̄n̄* = bird, *n̄-* being the augmentative prefix. See *Lindblom*, *Notes on Kamba Grammar*, p. 38. — A *nduk̄o*, or, as is also used, *n̄ka*, comprises all of roughly the same age, regardless of sex. This social dividing up into age-classes occurs in a more or less developed form among a great number of Bantu peoples, the Masai and other Nilo-Hamitic tribes appearing, however, to possess the most highly developed system. Among the Akamba it is of no practical importance.)

41. *ndab̄ia mw̄itu walētwa masaygo*

We tell a girl bedecked (with) metal-wire spirals

mw̄i wond̄o n̄j̄o. — kwa.

on body whole by (her) father. — The sugar cane.

(Refers to the nodal rings that at intervals cover the whole length of a sugar-cane stem. A young girl's earliest leg or arm spirals are presents from her father.)

42. *nygukuna ibisi bakokila ygi. — kwa.*

I beat the boys there rise others. — The sugar cane.

(Even if some boys are beaten for a particular piece of mischief, it usually does not take long, before others come along and repeat the offence. In the place of a ripe piece of sugar cane that has been cut off, new ones soon grow up.)

43. *mus̄z̄ə wa auə aḥəz̄ — mb̄amba.*
A village of witch-doctors exclusively. — A maize stand.

(Witch-doctors frequently use cowtails as stoppers in their medicine gourds. At the point of each maize cob there is a tuft of threads, *k̄z̄aūə*, which, when dry, look like a sort of plume or tail. The medicine gourds often resemble an ear of maize both in size and shape.)

44. *ṅdaḥza mundu w̄kalaḡ n̄z̄umba na k̄z̄əwa*
Me tell a man habitually sitting in his hut and his beard
k̄z̄ n̄za. — *mb̄amba*
is outside. — Maize (cob).

(When the maize ripens, the spathes in which each cob is wrapped open up to allow the above mentioned threads to protrude. Exactly the same kind of riddle is found among the Swahili: "There is an old man that himself is sitting indoors, but his beard is outside".)¹

45. *mbuz̄ n̄z̄aū k̄z̄andani.* — *m̄umbi*
A goat a white one in the river valley. — The mist.

(Early in the mornings, particularly during July and August, heavy white mist is usually covering the valley bottoms in western Ukamba.)

46. *ṅdaḥza mus̄z̄ə wa atum̄ia aḥéz̄.* — *ṅz̄əḥi.*
Me tell a village of old men exclusively. — A species of bean.

(Probably refers to a certain species of bean, *Dolichos Lablab L.*, the seeds of which at one end have a large white spot. Hence its supposed resemblance to a white-haired old man. Hair of a perfectly white tint would however seem to be extremely rare among the natives.)

A variant of the foregoing:

47. *ṅdaḥza k̄ḡalo k̄za an̄akə aḥəz̄ onḡə mat̄uḡḡənw̄ə*
Me tell a district of youths nothing but all ?
ni mba. — *ṅz̄əḥi.*
of baldpates. — The bean *Dolichos Lablab L.*

48. *k̄ḡalo k̄za an̄akə aḥəz̄ na mutum̄ia*
A district of youths exclusively and the old man
n̄ə um̄w̄ə. — *mat̄uḡḡi.*
is exactly one. — Among the clouds.

¹ Velten, op. cit.

A district inhabited exclusively by youths, and where only one old man resides. The vault of heaven = the stars and the moon.

49. *mundu muka wa nondu nzanza.* — *yombə.*

A woman of breasts eight. — A cow.

50. *mwənzū n-au ni mæanənə.*

Your mother and your father are of equal size.

— *ibætā.*

— Piles of firewood.

(It is a matter of pride to every housewife to possess within her hut at least one pile of wood reaching from floor to rooftrees, which may be left untouched from one year to another. If two such piles are standing side by side, then they are of course of equal size.)

51. *ndaḡza kḡanda kḡi kḡatḡelaa*

Me tell the water ditch the one never coming to an end
manzi. — *mḡḡo.*

water. — The eyes.

Tell me the water ditch where the water never dries up.

(All minor water-courses dry up, as everyone knows, in the dry season.)

52. *ndaḡza ndia ḡi ḡakaa nḡumba na*

Me tell the fool the one he habitually builds house and
atmækalaa.

he does not live in it.

— *nḡḡ.*

A kind of small bird ("red about the beak").

(*nḡḡ* builds its nest among Typha and reeds. It is said not to use it except in the mating season.)

53. *kḡḡəmuo kḡa ḡḡo.* — *ḡuku.*

Resting place on the roadside of food. — The gullet.

A resthouse en route, for the food.

(*ḡḡo*: properly a mixture of boiled maize and beans.)

54. *ndaḡza andu á masḡaiwə ḡḡua ḡmwə,*

Me tell people those they were born sun one,

mæanənə. — *ḡḡa.*

They are of different size. — The fingers.

Tell me those who were born on the same day but are nevertheless of different size.

55. *kaketa utá. — kithosa kza yguku.*

Tight-laced in its side. — The waist of a biting ant.

(*kaketa* = to bind a piece of string tightly round a limb for blood-letting. *yguku*: a biting ant of common occurrence.)

56. *muvgulanza mwanu.*

You let each other get gouged among the thorns.

— *mufovu ni bakubi.*

— Mother-in-law is near.

(*kuvgula*: to gouge, or hollow out. *mufovu*: often mother-in-law, or another person of the opposite sex belonging to the relatives of a man, or a woman, whom one is bound by custom to avoid. As the word cannot be translated without elaborate transcription, it may as well be retained. If two *afovu* should happen to meet, they turn out of the path for one another, even if the pathside be ever so thorny and forbidding. See Lindblom, *The Akamba*, pp. 89 et seq.)

57. *kwani za usilawa na mwano atanoaka,*

A case to be judged and the owner did not come,

ntwika.

will not be (decided).

— *ketuwa kza nzumba.*

— The pole of the hut.

If a case is to be heard, and the plaintiff does not appear, nothing happens.

(If the centre pole be not erected in the building of a hut, the latter cannot be completed.)

58. *kafwa ki mayo ma kwoma. — kipaŋu.*

In case it had teeth to bite with. — The door lintel.

(Through the doorway of a hut one has pass in and out frequently. If there should be anything dangerous there, then...!)

59. *muti wabaluka, ifionda tukannwa.*

A tree when it falls all of us are reduced to the same size.

— *zota.*

— Famine.

(This riddle originates from the treeless Machakos district in western Ukamba. When a tree falls down from natural causes, all the women of the neighbourhood gather on the spot to secure a supply of firewood, and no one has a better right than anyone else, because uncultivated ground is common land. In a

similar way, when famine spreads over the country, it makes all people suffer without discriminating among them.)

60. *wawwa ni mbua wɛ na ɣɣyga ni ki?*
You are rained upon by the rain, you have a cave why?

— *manu*.

— The nostrils.

Why do you allow yourself to get wet by the rain, when you have a cave to take shelter in?

(*kuuea*: relative form < *kuua* 'to rain'.)

61. *wawwa ni mbua wɛ na iɸuma ni ki?* — *matu*.

why? — The ears.

Why do you let it rain upon you, when you have skins to cover yourself with?

(*kiɸuma* 'sleeping-skin'.)

62. *mutɛ wabaluka mbua ɛkaia. maɛ.*

The tree when it falls the rain it will rain. — Excrements.

After the tree has fallen down, it is going to rain.

63. *tulya twɪ twiananɔ. — nondo szaka.*

Hillocks two are of equal size. — Breasts women's.

The two breasts of a woman.

64. *ɣɣu nɣumu.*

Wood dry.

— *ɣɣindanu ɔa atumia*

— Mutual knocking down among the old men,

manɔwetɔ.

when they are drunk.

(*kukindana* 'knock one another down'.)

(When the old men have drunk too much beer, they very often become quarrelsome and belabour each other on the body ("the dry wood") with sticks, or on occasions even shoot at each other with arrows. On the eastern fringe of the Upare hills to the south of Kilimanjaro there is a settlement of Akamba. Their neighbours, the Wapare, told me that they never wanted to take part in the beer drinks of the Akamba, because, they said, such festivities always ended up in quarrelling.)

65. *undu ú ndwitonꝛka.*
 Conduct this is not possible.
 — *mwanaꝓa na mwitu mauggio nꝛani.*
 — A young man and a girl have stopped in the path.
 This sort of goings on cannot be tolerated.
 (In Ukamba it is considered the worst of bad form if, when a young man and a girl meet in a well-frequented path, they stop and speak to each other. If anyone sees them, it may happen that the girl's father has to pay up a bull, and the young man may be fined as well.)
66. *ndaꝓa mutꝛ wumaa mboggꝛ ulu*
 Me tell a tree it dries up among the branches at the top,
natina ni mwu.
 at the base is fresh.
 — *mbꝛa sꝛa yombꝛ.*
 — The horns of the cattle.
67. *ikwani ꝛ kꝛækꝛ.* — *nda sꝛ nꝛwani.*
 The lawsuit has worry. — Lice are in the hair.
 (To the African native, one of the choicest pleasures that life has to offer, is litigation. It not infrequently happens that one meets some old man coming along the path, and, while looking happy and contented he, unusually enough, can spare no time to stop for a chat. He has far more interesting matters in view, being on his way to attend some law case, either as litigant or as a mere auditor.)
68. *undu ú n unꝛꝛ.* — *nꝛama ꝛa sꝛana.*
 Matter this is great. — A secret among children.
 Matters of importance. Children's secrets.
69. *ta witu.* — *mwꝛ.*
 The lamp ours. — The moon.
70. *mwanaꝓa utamanꝛa kꝛindu.*
 A youth who knows not (does not fear) darkness.
 — *mbitu.*
 — The hyena.
 (The natives are as a rule very much afraid of the dark.)
71. *ꝓgulumꝛ mufꝛo.* — *kꝛmbu.*
 Somebody squatting behind the hut. — A chameleon
kꝛasubꝛꝛa mufꝛoni sꝛiko.
 making for his father-in-law spoons.

(A suitor for a girl has to perform a multitude of tasks for his prospective parents-in-law, who try to make him useful to themselves in every possible way. As he sits crouching over his work, he is compared to a chameleon with its curved back.)

72. *waꜛ* *ukunukelə* *uꜛgi*.
An ugly thing is staring at another (ugly) thing.
— *ndoggo* *na* *wima*.
— A one-eyed man and a hole.

(One-eyed people occur in Uganda, but only rarely. They are generally credited with a greater portion of cunning than ordinary people, and frequently figure in the folklore.)

73. *wogꜛgolo wa* *kꜛosi*. — *kanꜛwa wa mbiti*.
A bottle of a rag-picker. — The mouth of a hyena.

(*kꜛosi*: one who collects all the rubbish he comes across, < *kwosa* 'to take'. Refers to the hyena's habit of devouring anything. The derivation of the word *wogꜛgolo* is unknown to me. My informant translated it however with the Swahili word *soba*, which is also the usual Kikamba word for bottle. *S. Watt*, Vocabulary of the Kikamba Language, translates 'bottle' with *won'golo* and *sova*.)

74. *uꜛama* *ꜛa* *ndukə* *mwa* *mundani*.
A secret council of age-class one on the field.
— *mwanakə na mwitu*.
— A youth and a girl.

A secret conference in the gardens between two members of the same age-class.

(Lovers generally meet each other in some garden, where the tall maize or bean plants conceal them from prying outsiders.)

75. *munda munəꜛə muꜛo na* *kꜛꜛukə* *ni kꜛmwə*.
A garden large very and the tree-stump is one.
— *itu* *na* *mwaꜛ*.
— The sky and the moon.

(A very large garden field with only one tree-stump. In the gardens the stumps of felled or burnt trees are often left remaining.)

76. *ndaꜛꜛa* *sa* *u* *wa ꜛombə* *utumanetwə* *no* *wa*
Me tell hide that of cattle sewn together with that of
mbuꜛ. — *ni mwitu* *atwactwə* *ni mutumia*.
a goat. — Is a girl who has been taken to wife by an old man.

What little brother of yours did you leave outside, when you returned from the herding?

82. *ndaḡa mwɪtu utakoḷa kusuyga na*
 Me tell a girl she does not get tired to dance and
kuloḡ nḡ kusuyga. — kɪɪḡḡ kɪa ɣombḡ.
 wherever she be just dances. — The tail of the cattle.

83. *mwɪtu womaḡ musɛo wamimesɪa*
 A daughter grandfather's beautiful who makes an end of
andu na ndanɛnaa. — ɣombḡ.
 the people and cannot speak. — The cattle.

A beautiful daughter of the grandfather who finishes off the people and is dumb.

(This refers to the incessant cattle raids and the fighting thereby involved. All fighting between tribes, or sections of the same tribe, was due, as is well known, either to the raiding of cattle or carrying off of women.)

84. *mwanaḡḡ musɛo muḡo utakwatika ɣɣyɣgo.*
 A youth handsome very who cannot be grasped round the neck.
 — *ɳzoka.*
 — A snake.

A handsome youth whom you cannot grasp round the neck.

85. *ndutata.*
 You dare not try.
ulḡḡa kwoko. — we kwa muḡonu.

— To insert (your) arm in the bed at your mother-in-law.

(As regards *muḡonu* cf. No. 56. All these prohibitions connected with *ndonu* are probably instituted with a view to preventing illicit sexual connection between near relations. Thus, for example, a man is not allowed to fetch an article hanging on a pole that forms part of his daughter's bedstead, but has to send someone else. — *we* is the parents' sleeping place within a partition wall in the innermost portion of the hut.)

86. *kamɛygo mumbuni. — maḡ ma*
 A small *kimeygo* on the wild fig tree. — Droppings of
ɣɣyɣnu.
 crows.

(*kamɛygo* is an article of attire, nowadays largely fallen into disuse, worn by women to cover the genitals. It consists of tiny brass cylinders threaded on to leather straps so as, when completed, to form an apron of rectangular shape. A large one may even contain upward of 700 cylinders, and is consequently

fairly heavy. At the same time it serves as an ornament. See The Akamba, p. 374. fig. 76. Crows have a habit of congregating in the tops of tall fig trees, and in consequence a great deal of droppings accumulate on the leaves and branches.)

87. *mamwāna māsa matatiana.*
 Children tall (long) who are inseparable.
 — *ku na ku uggi.*
 — Leg and leg another.
 Two tall children who stick to each other. — The two legs of a human being.
88. *imlō yguza!*
 You may twist about that I may eat you!
 — *mutāy.*
 — The irrigation channel.
 Wriggle about that I may eat!
 (The gardens are irrigated by conducting water from springs on the hill sides by means of shallow, dug furrows. The more these ramify, the more effectual the irrigation and the richer the resulting harvest.)
 The following two riddles refer to paths:
89. *mundu mwasa utatwa itō.*
 A man tall (long) cannot be caught the fruits of *kitō*.
 — *nzia.*
 — A path.
 A man who is tall but nevertheless unable to pluck the fruit on a *kitō*-tree.
90. *mwī wasa utalygrika. — nzia.*
 A bast rope long it is not rolled up. — A path.
 (*mwī*: in eastern Ukamba the word for the withy, or rope, with which a bee-hive is suspended. West of the Athi river the name for this is *my*. Cf. No. 17. — Cf.: What does your mother resemble? She is long, and yet she does not reach up to a sheep's udder: *Hollis*, The Masai, p. 255. and: Our father's girdle is long: *Velten*, No. 20.)
91. *ktanā ygu.*
 Put more on the fire firewood.
 — *nzuggu iōlō tuza,*
 — The cooking pot that it may get hot, we may eat,
tukakomō.
 we may sleep.

Let the cooking pot get heated up, so that we may eat and then sleep.

(The principal meal of the day is eaten in the evening. This may often turn out to be very late, perhaps even towards midnight, and one sits about sleepy, only waiting for the food to get cooked, before one goes to bed. This "riddle" obviously belongs to the category of those which are impossible of solution, unless its answer is known beforehand.)

92. *kilumaygilō* *ki mēfo* *iana.* — *wa* *za*
? has eyes a hundred. — The honeycombs of
nšukī.
the bees.

Something that has a hundred eyes. — *kilumaygilō* = ?

93. *musiggila* *uggá wa we* — *kūpūpō*
A thing that waggles underneath the bed. — The tail
kīa mbīa.
of a rat.

(*we*, see No. 85. *kusiggila*, cf. *kūpiggīpa* 'to swing to and fro'. The dark recesses within the *we* are resorts for rats. At night, especially, they come out to seek food.)

94. *nygwikīa mbākō tusīu.* — *mūnda* *zi kwasa.*
I throw seeds lost. — Gardens far away.

I broadcast seeds that get lost.

(After the fields have been sown, guinea fowl and other birds foregather and pick up the seeds. This especially refers to gardens that are too far away for being, as otherwise is the rule, effectually guarded. *tusīu* < *kwasiā* 'to lose'? The form is perhaps purposely distorted in order to make it harder for the guesser.)

95. *kaka* *kakūbī* *kūlwa* *ni kītabu.*
A small woman short she is clothed by *kītabu.*
— *krygūlu.*
— A species of bird.

A little woman that looks well in a *kītabu.*

(*krygūlu* is a kind of bird smaller than a starling, with black breast and tail, and with its back flecked with yellow. *kītabu*: a leather strap set with cowrie shells, worn round the waist by women.)

96. *ita* *isoo* *ita* *uggi*.
 A bedstead beautiful it has not empty space underneath.
 — *manzi*.
 — Water.

(*uggi*: the space between the floor and the bed which rests on poles above it.)

97. *nduka* *maita na* *katé mwoomo*.
 I habitually churn butter, and (the churn) has no opening.
 — *kisifo kza ndoma*.
 — The tail of a ram.

I churn butter, although my churn has no mouth.

(Refers to the big tails of the fat-tailed sheep. Churning butter is done by the vigorous shaking of a gourd filled with milk; this gourd is called *kifuki* < *kufuka* 'to churn butter'. To this word, here implied, *katé* alludes.)

98. *mufasa* *wasa* *utakwátika* *itina*.
 The beer gourd father's it cannot be grasped at the bottom.
 — *mufumbi*.
 — The aperture giving entrance to the termite dwelling.

Our father has a great beer calabash whose bottom one cannot reach.

(*mufasa*: a kind of large calabash fitted with straps, for carrying beer, etc. The entrance holes to the white ants' nests are very deep, and frequently the bottom cannot be reached even with a long stick.)

99. *mufwi* *afwi* *utuku*, *kwakza*
 A rich man who is usually rich in the night, when it gets
 akwítika *ugga*. — *nza*.
 light he becomes poor. — The cattle kraal.

(In the mornings the cattle are taken out for grazing, and it is only in the evenings they are driven into the kraal again. Other answers to this riddle are *kitutu* = the dancing ground, or *numba* = the hut. The natives usually spend the day out in the open, and dancing generally takes place at night. In the daytime the dancing ground is deserted.)

Opposites to this riddle are the following:

100. *muḥwí uḥwá muḥæŋza na kwátuka*
 A rich man he is rich in the daytime and when it gets dark
akitwika_gya.
 he becomes poor.
 — *kitindio.*
 — Place where the cattle rest outside the village (see No. 9).
 (In the evenings the cattle are gathered into their kraal, which
 is within the village thorn fence.)
101. *natamba nqsi ygamanda mundu muka wɛ nondo*
 I walk along the river seeking a woman who has breasts
ndasa. — *katynə.*
 long. — The fruit of the sausage tree (*Kigelia africana*).
 (These fruits may be found even up to half a metre long.)
102. *mutana musæo unzyuga manzi.*
 Youth handsome smells badly in the nostrils.
 — *isaygo.*
 — Arm spirals (generally of brass).
 (In between the turns of the spirals, dirt and dust are apt
 to collect, and the brass becomes verdigrised. — *mutana* means
 'young man' as well as 'young girl'; < *katana* 'to be hand-
 some'.)
103. *kaḥndu kaḥækə.*
 A small darkness narrow.
 — *ukiyga.*
 — A tail hair (of zebra, giraffe, elephant, etc.).
 A narrow piece of darkness.
104. *ndabɔa mundu ukə akitulayga.*
 Me tell a man who is in the habit of coming breaking to pieces
matɪ. — *sɪua.*
 trees und bushes. — The sun.
 (In the dry season many trees and bushes shed their foliage,
 the grass is dried up, and the whole landscape is looking
 dreary and inhospitable.)
105. *ndætea munzini.* — *nʒælo za maíta.*
 It sets hard in the shade. — A gourd shell with fat.
106. *ndubiygua ɛpanʒu za mukokomi.* — *kaḥndu.*
 You do not open a fence of *mukokomi*. — Darkness.

A fence made of *mukokomi* branches, which you cannot open.

107. *ndwi* *mbācā.* *mutwā.*

A grinding stone tied on. — The head (of a person).

(*ndwi*: 1. 'a rounded stone for grinding grain or tobacco'; 2. 'a stone used for sharpening the lower grinding stone when the latter has become worn'. *kubācā*: to bind feathers on arrows.)

108. *sāh!* *mukūbā watonza kīfayga.*

sāh! A needle stabbed the sand.

(*sāh*: A riddle consisting of an onomatopoeic word suggestive of the sound made by a needle dropping point first into sand.)

109. *musomba* *wī na kī kumwā, zumbumbwa.*

A Swahili man who has foot one ?

— *īkūnu.*

— A mushroom.

A Swahili with only one foot.

(Some Swahili are said formerly to have habitually worn a spreading head-covering. Cf. two Swahili riddles cited by *Velten*, op. cit.: 1. I have built a large house, it stands on a pole; 2. All my children are wearing turbans. A Nyanja riddle runs: Such a one built his house with one post only: A. *Werner*, *British Central Africa*, London 1906, p. 213.)

110. *kasūni* *kalatza* *ugū.* — *zāta.*

A small bird brings skin disease. — The Yata desert.

(Meaning uncertain, but may possibly allude to thickets in Yata. Cf. Nos. 13 and 23.)

111. *zāzāzu.* — *kālumz kza ndā.*

? — Dance of lice.

(*kālumz*, see No. 36. The women are frequently somewhat troubled by vermin.)

112. *nakwa nakwāta.* — *matīlanu* *ma nāma.*

And I I took. — Cut-up pieces of meat.

(Probably referring to the custom of dividing up the meat according to certain rules, when a beast has been killed.)

There are lastly the following riddles which form a group of their own. They are all formulated in the same way, and consist of a single word (*nāsa*, 'I was on the point

of...'). It is therefore possible to give different answers, and the only correct one is the one the asker himself has in mind. He to whom the riddle is put is, on the other hand, given an opportunity to 'show off' by furnishing quite a string of answers in case it takes him some time to hit off the intended one.

113. *n̄esa*. I was near to...

(Answer) *n̄esa kwoṣa maḽ ma mbiti*
 I was near to to take droppings of hyena,
yḡias̄ia n̄ ɛti ɔa ufīa mbaki.
 I thinking it was sodium carbonate in order to grind snuff.
 (Snuff is mixed with sodium carbonate, which in colour is not unlike hyena droppings. As to preparing of snuff, see *Lindblom*, *The Akamba*, p. 522.)

114. *n̄esa*. I was near to...

(Answer) *n̄esa kwoṣa n̄zoka yḡias̄ia*
 I was about to take hold of a snake, I thinking
n̄ mun̄ziu n̄yḡiə yombə.
 it was a switch that I might drive along the cattle.

115. *n̄esa*. I was near to...

(Answer) *n̄esa kwoṣa yḡuuu yḡias̄ia n̄*
 I was about to grasp a tortoise, I saying it was
n̄du.
 a grinding stone.

(*n̄du*: the upper grinding stone, i. e. the smaller one which is held in the hand. A species of commonly occurring tortoise is often of the shape and size of such a stone.)

116. *n̄əfīə*. I happened upon...

(Answer) *n̄əfīə musuí na mund̄eta maḽota*
 I came across a Giriama man and a ? seeking
mun̄zi wa usəki.
 shade of a blade of grass.

(*asuí*: Wagiriama, a tribe living in the coastal region inside Mombasa. *mund̄eta*: a native of Taita?)

This "riddle" calls to mind the alien coloured tales that travellers to the coast, for the purpose of trading away ivory, etc., on their return used to treat their listening home circles to.

B.

Kamba proverbs.

The Kamba language does not appear to possess any word exactly conveying the idea of "proverb". This may however at a pinch be expressed by *ṛḍimo*, which in a strict sense is equivalent to "dark saying", "metaphorical wording", and such like. There are *ṛḍimo* — this word then applied in its proper sense — that may be understood by anyone, but as a rule they constitute a kind of secret language used between persons that do not wish other people present to understand what they are saying. In illustration of this a few examples may be given.

1. On some particular occasion a man may ask another: "Have you any snuff?" — "No". — "Then look for your snuff-box and see if you have got some". The party addressed understands from this, that he is to make sure of having arrows in his quiver, and that plans are being laid to kill somebody.

2. A youth who is interested in a girl has sent a friend of his to the river in order to find out, if the girl has gone there to draw water. When the emissary returns, if he finds that the youth is not alone, he says: "I did not find your arrow", that is to say, he has not seen the girl in question.

When a Kamba man is asked, whether he knows any *ṛḍimo*, he generally gathers that metaphorical phrases of this kind are meant. It is only by degrees he can be made to understand, what you are driving at.

The greatest difficulties that I encountered in my studies of the Kamba language consisted of these very *ṛḍimo*. Not only is it a matter of being able to translate them, verbally, but also of understanding their meaning, which cannot always be gathered solely from the translation. And unfortunately there are instances where I have not succeeded in discovering their exact purport.

1. *andu a nmaúu muḡḡu, wasama*
The people those they cooked porcupine quill, it tasted
gombə.
(like) cattle.
(Used when criticizing the conduct of a skinflint, when visitors call on him.)
2. *ḡḡo ni(ḡ)kəḡḡa muḡḡo.*
The eye usually deceives itself.
(“All is not gold that glitters”.)
3. *ḡtaḡa məḡḡ ḡtulaa kḡko.*
A “load” large usually breaks the spoon.
Never tackle a bigger job than you can manage.
(*ḡtaḡa* < *kutaḡa* ‘to draw water’.)
4. *mḡa wa ndəmə ndəmbḡa.*
The mother of the ram has not horns.
Is said of a woman of plain looks, perhaps even ugly, who has a handsome or gifted son.
5. *ḡḡaḡḡa ḡḡa mbə.*
The guineafowl bears a francolin.
A favourite saying, when a good man has an unworthy son.
The Nandi say: “The lion gives birth to a hyena”.¹
6. *ḡaəḡwa (ni) mukubə, nḡḡo*
He has been castrated (with) a needle, he is nothing but
ndəla.
a castrated he-goat.
(*kwaḡa* ‘to castrate’. — *ndəla*, or *ḡgulata* ‘castrated he-goat’.
The goat that has been castrated, remains castrated. “What is done, cannot be undone”. The Masai say: “The zebra cannot do away with its stripes”.)
7. *uḡḡa ḡa kḡḡsi ḡaḡḡa ndḡni ni*
The piece of fat meat the boy’s rots in the hands it is
kukwatayḡa.
to thumb.
(*kwoa* ‘to rot’. — *ndḡni* = *mokoni*.)
When a boy is given a fine piece of meat, may be he cannot

¹ Hollis, *The Nandi*, Oxford 1909, p. 124.

² Hollis, *The Masai*, Oxford 1905, p. 247.

make up his mind to eat it at once, but turns it about in his hands and keeps it so long that eventually it putrefies. In the same way it may happen that a man who has a beautiful daughter, is unwilling to marry her to anyone, but stubbornly keeps her at home. If in the meantime she dies or loses her beauty, then of course her father loses the bride-price.

8. *kɛpɔkɔ* *kɛ maɬu.*

The wilderness has ears.

(Cf. the Masai "the night has ears". Hollis.)

9. *kaŭla katunə katunibara ni kaŭla kaɣɣi.*

A calabash red was made red by calabash another.

(*kaŭla* is dim. < *ua*, the half of a big calabash, used as a drinking vessel.)

The usually yellow colour of a calabash turns into red or dark-brown, if used for storing fat. If such a grease-saturated calabash be placed against another one, the latter is apt to absorb some grease, and then darkens at the point of contact. Here the meaning seems to be that if two persons be intimately associated for some considerable time, they are likely to receive impressions from each other.

10. *kwaɓɛə* *makaɪ* *ti ɔ kitɪtu.*

Where it is burnt the abandoned field is not just woodland.

Where the grass has been burnt off there are no trees either. Cf. "he that breaks faith in small things, is also apt to do so in larger matters".

11. *kakɪma* *kaŭlu* *kaesawa ni kwa*

The lick of porridge the black one is eaten it is because of *mumɔ.*

the salt.

(*kakɪma*: diminutive form used in a disparaging sense. Cf. *Lindblom*, Notes on Kamba Grammar, p. 42.)

Porridge, *ɣɣɪma*, is prepared from the flour of *wumbɛ* (Elesine) and is never eaten without a relish of salt or fat. It is of a dark and unappetizing colour. This saying may be used of a man of small account in outward appearance, but whom one nevertheless must esteem for his good qualities.

12. *kusza ni kwanesaza mbaaka.*
 To give birth is to cause to bleat the she-goat.
 A goat that has born kids, anxiously bleats after them if they should happen to stroll too far away.
 A young man who has not yet begun to pay bride-price, may think this is an easy matter, but by this saying he is given a hint that it is not so easy as he imagines.
13. *kwa murikafi kwimamika ni ugugumu.*
 At the boaster's it isn't possible to sleep, there are bugs.
14. *kekú ke etina nkizo kekia.*
 The calabash that has a bottom, it is the one that stands most securely.
 A man of intelligence can perform something worth doing.
15. *kekú kitumawa ni ukoti.*
 A calabash is sewn with a string.
 (The advantage of joint action. *ukoti*: string for repairing broken calabashes.)
16. *kifembə ka mutwə kusunawa ni mwəna.*
 The honey-pot of the head is licked by (its) owner.
 Your thoughts are only known to yourself.
 (*kusuna*: to lick up with help of the finger; *kia kia usuna*: the forefinger.)
17. *kendilə kikalaza ke kkwatwə.*
 The partridge sits with the one that has been caught.
 (*kendilə*: the natives say that if a bird of this species of partridge is caught in a trap, its mate will not desert it, but sits, waiting, alongside the trap.)
 The saying is used of those who are not invited to a drinking party, but nevertheless sit down expectantly near by, in the hope of eventually being asked to join in. That is to say, a long wait is well repaid, if there is a substantial reward at the end of it. Cf. "Patience is its own reward".
18. *kasau kakia niko kenzenza mwoggo.*
 A calf poor it is he he himself licks his back.
 A calf that has no mother, has to lick himself.
 Is said of a poor orphaned youth, who has to look to himself only for finding the means of paying the bride-price.

19. *muʒo* *ndutuq* *kalomõn.*
The agreeable taste does not live for ever on the lip.
No joy lasts for ever.
20. *məfo* *maḅanduḅə* *na* *mwõmwə.*
The eyes have been planted with digging-stick one.
The eyes have been planted with the same digging stick.
This is said of a person who thinks, he is doing something
unnoticed.
21. *makanu* *kutj* *ygayga* *ygu.*
On the fields there is not a guineafowl old.
(*maka*: fields that are hoed and planted, so as to be in readiness
against the breaking of the rains.)
When it comes to preparing the gardens in time for the
rainy season, neither position nor age excuses anyone from
doing his share of the work.
It may also mean "among us, no one is chief", or "here
is nobody to order anyone else about".
22. *ḡbaʒ* *sʒa* *kɪpaka* *ni* *ɾih* (*mutɿ*) *mumo* *na*
The clans of the wilderness are two, (tree) withered and
(*mutɿ*) *mwuu.*
(tree) fresh.
There are two kinds of trees in the wilderness, withered
and fresh ones. There are two kinds of people, men and
women. The man cannot bear children, he is the "withered
tree".
23. *mwəʒ* *wɪ* *ɾum* *na* *kia* *mwana* *kɪndi.*
The moon is in the sky, and ? (of) the child is on the earth.
(*kia*: a variant has *kɪkwu*, 'death', instead.)
24. *ḡbua* *ɪkɪlɛə* *kuna* *ʒatɛə* *nʒəbɔ.*
The rain refuses to rain if follows the storms.
Rain will not do any good if immediately followed by a gale
Anyone forced to work is unlikely to give a good per-
formance.
25. *mbuʒ* *nʒau* *ʒaa* *ʒɛnɛwə.*
A goat white when it is getting lost is visible.
(*kwɛnɔ* 'to see'.)
A white goat that has lost itself can be seen a far distance
off, until at last it gets out of sight altogether. Thus a

stubborn man, one that refuses to take advice from others, may be observed travelling towards his downfall. Or, the Swedish adage: "The pitcher travels repeatedly to the well, until in the end it gets broken".

26. *m̄buḫ n̄æḡə ndit̄b̄ḡ m̄ana.*

A goat big does not snort without any reason.

If in the evening or during the night a full-grown goat is heard snorting, there is probably some beast of prey prowling about.

A man of importance always means what he says.

27. *m̄undu ut̄əsi uḡgi am̄w̄t̄ḡ.*

A man who does not know another habitually calls him: "ka!"

"that one!"

(*ka*, the diminutive prefix, very often implies contempt: *kamundu ka* 'that wretch!' Cf. No. 11. above.)

Never underrate or judge hastily of anyone, particularly if he is your enemy.

28. *m̄an̄za ut̄il̄la mw̄ana ḡḡoḫ at̄é*

Don't cut out for the child its carrying-strap, it is not *mus̄z̄aə.*

born.

Do not make a *ḡḡoḫ* before the child is born.

("Don't count your chickens, before they're hatched". The Masai have quite the same expression.¹)

29. *m̄w̄ua uḡwas̄za (uḷa) ut̄oḡēt̄w̄ə.*

The thorn causes to limp (that one) who has been pricked. If two persons are travelling together and one gets pricked, the latter can not travel as fast as the other.

This saying is used of a man who has been deserted by his wife and thus left to shift for himself.

30. *mut̄uno ut̄um̄ēḡa mut̄uno uḡgi.*

A message to cause to send a message other.

One message involves another message.

If an old man sends his son with a message, the youth

¹ *Hollis*, The Masai, proverb 45.

may use this opportunity to try and meet his sweetheart, while he is away.

31. *manzi matika matibakwiva.*

Water if it runs out is not poured (back).

What is done cannot be undone.

The next one carries the same meaning:

32. *kizakwa mwita kitisioku mwita.*

The thing that dies in plenty does not return in plenty.

33. *nder ndalela mana.*

The vulture does not circle without reason.

"There is no smoke without a fire". The Masai have it: "The belly does not swell, if the woman is not pregnant".¹

The following two adages have the same meaning:

- ndaka ndatulika mana.*

The vulture does not light without reason, and

34. *maraki ndububawa mana.*

Fire is not blown without reason.

If you see smoke rising in the wilderness, you can be sure there are people about, whether friends or enemies.

Similar expressions are used of a knot of old men making for some particular village. This is a sure indication of a drinking "bee", or something in that line, going to take place there.

35. *ugaz ni mbuzi kwi wenzu.*

God is sharp surpassing a razor.

36. *udanzuka mbola isa kumelila.*

Chewing (?) slowly is going to swallow.

(*udanzuka* seems to be a noun < *kutanzuka* 'to chew', but *mbola* is an adverb.)

He that chews slowly is sure of being able to swallow. "More haste, less speed". Masai version: "Do not jump about, for there is no use in jumping about".²

¹ Hollis, The Masai, proverb 39.

² Vide Hollis, proverbs 61, 65.

37. *ndibatiwa kubita ni ygitu ikikuma*
 I am not refused to pass by the dog which is barking
na ndanama.
 and it does not bite me.

You may be slandered on your back, but that does not actually hurt you.

38. *nzimu ziza kutu inzamasiza mwana.*
 An insect if it is eating the ear it is bothering its owner.
 Even a tiny insect which has crept into a person's ear, can
 cause him much pain. In the same way as a mere trifle
 may frequently occasion a great deal of annoyance.

39. *ndozo ni zakw za kwikwatisiza na*
 The tobacco pipe is yours to seize, and
nkwatiwa ni mundu uggi.
 it is not to be seized by man another.

(*kwatisiza*: prepositional-cum-causative form < *kwata* 'to take hold of'.)

Your own tobacco pipe you dispose of as you please, and no one else has anything to do with it.

This proverb is used, *inter alia*, of a man who according to native law inherits the widow of his deceased brother. If he gets children by her, the children however do not belong to him, but are considered to be the children of the deceased. Their real father they will call *mwandwasa*, 'uncle'. Consequently, if a man has not got another wife of his own, he will have no children at all. Vide *Lindblom*, *The Akamba*, p. 85.

40. *nzumba mbiyga nibiyguwa ni mwana.*
 A house closed ought to be opened by the owner himself.
 or: *ndibiyguwa nzumba mbiyga ni*
 I am not in the habit of opening a house closed by
mwana.
 (its) owner.

41. *nasa ndwatawa ni kwita.*
 That's good, may you not be brought by being called.
 He does well that comes (to one's assistance?) without need-
 ing to be expressly called.

42. *ɥgima* *ɥumɔ* *kwi kufɔ.*
 The porridge comes from ? ?
 (*kufɔ* 'to grind'. Porridge is made with meal ground from *wɥmbɛ*, Eleusine, the seeds of which are very tiny. The natives are very fond of *ɥgima*.)
 Much that is great and fine originates from a modest beginning.
43. *nditɥa* *ku* *kunautɥwɔ*
 I am not to be left behind, there has not been left
mundu ɥɥgi.
 a man other.
 If a man moves away and leaves his bosom friend behind, the latter will soon follow after.
44. *sɔapama* *ɥanu* *ɥtɥɥgawa*
 If something moves off in the dry season, it is returned
ni mbua.
 by the rains.
 If in the dry season a man leaves his dwelling, he is likely to return with the rainy season.
 This saw is often used of a person who has committed a crime, and for that reason been obliged to flee his village. When the affair has blown over, he will return.
45. *uki nɥula* *usəsəɥga.*
 Beer is that which entices.
 If you give a man plenty of beer, you can get him to do almost anything.
46. *undɥgua* *na* *kɥuo* *kɥú* *kɥtaletɔ.*
 You surpass me with the plan, that one which is left over.
 You surpass me in the matter of those schemes, which you have not yet planned (ironically meant). Another version is as follows: *undɥgua na kɥú kɔka kɥtaletɔ*, 'You surpass me in the little thing that is left over'.
47. *wio wa ndia* *ukɥawa ni ndia*
 The fence of a simpleton is traversed by simpleton
ɥɥgi.
 another.

48. *wabit̃a na uḥundi, aḥa na mbaḳo.*
 If you miss with the point, shoot with the notched end.
 (*uḥundi*: the detachable fore-shaft of the arrow into which the iron point is fixed.)
 One should never be at a loss, even though the means at one's disposal be slender.
49. *wal̃ea kuluygwa w̃i mw̃u.*
ndw̃isa kuluygwa w̃oma.
 If you refuse to be made straight, when you are green,
 you will not be made straight, when you become dry.
 (*kw̃isa* 'to come' is often used as an auxiliary verb. Vide *Lindblom*, Notes on Kamba Grammar, p. 58.)
 "Bend the withy while it is green", and such like.
50. *ḡat̃i kw̃kala na mukundu,*
 (Do) not associate with an infected person,
ndukundw̃o.
 that you may not be infected.
 (*kukundwa*: 'to get knotted eruptions on the arms'.)
 "Evil company corrupts good manners".
51. *ḡala w̃ona uḥ̃eḳ̃i w̃ḡanda.*
 There you see a bare place you plant.
 Wherever you see a bare spot, you ought to plant.
 One should make use of every opportunity. — This saying is often ironically used in fighting: "Hit me if you can!"
52. *ḡaḥuku ḡam̃mwa kw̃atuka.*
 A bad place is slept upon, when darkness falls.
 When darkness falls, the traveller must make a halt; he has got to stop there, even if it be an inferior camping place. "It is advisable to cut one's coat according to one's cloth".
53. *ḡat̃i mundu w̃ua ñyug̃u ḡli, ḡmw̃o*
ñḡkug̃ua.
 There is not a man who is cooking pots two, one
 will be burnt.
 One cannot profitably perform two kinds of work at the same time.

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C.

Kamba Songs

(*m̄baf̄i s̄a k̄kamba*).

Like most other Bantu tribes, the Akamba are a singing people, and song occupies a prominent part in their lives. The word for 'song' is *waf̄i* (pl. *m̄baf̄i*).¹ There are many different songs, with different names, and I will here present those I have heard. They are:

1. Religious songs used in the spirit-dance *k̄lũm̄i*.
2. Witch-doctor's chant, when conversing with the spirits.
3. Warriors' song, when returning from a successful raid (*ũḡak̄ali*).
Vide *The Akamba*, p. 199.
4. Girls' songs on the day of the wedding of one of their number (*m̄baf̄i s̄a maĩzo*, < *k̄wia* 'to weep').
5. Songs pertaining to the circumcision rites (*m̄baf̄i s̄a n̄z̄arko*).
A number of songs of this category are given in my book *The Akamba*, pp. 48 ff.
6. Travel and caravan songs.
7. Dance songs, different for different dances.
 - a. *waf̄i wa mus̄a*.
 - b. *waf̄i wa mbal̄a*. In these dances drums, *m̄bal̄a*, are used.
For Kamba dances, see *The Akamba*, pp. 48 ff.
8. Lullaby songs.
9. Brief songs (*m̄bal̄u*), sung by girls.
10. Songs connected with special kinds of work, e. g.:
 - a. Women's songs when grinding flour (*m̄baf̄i s̄a k̄ũna*).

¹ The word is also used for "dance", as often is the case in the primitive stages of these arts. Dancing seldom occurs without song. *k̄w̄ma*, 'to sing'; *k̄w̄ma waf̄i*, 'to dance' (lit. 'to sing a dance'); *m̄ũḡuf̄i waf̄im̄i*, 'I am going to the dance'.

b. Men's songs, when hanging up bee-hives (*mbafi s̄a kwanīka m̄atu*).

11. Songs for pleasure or entertainment.

Most of the songs are narrative, their contents being, however, fairly simple, picturing details in the singer's own life. Very often the songs are filled with allusions to individuals or local events, and therefore very difficult to understand without special explanations by the singer himself. Many of them, particularly those connected with circumcision, are obscene in their meaning.

The Akamba do not appear to possess any traditional songs, but only modern ones, of which a great number are improvised. But some, for example the circumcision songs, must however be fairly old, as they are repeated in the same form as the years go by. In Kamba tales are embodied scraps of songs, that likewise are of some antiquity. Archaic words, so far as I know, are only seldom met with in the songs, but the latter often contain words and constructions not employed in every-day language. Sometimes they are improvised by the singer himself.

The dance-songs are composed by the leader of singing and dancing, the man known as *ȳgū* (< *kūa* 'to sing'). When a song has got worn out, he must set about making up a new one, and as a rule it would seem as if it were not customary to sing the same song longer than a month or so. It is only the men that execute the singing at some of these dances. The song leader starts the song, and also sings certain parts of it solo, while other portions are sung in unison, as is also the case with the refrains that are commonly occurring. The brief stanzas that occur in the tales are also sung in chorus by the audience.

The work-songs are very simple as to contents, and seldom consist of more than a few words, which are repeated ad infinitum. For example: *zā, zā, nȳgw̄n̄za na mu, ee*, 'I am digging with the digging-stick' (*zā* and *ee* are interjections).

All songs begin on a high note and then descend. The beginning usually consists of meaningless syllables or vowels. A prolonged "eee" is very typical of all songs, and is especially used as a refrain.

In certain dances drums are used, but otherwise only one instrument is combined with singing, viz. the *mb̄ab̄a*, a kind of fiddle with only one string, played with a bow. The *mb̄ab̄a* is

not used in dances, its player only using it for his own amusement or for entertaining a limited audience. It is only found in eastern Ukamba. Vide *The Akamba*, p. 404, fig. 112.

Collecting Kamba songs is a matter of considerable difficulty, seeing that it is only by singing that the natives can recite them. For this reason I have not been able to write down specimens of songs connected with religious dances, nor the songs of witch-doctors. In this small collection are only included such songs as I have been able to translate. I have also taken a few phonographic records of Kamba songs.

The whole material in this line hitherto collected among the Akamba consists, so far as my knowledge goes, of ten songs, with free translation, published by *E. Brutzer* in his "Handbuch der Kambasprache", p. 96.¹

A short but good account of the songs of a Bantu tribe is, e. g., given by *A. Werner* in *The Natives of British Central Africa*, London 1906, p. 216.

1.

A song of the blind singer Kyeti.

Kyeti — whom I met at Ikutha (eastern Ukamba) in 1912 — had in his youth been attacked by a hyena, which terribly disfigured his face and injured his eyes, so that he became totally blind. Led by his wife he travelled from village to village and earned his living by singing songs that he had composed, accompanying himself on a one-stringed fiddle, *m̄bābā* (cf. above). His perambulations extended for many days on end, and thus he was a typical wandering minstrel, although otherwise professional singers do not exist among the Akamba. In spite of his ugliness he was much admired by the women, and it was said that he won his wife through his singing.²

In the following song he gives his impressions of a great famine, probably the severe one of 1898—99.

¹ *Mitteilungen des Seminars für Oriental. Sprachen IX: 3*, Berlin 1906.

² A photograph of K., singing and fiddling outside my tent, appears in my travel account "Afrikanska Strövtåg", Stockholm 1914, p. 211.

eee

*ntumana andu na mbalatsa*¹, eeee, *ala mandikctwo*²,
I will send the people of the council, those who have been en-
rolled, eee,

mandæpɔ kwoba ygali ɪla tsɔɔ mbuyga.³
that they may help me to tie carriages, those which have rice.

nɪtsɔ tsɪtsɪa kundatɪa.
It is those they came to make me angry.

tsutuma kundatɪa ni mbua kuua kɪanda.
What caused to make me angry, it is the rain to rain a little.

*tsɪwɪa tutsunɔzu tikubutwa wandu*⁴ *tsunu*
When it rains very little, we are deprived of the wives perfectly
ni kula kur mubuyga.

by there it is rice.

*mɪkwɔ kwɔɪtsɔ*⁵ *mɪwɛlɔ, kana ka-mubuyga*⁶,
It is there it has caused to be lost Mwele, child of e-Mulinga,

mɪkwɔ kwɔɪtsɔ mɪwɛkɔ, kana ka-kɪtsɪyga,
it is there it has caused to be lost Mweke, child of Kisinga,
na nɪki na nɔanɔɪ.

and Niki and Nthansi.

mɪwɔɪtsɔ ni mubuyga.
You have been caused to be lost by the rice.

*maændɪa kutæmbætsɪa lætsɔ*⁷, *kwinza na kɪimba*⁸.
They have gone to wash "leso", to dig with the back.
maɔitɔ!

May they pass!

u nɪwɔ wutuma.
That it is that which sent (me).

nɔba ygali næpɛa mɪtɪ kundæpɪa.
I tied a carriage, I found a tree to me help.

ndɪnoɪ nɪfi ulækiya ndæwa nakɪlɛla ndɛla.⁹
And I go to let go an ox, and I added to a goat.

nɪfi kwa mɪtsuygu, nitwæ mbolɔti nɪtsikatɔ
I go to the European, I may bring compliments (?) I may get (?)
nɔɪma ɪlækwɔ.¹⁰
hunting may be allowed.

*nakwa nɪtsɪmɪwɔ mɪpɪa*¹¹, *ygɔwɔ nɔɪu ɪa ndamba*.
And I I hunted on the Mutha hill, I killed (?) a male elephant.

n̄p̄i upot̄sia, mub̄uyga wakwa, Gandets̄yo n̄zu,
 I go to sell, rice my, I may let sow outside,
uḡaḡa kuna nimots̄anz̄aka uḡaḡat̄o n̄umbu,
 I may reap that. I may catch women, I may fill the hut,
ik̄il̄yo aka ta ala m̄a(na) mal̄at̄so.
 it may abound in women as those have "lesos".

n̄umbu ɹ̄ mub̄uyga, nikol̄at̄o aḡa.
 The hut has rice. I had enough of women.

naḡi m̄t̄s̄yo ɹ̄la ɹ̄ yomb̄o, kwa ndunda wa kaḡuli
 I went to the villages those those have cattle, to Ndunda of Kathuli,
na ndit̄ata kw̄ona l̄at̄so.
 and I didn't try to see "lesos".

uḡat̄sa¹² kupi kwa kitili¹³, ndit̄ata kw̄ona l̄at̄so.
 I came to go to Kitili, I didn't try to see "lesos" (there).
kw̄it̄sa kuḡi kwa kitots̄yo, ndit̄ata kw̄ona l̄at̄so.
 To come to go to Kitosyo, I didn't try to see "lesos" (there).

ɹ̄t̄so no m̄t̄s̄yo ɹ̄la ɹ̄ yomb̄o na
 Those are just the villages which have cattle and (there)
nd̄anukaa l̄at̄so.

did not use to go home "lesos".

kw̄it̄sa kupi kula kw̄ mub̄uyga,
 To come to go there it is rice,
naḡsa kuḡi kibwet̄s̄o¹⁴, n̄andau knumea ḡom̄o.
 I came to go to Kibwezi, I go (?) to snore on the "thorn",
kw̄it̄sa kupi makindu¹⁴, uḡikal̄ila k̄ut̄s̄yga ni
 I came to go to Makindu, I sat down there to be astonished by
mal̄at̄so man̄aḡḡn̄o¹⁵ nu kw̄ɹ̄ala mab̄ak̄o¹⁶ a māin,
 "lesos" very big ones and to wind round clothes these black,
ma k̄it̄s̄yga.

European ones.

Notes to Song 1.

1. *mbalatsa* (Swahili *baraza*) 'council'. Here used for the Native Court instituted by the British Government.
2. *andika*, Swahili. 'write', 'note down'. Those who have been written down as Headmen, by the Government.
3. During the famine rice was sent by rail to the different stations and sold to the natives.

4. *wandu* = *wati* 'wives'; *kwandu* is usually, although not necessarily, implying the first wife — the "big" wife. Used as a polite address to any woman of mature age.
5. *usia* (causative < *u* 'to get lost'); in eastern Ukamba also *ut₂ia*.
6. *a-muli₂ga*: the son of a well-to-do man is often not called by his own name, but *a* is put in front of his father's name, e. g. *a-ugana₂a* 'the son of So and So'.
7. *latso* 'handkerchief'. This is also the word for the multi-coloured imported pieces of cloth, in which the Swahili women drape themselves.
8. During the famine many Kamba women ran away from their homes, some of them making for the stations along the Uganda Railway, where rice was to be had, while others took refuge with neighbouring tribes, especially in the Kikuyu country in the west, where conditions were not quite so bad. At the railway stations the women became wives to locally settled Swahili and Indians, while many of them turned to prostitution, and it is to this latter case that the expression *kum₂ža na kitimba* alludes. The singer facetiously describes a woman's movements during coitus, as if she were "digging". Digging the gardens (*kum₂ža*) being, as we know, one of the most important occupations of the Kamba women.
9. *ndala*: castrated goat.
10. Natives, as well as Europeans, are not allowed to hunt big game without a licence.
11. Mutha is a hill in eastern Ukamba.
12. *ĩsa*, an auxiliary verb, vide *Lindblom*, Notes on Kamba Grammar, p. 58.
13. The singer here mentions by name certain well-to-do men of eastern Ukamba. One of the very richest of these, a man owning immense herds of cattle and having some fifty wives, was Kitili. I looked him up in 1911 (*Lindblom*, Afrikanska Strövtåg, pp. 218 ff.).
14. Kibwezi and Makindu are stations on the Uganda railway.
15. Protraction of the vowel indicates an increase of intensity. Vide Notes on Kamba Grammar, p. 25.
16. *beko* (Swahili, *kuniki*), 'blue calico'.

Paraphrase of Song 1.

eee . . .

I shall send along the members of the Native Court, those who have been appointed headmen, *eee*, that they may help me to put together waggons, like those rice-waggons, you know, which

have put me out of temper. They have made me angry, for when the rains fail us, we lose our women altogether. It is those places where rice is to be had, which have robbed from us Mwele, the grandchild of Mulinga. Those places are also to blame for having taken from us Mweke, granddaughter of Kisinga, as well as Nyeki and Nthansi. The rice has abducted them. They have gone to wash "lesos" and to "dig with their bottoms". May I never set eyes on them again!

Because of this I decided to build a waggon. I found a tree that would do very well, and from that I built the waggon. Then I took an ox, and added a goat, and these I brought along to the white Government official, so that I might get permission to hunt. Then I hunted on the Mutha mountain and killed an elephant, a bull elephant. I then went to sell (the tusks) in order to buy rice for sowing and reaping, intending thereby to collect women, wishing to fill my hut with them, so that my hut should contain as many women as the huts that abound with rice harbour leso-clothed women.

I got tired of women, however, and went to villages where cattle were plentiful. I went to Ndunda, son of Kathuli, and at his place I saw no leso's. I went on to Kitili, neither did I see any leso's there. Lastly I came to Kitosyo's, and not even there were leso's to be found. The villages of these men are of the kind that are rich in cattle, and to them no leso's (leso-clad women) return (in the evening after finishing work in the gardens).

I extended my travels and visited places where there was rice. At Kibwezi I had to sleep the night in the open. I then spent some time at Makindu and was amazed at the great size of the leso's I there saw, and also at the many dark-coloured cloths that had come from the white men's country (it surprised me to see that so many of our Kamba women were there, wearing leso's).

2.

**A song recited at the wedding of Mulau, daughter
of Nzungi.**

On the last day a girl spends, still unmarried, at home with her parents, her girl friends call on her early in the morning

and weep, because now they are forever going to lose their playmate and their companion in the dances of the young people. The shrill singing is heard a long way off, so it is soon known throughout the neighbourhood, when occasions of this kind are afoot. To sing lamentation songs in this way is called *kwia*. On these occasions the girls also perform a dance known as *muliu* (< *ia*?).

In the following song the singer exhorts the bride and her girl friends to grieve no more.

*wak̄a*¹ *mulau wa n̄zugi!* *tugga* *ygō!*
Good-day, Mulau of Nsungi! replace the heart!

*teō*² *mōk̄a*³, *ee, wæ!*

We have wept over the poverty, ee, you!

ta k̄pa *nikumbwa* *kwakwa*,

As if you had been created in my home,

*yguna**ygana* *ukwætō* *mwana*.⁴

I would have given you away, you are carrying a child.

tugga *ygō* *teō* *mōk̄a*, *ee, wæ!*

Replace the heart, we have wept over the poverty, ee, you!

n̄n̄ō kitayga wa m̄mo. man̄za kumbufes̄za kun̄iba!

It is I, Kitanga of Mumo. Don't despise me to be little!

ygæna *ta ygulumbu*.⁵

I will become big as Ngulumbu.

tugga *ygō* *teō mōk̄a, ee, wæ!*

Replace the heart, etc.

wak̄a mup̄āpi wa mbun̄za! nō w̄mbet̄ka!

Good-day, Muthathi of Mbunza! Just answer me!

tugga *ygō* *teō mōk̄a, ee, wæ!*

Replace the heart, etc.

*wak̄a, kalau*⁶ *wa n̄zugi!*

Good-day, Kalau of Nzungi!

tugga *ygō* *teō mōk̄a, ee, wæ!*

Replace the heart, etc.

*nōk̄kwata!*⁷ *tugga ygō teō mōk̄a, ee, wæ!*

Just start to dance!

wak̄a, kit̄emu wa mbun̄za.

Good-day, Kitemu of Mbunza

*ta w̄r kin̄yala*⁸ *wa mbun̄za.*

as if you were Kinyala of Mbunza.

tuzga *ugō* *teō mōkīu, ee, wē!*

Replace the heart, etc.

wakīu, kakwasi wa mūmo!

Good-day, Kakwasi of Mumo!

tuzga ugō, teō mōkīa ee, wē!

nōkīkwata! *tuzga ugō, teō mōkīa, ee, wē!*

Just start to dance!

wakīa, mutilō wa ndugga!

Good-day, Mutile of Ndunga!

nō wimbetīka, wa ndugga!

Just answer me, child of Ndunga!

manā umbōjējēa kumīā!

Don't despise me to be little!

umīō ugōgōna ugulumbu.

It is I, I will become big (as) Ngulumbu.

tuzga ugō, teō, mōkīa, eō, wē!

Notes to Song 2.

1. *wakīu*: (salutation) used by persons of about the same age. Vide Notes on Kamba Grammar, p. 99.
2. *teō* = *twīō* < *kwiu* 'to weep'.
3. *mōkīa*, plur. < *ukīu* 'poverty'.
4. Mulau is pregnant, though not yet married. It is time for her to go and live with her husband.
5. Among the present girls is a very tall one, named Ngulumbu.
6. "Kalau", diminutive, is here used instead of "Mulau", probably without any particular difference in the meaning.
7. *kwata* 'to catch'. *kwata waji* 'to start to dance'.
8. *kmīāla* 'stone' (*īā*). She calls Kitemu so because she keeps silent and does not cry.

Song 2, in paraphrase.

Greeting to you, Mulau, daughter of Nzungi! Calm yourself and do not weep! We have wept sufficiently over the poverty, wherewith we have been stricken through your now being taken from us, *ee*, you! Although I love you as dearly as if you had been born by my own parents, I do not hesitate to part with

you now that you are carrying a child under your heart. Calm yourself, we have wept enough over our poverty, *ee*, you! It is I, Kitanga, daughter of Mumo, who is singing. Do not despise me, because I am so small, I shall soon be as big as Ngulumbu. Calm yourself, we have wept enough over our poverty, *ee*, you!

I salute you, Muthathi, daughter of Mbunza! Give me answer to my song! Calm yourself, we have wept enough over our poverty, *ee*, you!

Greeting to you, Kalau, daughter of Nsungi! Calm yourself, we have wept enough over our poverty, *ee*, you! Start dancing, instead! Calm yourself, we have wept enough over our poverty, *ee*, you!

Greeting to you, Kitemu, daughter of Mbunza! Your name ought instead to be Kinjala, thou hard one, who does not weep! Calm yourself, we have wept enough over our poverty, *ee*, you!

Greeting to you, Kakwasi, daughter of Mumo! Calm yourself, we have wept enough over our poverty. On with the dance, instead! We have wept enough over our poverty.

Greeting to you, Mutile, daughter of Ndunga! Give me an answer to my song, you daughter of Ndunga! Do not despise me for being little, I shall soon be as big as Ngulumbu. Calm yourself, we have wept enough over our poverty, *ee*, you!

3.

A woman's song while grinding flour.

The women like to sing as they are grinding the flour. The present singer is quite newly married, and in this song and the next one (No. 4) she expresses to other women present her grief at having had to leave the home of her childhood and her dear ones.

ndiwaka *ndia* *na ygitugga* (*ygo*)!
 Let me be that I may grind and restore (the heart)!
mwasu *ndi* *mbaitu* *na mama*.
 You say, I have not our family and mother.
*malima*¹ *nasu* *ndikwaka* *nimo*.
 Hills these I said I do not build it is them.

*nāsw kwaku ūmba na ūwana.*²

I have come to build hut with the master.

*malima kutula*³ *ā matisaa ta mbuti*⁴ *na mbasa.*⁵

The hills to be high these they shine like mbuti seeds and pesas.

*nzaū ūasa ndakasūa, ūugga.*⁶

The bull the one father's I tend it roams about.

Notes to Song 3.

1. The girl had been taken to wife by a man employed at the German Leipzig Mission's station at Mulango in eastern Ukamba. The large and whitewashed buildings of the station are by her compared to hills. — She had previously said that she never wished to set her foot on the mission station.
2. *ūwana* (Swahili), 'master', is an appellation universally applied to Europeans throughout all East African tribes. In this case it refers to a missionary named Säuberlich, of Mulango. The Kikamba language does not possess any word of its own denoting "master".
3. More correctly *matulu* 'high'.
4. Seeds of the *kibuti* tree (*Aberis precatorius*), which are fairly large, red, and with a black spot.
5. *pasa* (Swahili), an old copper coin, identical with the Indian quarter-anna or pice.
6. In what way this last line is connected with the foregoing I do not understand. It is probably only a kind of refrain.

Song 3, in paraphrase.

Let me be! Let me grind my flour in peace and recover from my grief! You tell me that I have now neither people nor mother. Although I once said that I would never come to these "hills", yet I have come here to build my hut at the master's (place). These high hills, they shine like the seeds of the *kibuti* tree, or like coins.

I am tending my father's roaming bull.

The song numbered 6 in Brutzer's collection very likely carries the same meaning as this one. B. is however of a different opinion as regards its interpretation.

4.

A woman's song while grinding flour.

*kwa kitili*¹ *kwi mabwi*² *maúma na máka,*
 At Kitilli's there are boys, males and females,
*kwi ma-mbu*³ *na ma-ndana*³ *na ma-gombó.*³
 there are the goats and young sheep and cattle.
*muesja*⁴ *ndiukwita.* *nyúo mukya!*

Muesja, do I not call you. I poor person!
ndi mbatu na ndi mama,
 I have not our family and I have not my mother,
na ndigwa mabio ma kunanza.
 and I have not relations to call.

kikwi ndikinaŋga kandu kana manži,
 The death, I do not give him food or water,
*kznuubio tata*⁵ *nandu á makwa.*
 he has refused me my father and the people those my.
ee, kupia!
 ee, to grind!

myokya, *ndi mbatu na ndi mama*
 Mnyokya⁴, I have not our family and I have not the mother
*wa bika, wa lonzu na linda.*⁶
 of Vika, of Lonza and (of) Linda.

nazata mwitica ndi umqmo
 I've got lost how? You are called, I have not the sleeping-place
wa lonza, nazata? ndu ndi wukwa.
 of Lonza. I've got lost how? Thing I have not my.

Notes to Song 4.

1. Kitilli was a rich and well-known native in eastern Ukumba. Vide above, Song 1, note 13.
2. As is well known, all natives in European employ are called "boys". Kitilli had plenty of servants to tend his cattle.
3. The prefix *ma-* is here in collective sense put before plural forms of substantives belonging to the n-class. Cf. Notes on Kamba Grammar, p. 38.
4. Muesja is the name of one of the women present.
5. *tatu*, for 'father', is generally used by small children.
6. Here she mentions her three sisters by name.

Song 4 paraphrased.

At Kitilli's there are many servants, male as well as female, herdmen for goats and herdmen for sheep, and also herdmen for the cattle. Mwesya, I call you, I, a poor person, who has neither a family of my own nor a mother, indeed, not even any other relatives to speak to. Death — I will give him neither food nor water — death has not let me retain my father and others that were near to me. Now there is nothing else for me to do than lying here (on my knees) grinding flour. Muyokya, now there is no one left of my family, nor have I any longer with me the mother of my sisters Vika, Lonza and Linda. How utterly forlorn I am! I tell you that I may no longer sleep on the same bed with my sister Lonza. How utterly forlorn am I! I do not possess even the most trifling thing that I can call my own.

5.

A mother's lullaby to her baby.

*mama m̄za wa mwana*¹, *aka kwa uk̄za!*
Mother, mother of the child, leave off crying, poverty!

nw̄esa, w̄mbitw̄ na kwa.

You have come, you have surpassed me in crying.

na k̄pa ni mbua n̄m̄kuua,

And even if it is the rain which rains,

*n̄s̄esa k̄t̄i*², *ɔ̄ḡat̄ u mw̄at̄u.*¹

I put away the tree, I shall call my mother.

na k̄pa ni muk̄ā,

And even if it is the Masai,

*uk̄w̄at̄o it̄um̄o na ɔ̄ḡa, n̄z̄esa k̄t̄i*³

who carries spear and shield, I put away the tree.

ɔ̄ḡak̄w̄ita, ɔ̄ḡoɔ̄ḡola, m̄za,

I shall call you, I shall lull to sleep on my arm, mother.

n̄dik̄awa mbuz̄ ik̄ut̄ība.

I shall not hear the goats who are bleating.

Notes to Song 5.

1. A child is often by its own mother called "mother".
2. "Even if it is raining, I do not care to take the digging-stick

and go to dig in the garden, I am only thinking of you". The women are very busy at the beginning of the rainy season.

3. The meaning of *mžasa kiti* is not clear here.
4. *inža* properly means the mother of other persons than the one who is speaking.

Song 5 in paraphrase.

Mama, mother of a child, don't cry like a poor person! I am glad that you came to me, but I never cried so much as you, when I was a baby. Even if it is raining, I don't care to take the digging-stick and go to dig in my garden. I will only stay here with you. And even if the Masai is coming with spear and shield, I will hide the digging-stick, I will call you and lull you to sleep in my arms, mother. Nor do I care to hear the bleating of the goats [all my time is for you].

6.

A song used in the *musya*-dance,

wafi wa musya.

At this dance no other musical instruments are used than the iron bells, that the young men tie round their legs. The dance consists of several different figures, in which the men now approach the girls, now recede away from them. For further details, see *Lindblom, The Akamba*, pp. 412 et seq. The following song was sung by a leader (*ugui*) of the *musya*-dances in the neighbourhood of Machakos in 1911.

aaaa, ai, aai, lala, ee, mwa!

Listen, ee, friends!

*nba-anaka*¹, *mukwato nondo*!²

Young men, catch the breasts (of the girls)!

nondo ssuma mbayga.³

From the breasts come disasters.

*wa mulatya*⁴, *nema ndina*

Wa Mulatya, I heard, I don't sing,

na mmweto mbusi, ygamina.⁵

and I have drunk, the rivers, I will finish.

naniwe kilimanjalu, ninea ku nakuḡḡu.
 I have drunk on Kilimandjaro. I am singing here with fear.
wa mwapa⁶ tibo kaḡ, nimwona nondo nimwona
 Wa Mwachia isn't here. You have seen the breasts, let me show you
undu uggi, naliulo masaso.⁷
 another thing, may I turn over the dance.

umia kizamba ḡḡaḡḡa!⁸
 Take away the bell the rust!
wah, wah, wah, wah . . .⁹
mba-nakə, mukute nondo!²
 Young men, catch the breasts!

tugga siawa¹⁰ nondoni, eee!
 Replace the noise to the breasts, eee!
bulusa ta asikali!¹¹
 Take a step forward like soldiers!

ninea ku nakuḡḡu. nawa ndina mulaggi.
 I am singing here with fear. I heard, I don't sing in Mulangi.
uka mambiḡeḡo nḡama¹²,

The women have hidden for me secrets,
na ni na ḡḡuma iḡika kwa ḡḡofi.¹³
 and I have fame which reaches to Ngovi.

ndawḡanaḡo boma¹⁴ ta asikali,
 I haven't made a fortress like the soldiers,
á məkumia ikoti.¹⁵
 those who take out hut tax.

nḡwanesia ndalə¹⁶ á mə ḡḡofi.
 I cause to make noise the men those who have ornaments.

bai wadnesia, ukwana masuko akisima
 Here isn't Wa Nthesya, ? the water-places hunting
ḡḡondi.¹⁷
 hartebeests.

Notes to Song 6.

1. *anəkə* 'young men', 'warriors', *mba-* being the collective prefix.
2. The young men and the girls form two separate lines facing each other. With these words the leader exhorts the dancers to advance towards each other and to begin to dance (*kusuyga*). This is done by each young man leaning his cheek against that of the girl opposite to him, whereupon they rub cheeks with each other.

- They move their bodies in rhythm with the song, the breasts of the girl touching that of her vis-a-vis.
3. At these dances there often arise fierce fights occasioned by jealousy.
 4. The name of the precentor and leader of the dance.
 5. "I have drunk of the water of many rivers", that is to say, "I have travelled far and wide".
 6. The name of his (the singer's) sweetheart.
 7. < *kuchesa* (Swahili) 'to dance'. The young men again dance away from the girls.
 8. "Dance for all you're worth"! — lit.: so that the rust wears off the bells.
 9. The singing ceases for a little while, and only the rattling bells are heard to go: *wah, wah* . . .
 10. The sound of the bells. "Approach each other again for making *kusugga*" (Note 2).
 11. Swahili: *askari* 'soldier'.
 12. They have not told me if they love me.
 13. Ngovi, the name of a well-to-do native in western Uganda.
 14. Swahili (Portuguese) word.
 15. The native name for 'hut tax' (< 'hut'). In British East Africa (Kenya Colony) all male natives have to pay hut tax, one tax for each wife, but formerly for each hut.
 16. *ndalā*: a young married man.
 17. By "hartebeests" the singer here refers to girls. The young men are wont to go to the places where water is drawn, looking for girls. The girls usually fetch water at sunset.

Song 6 in paraphrase.

"*aaaaa, ai, aai*, Attention, friends! Young men, get close to the breasts of women, the causes of much misfortune! To me, Wa Mulatya, it was said that I was not going to sing, but far and wide has my singing carried me, and I have drunk the waters of many rivers. On Kilimandjaro I have sung, but here I am singing in fear and with hesitation. Wa Mwatha, my girl, she is not here.

Now that you have seen the breasts of the girls, let me show you something else: let me give you other figures to dance. Make the rust come off the dance-bells!" *wah, wah, wah* . . .

Young men, draw near again to the women's breasts, bring

the din of the dance back to them, *eee!* Take one step to the front, like soldiers!

It is only with hesitation I lift up my voice here. I was told not to sing at Mulangi's. The women refuse to reveal tender secrets to me, although my fame extends as far as the village of Ngove. And yet I have no fort to live in, like the soldiers who extort taxes from you. But I lead the men in the turmoil of the dance. Wa Nthesya is not here. Very likely he is sitting near some water hole, lying in wait for antelopes (= girls).

7.

Another musya song,

wāfi wa musya.

The singer is addressing several of the girls present. He complains that they do not like him, though he has tried hard to make them love him.

eee, ɹaɹ, ɹa, mwana wa mwəyga.¹

Son of Mwenga,

ygasa tu aka "ndimwanda",

I will say as the women: "I don't like her,

na ygasa kumwanda, ygona, akisugga

and I will come to like her, seeing, when she dances

kamusuggalo.

a little dance.

ygwita, ygəpə² ité kɹoygo,

I call you, girl, who hasn't a skull,

kasiba wa mwya³, kindu kɹənə ni kɹa kɹ?

Kasiva of Mwiwa, the thing strange is of what?

ygusilila ta yombə⁴, ygikala,

I make arrangements as cattle, when I was sitting,

nolanilwə.

I have been forgotten.

mbəsa⁵, ygabwikanwa na nondo,

Mbesa, I will be covered with (your) breasts,

ygikala mwobolom⁶ na ygabwa,

when I am sitting at the waist, and I will be admired.

*yg̃na, ta n̄zav̄li.*⁷
 when I am singing, as Nzaaveli.
k̄l̄za! mbelaṅ̄ə moko ta mundu muə^s,
 Wait! I will cross the arms as the medicine man,
ndaṭə kumubos̄za kana yḡaton̄za.
 that I may try to cure her, if I shall be able.

Notes to Song 7.

1. The singer himself.
2. < *kəpa*, 'to reap', is here used instead of *muṛtu* 'girl'.
3. M. is not the father of K., but her lover, whom she has preferred to the singer.
4. When a war-party has raided a herd of cattle, a lot of talking is done about how to divide the cattle. If a man wishes to win a girl, he too often has to do much talking, before she will listen to him.
5. The singer now addresses another girl.
6. (< *obu* 'to tie'): the part of the body, around which the beads are tied. All Kamba girls wear a broad belt of beads around the waist. The singer wants to sleep with the girl.
7. Another of the attending girls, a reputed beauty.
8. When treating a bewitched person the witch-doctor (medicine man) often keeps his arms crossed. The singer will do the same, trying in that manner to make the girl love him.

Paraphrase of Song 7.

cee, za, za, it is I, the son of Mwenga, who is singing. Like the women, I used to say without really meaning it: "I don't care for her". But seeing her in the dance I very soon was sure that I liked her. Kasiva, the daughter of Mwiwa, I am calling you, foolish girl. Why do you treat me like a stranger? I have been working hard to win your love, quite as hard as the warriors have to work, when they divide cattle taken on the war-path. Nevertheless you have forgotten me.

Mbesa, may I rest in your arms, covered with your breasts! You ought to be pleased, because I love you, I, who soon will be as famous because of my song, as Nzaveli is for her beauty. Just wait a moment, I will cross my arms like a witch-doctor, in that manner trying to cure you from your indifference towards me.

The kyesu Song.

About 25 years ago a peculiar, and at least in some degree religiously coloured, movement spread widely over the Ukamba country, attended by curious mental derangements in a great number of people. This movement as a whole, as well as the dance pertaining to it, was called *kyesu*. Attempts have been made at connecting this word with "Jesu", but it is probably a contraction of *kya isu* (*isu* 'knives'). For it should be noted that the dancers usually carried a knife in their hands. On the other hand it is not unlikely that the movement actually did have some connection with the preachings of the missionaries. The contents of the song point to this. In the second section of the song, which I have been unable to note down, there appeared the words *Uwānu yesu* (The Lord Jesus). For particulars, see The Akamba, p. 238.

*kūua mukandau!*¹

Beat the drum!

n̄z̄ia n̄nikw̄n̄z̄w̄ua, n̄nikw̄n̄z̄w̄a matunee,
A road is dug, is dug to the sky,

z̄a kuāt̄ō mukandau ul̄u w̄u ȳḡāz̄²,
to bring the drum that one of Ngai,

mukanda wa ul̄āz̄a³, eee.
the drum of Ulaya, eeh.

ndaḅ̄ȳu nd̄aṭ̄ō n̄āsa n̄ikal̄ō, n̄man̄z̄eṭ̄ō.
Tell me the words well, may I sit down, may I hear

akamba mat̄i nu ak̄il̄i⁴,
The Akamba have not sense,

mak̄k̄w̄a ak̄il̄i n̄'āta?
they have been placed with sense how?

n̄ikw̄ona maundu ma ȳḡāz̄,
I am seeing the things of Ngai,

z̄uk̄eṭ̄ō muḅ̄aȳga k̄useiḅ̄z̄a un̄du.⁵
he is coming to the earth to purify men.

āṭ̄ak̄il̄āz̄ mukanda wa ȳḡāz̄!
Listen to the drum of Ngai!

Notes to Song 8.

1. The big Uganda war-drum.
2. Ngai, the Misai word for "Supreme being", "God", is also used by the Akamba, especially in the western parts of the country.
3. The Swahili name for "Europe".
4. Swahili word.
5. These words are suggestive of reminiscences from mission meeting attendances.

Paraphrase of Song 8.

Beat the drum! A road is made, leading to heaven, a road for bringing us the drum of God, the drum from Ulaya, *see*. Give me good information, may I sit down and learn. The Akamba have no intelligence, from where should they get intelligence? I am seeing the things of God, who is coming to the earth to purify men. Listen to the drum of God!

9.

Old women's song when going to the witch-doctor to ask for rain.

The rain does not come, and the women are going to consult the witch-doctor and start a dance at his village in order to ask the ancestral spirits for rain. Walking along the path they sing:

eaheee. taúma kwasu
We are coming from far off

kumandea kino¹ munzo
to look for the "kino" salt

koua kza kzkza² u, u.
that penis erects, *u, u.*

1. The female pudenda.
2. *kukra* "erigere".

A man weakened through hunger has not strength enough to perform coitus. The women want "salt" (rain and through the rain food), that the men may regain their strength.

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